GET ARMY COMMISSIONS — James L. Person, ight center, Roxboro, N. C., and Daniel W. Vomack, right, Greensboro, N. C., who were graduated from A&T College last week, received commissions as second lieutenants under the U. S. Army ROTC.

Person, an honor student and who has applied for a regular commission, is being presented a Certificate of Meritorious Leadership Achievement by Dr. Warmouth T. Gibbs, president of the college as Lt. Col. Aubrey L. Williams, in charge of the A&T Army ROTC unit, looks on.

Court Voids 6 'Risk' Dismissals; Says Army Must Tell Findings

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19—The security dismissals of six former Army employes at Fort Monmouth, N. J., were set aside today by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

A unanimous panel of the court held that the Army had violated its own regulations when it refused to tell the employes why they had been found to be security risks. Government officials read the decision as requiring prompt reinstatement of the six.

The ruling was one of major significance in the developing legal history of the loyalty and security programs.

The court based its conclusion squarely on Army regulations, saying that they required giving the employes the "findings" of security hearing boards.

The Army could now presumably change its regulations to avoid the effect of the decision. But the court said that it had construed the Army rules as it did in light of serious constitutional questions that might otherwise have to be reached.

Apart from the broad legal implications, the decisions wrote a postscript to what was perhaps the most publicized investigation by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin.

Senator McCarthy, who has since died, had charged that the Signal Corps laboratories at Fort Monmouth were rife with Communists and sympathizers. The Senator's charges helped lead to the Army-McCarthy inquiry and figured prominently in those Senate hearings.

After the McCarthy visit to Fort Monmouth in the fall of 1953, the Army suspended thirty-three employes on security ground. Twenty-five were reinstated by the Army, and two more were restored to their jobs after they had filed suits.

Six Won Their Appeal

The remaining six were those who won their appeal today. They are Aaron H. Coleman, Harold Ducore, Carl Greenblum, Bernice Levine, Melvin Morris and Hyam Yamins. All are engineers or scientists except Miss Levine, a clerk-typist.

The six had been charged with Communist associations of various kinds. They had hearings at which the Government produced no witnesses, relying instead on confidential informants.

After the initial hearings before Defense Department panels, each took his case to a Security Review Board. The Secretary of the Army made the final decision, advising each of the six merely that his employment had been found "not clearly consistent with the interests of national security."

Kicked Him Corner GI Says, Lt.

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—Lieut. Gerald M. Wheatley, 23, faces a maximum sentence of three and one half years in prison and dismissal from the U. S. Army this week, following the testimony of Pvt. William A. J. Connor, a Negro of Charlotte, N. C.

Connor said Lieut. Wheatley, his company commander, kicked him on the shins at barracks inspection because he wore a dirty uniform. Two sergeants were reduced in rank and heavily fined following general court martial conviction for alleged mistreatment of recruits.

COURT-MARTIAL CONVICTS SGT.

Sovie Reduced In Rank, Must Forfeit Part of Pay For Six Months

FT. JACKSON, S.C. (AP) — A battle-hardened master sergeant who claimed he took over company discipline when the commanding officer failed to assume it, was convicted Tuesday of mistreating recruits at this Army training base.

Sgt. George Sovie of Oddensburg, N.Y., was reduced in rank one grade and ordered to forfeit $75 a month of his pay for six months. He could have been imprisoned 4½ years, given a dishonorable discharge and made to forfeit all pay.

An eight-member general court-martial convicted Sovie, a 13-year, thrice wounded veteran, of ordering one recruit dipped head first into an Army grease trap, striking and kicking others, forcing two trainees to eat dollar bills, and requiring a group of six recruits to hold heavy foot lockers above their heads for up to 20 minutes.

He was found innocent of charges that he kicked recruit Grady Holland, Pikesville, Tenn. and with forcing six recruits to go through "the foot locker drill."

He had pleaded innocent to all specifications.

His attorneys had sought to show that the charges stemmed from the efforts of a conscientous first sergeant to assume responsibilities which the commander of the recruit company failed to fulfill.

1st Lt. Gerald Wheatley of Bridgeton, N.J., 24, former commander of the company, also is charged in the case, along with Sgt. Charles Moman, 28, Empire, Ala.

Wheatley, a 1956 graduate of The Citadel, will go before a general court-martial on charges of neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer. Moman is charged with assault and battery and maltreatment of trainees. No dates have been set for either of these hearings.

Defense Atty. William Townsend Columbia, S.C., said Sovie "was as much a victim of circumstances as any of the trainees . . ."

He said the "situation in Sovie's company was such that an almost unbearable burden was imposed upon him . . . his was a case of doing the right thing in maybe the wrong way."

Lt. John Shea, Rochester, N.Y., the trial counsel who prosecuted the case, said one of the main elements in the case concerned "the abuse of power and authority" which the Army gives its noncommissioned officers."

3 Army Men Under Fire For Brutality

FT. JACKSON, S.C. (AP) — A general court martial was ordered Tuesday for three Ft. Jackson soldiers charged with mistreating trainees at this Army infantry base.

Accused in the case are 1st Lt. Gerald L. Wheatley, 24, of Bridgeton, N.J.; M.Sgt. George B. Sovie, 30, of Ogdensburg, N.Y.; and Sgt. Charles L. Moman, 28, of Empire, Ala. They are all members of the First Training Regiment.

Capt. Paul Cook, public information officer here, said the alleged offenses of mistreatment occurred during August and September. He said none of the trainees reportedly hurt required hospitalization.

Cook said that both Sovie and Moman were charged with requiring five trainees to hold footlockers over their heads for 15-20 minutes.

In addition, Moman was accused of striking two recruits in the face, one with a closed fist and the other with the palm of his hand. Sovie, Cook said, also was charged with kicking one recruit in the leg and stamping on the foot of another.

Wheatley was charged with dereliction of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer for failure to report the alleged maltreatment.

Cook said the court martial has been tentatively set for Oct. 6.

MAJOR CONVICTED AND FINED $1,000

Court-Martial in Germany Decides That Bailey Hit Negro Entertainer

Special to The New York Times.

BONN, Germany, Sept. 26—A United States Army major was convicted today of disorderly conduct and was fined $1,000 for having struck a Negro civilian entertainer in an officers' club.

The general court-martial acquitted Maj. Leonard Bailey of Salt Lake City of the more serious charges of "inflicting serious bodily injury," assault and conduct unbecoming an officer.

The two-day trial before a court-martial of a colonel and six lieutenat colonels was at the headquarters of the army's Western Area Command at Kaiserlautern. Major Bailey admitted having struck the entertainer, Timmie Rogers, of 555 Edgecombe Avenue, The Bronx, N. Y., at the officers' club the night of last Aug. 2.

The 43-year-old major, who was manager of the club said he had become confused in an altercatfon with Mr. Rogers. The entertainer was scheduled to act as master of ceremonies in a floor show, and Major Bailey accused him of tardiness in arriving at the club.

Mr. Rogers, who was in an Air Force hospital three days for treatment of a fractured rib and cuts and bruises, said there had been a misunderstanding on the show time.

Major Bailey, who had an unblemished record of sixteen years of service, said he had pushed Mr. Rogers and hit him once. The major pleaded not guilty to the assault charge.

Sgt. 1/C Anthony J. Demicco, testifying for the defense said Mr. Rogers appeared to be drunk when he entertained at a non-commissioned officer's club earlier that night. Mr. Rogers denied to the court that he had been drinking.

THE GOVERNMENT will save $4,500 annually as the result of a suggestion to improve specification procedures made by Mrs. Evelyn D. Ray, 33[illegible] E. 57th st., a clerk - stenographer at the Military Subsistence Supply Agency, 226 W. Jackson. Mrs. Ray was commended for her suggestion at ceremonies at the agency.

U.S. Cuts January Draft Call

Armed Services Ordered To Trim Present Strength

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department Wednesday cut the size of its next draft call. It ordered the armed services to begin a reduction of more than 70,000 from present manpower strength.

The draft quota asked for January is 8,000 men. This is 2,000 below calls for the last several months and the lowest since December 1957 when 7,000 men were drafted. All draftees will be for the Army.

TRIM FORCES

Simultaneously, the Pentagon announced that Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy has ordered the Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Air Force to begin action to trim the total armed services manpower from a present 2,596,282 down to 2,525,000 by next June.

McElroy's orders to the service secretaries said that if it is feasible to make the cut before next June, that may be done. The services are to report to him by Dec. 1 on what reduction steps have been taken.

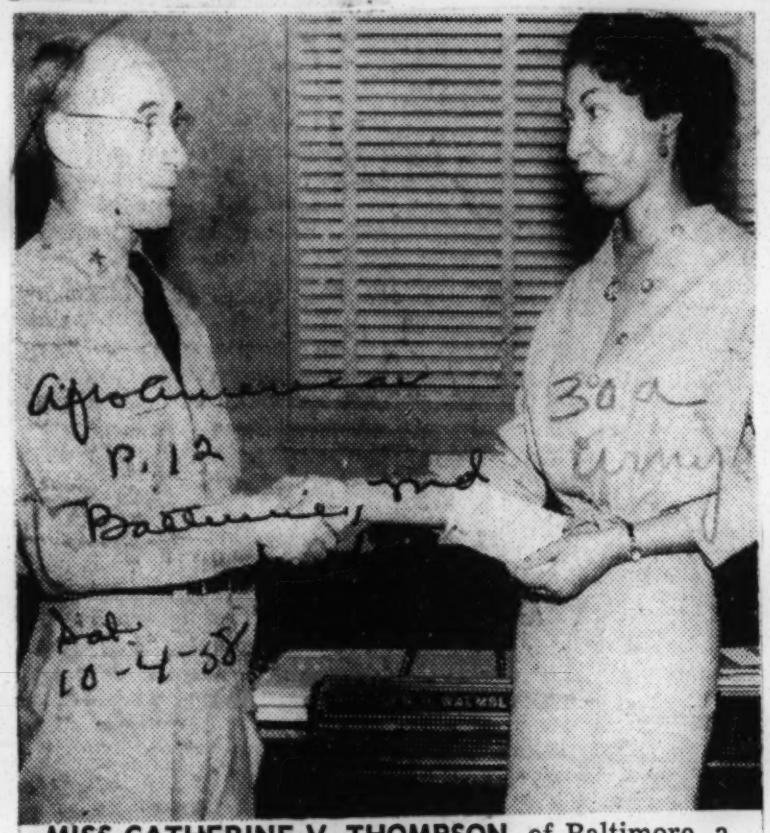
Pentagon spokesmen said the cut in the January Draft quota did not mean the department was working toward abandonment of Selective Service. On the contrary, they said, McElroy recently emphasized the continued need for the draft.

The draft law will expire June 30 unless it is re-enacted.

The Pentagon said the quota cut was possible because Army enlistments and grade enlistment rates have increased. It said the cutback in over-all strength also will influence the Army manpower draft requirements.

PREVIOUS ACTION

The troop strength cutback was ordered originally by President Eisenhower in the budget he sent to Congress last winter. The reduction program was suspended when the Middle East crisis occurred last summer. McElroy's order, officially dated Tuesday, now reinstates the reduction program.



MISS CATHERINE V. THOMPSON, of Baltimore, a clerk-stenographer with the Supply Division at the Army Chemical Center, is presented a check for $100 for sustained superior performace of duties. Brigadier General Harold Walmsley, post commander, makes the presentation.

OUTSTANDING SOLDIER OF THE MONTH — Private Joe Louis Tucker, native Atlantan with the 7th Medical Battalion, 7th Infantry Division in Korea is shown being presented a certificate and a cash award by the Commanding General of the 7th Division, Major Gen. N. A. Costello. Pvt. Tucker is a Neuropsychiatric Specialist. He is the first soldier in the 7th Medical Battalion to be distinguished with such an honor.

COMBAT READY. — Four Kansas City members of the 406th Infantry Regiment, 102d Infantry Division, advance along a dirt lane at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, where they are participating in two weeks annual unit training. On the left is Pfc Earl J. Ward, 1201 Lockridge and Pfc Gregory Keating, 3539 Agnes. Right, Pfc. Jim Walker, 1500 Brooklyn avenue, and specialist third class Jesse Harding, 415 E. 14th street.

Kicked in Shins, Private States

Testifies at Trial of Army Officer

By LES WHITTEN

FT. JACKSON, S. C. (UPI)—An infantry private testified Thursday his company commander kicked him in the shins at a barracks inspection because he wore a dirty uniform and had not brushed his teeth.

Pvt. William A. J. Connor, Negro, of Charlotte, N. C., testified at the general court martial of 1st Lt. Gerald M. Wheatley, 23, of Bridgeton, N. J.

The trial was the third general court martial in connection with alleged mistreatment of recruits in one company at this big infantry training center last summer. Wheatley was company commander.

REDUCED IN RATE

The first sergeant, M. Sgt. George R. Sovie, 30, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was reduced to sergeant first class and fined $450 after conviction last week, and "field first sergeant," Sgt. 1/C Charles L. Moman, 28, of Empire, Ala., was convicted earlier this week. He was reduced to sergeant and fined $300.

Wheatley faces a maximum sentence of 3½ years in prison and dismissal from the service if convicted of all six specifications against him.

Connor testified Wheatley kicked him in the shins "medium hard" with his GI boots because the private stood barracks inspection in a "greasy uniform" and could not remember the last time he brushed his teeth.

TESTIMONY SUPPORTED

Connor, brought here from Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., to testify, said Wheatley kicked him to make him come to parade rest.

Wheatley was also charged with forcing Pvt. Custis T. Hathorn of Hattiesburg, Miss., to shout a lewd reply to the question "What's Good, Hathorn&" Hathorn was a witness in similar charges against Moman.

Connor's testimony was substantially supported by Pvts. Douglass M. Childs of Gainesville, Ga., and Guy Bailey of Jackson, Miss.

Wheatley, a boyish-faced young officer wearing horned-rimmed glasses, is a 1956 graduate of the Citadel Military college. He was defended by Lt. Henry T. Brown of Great Falls, S. C.

CHALLENGE CONFLICTS

Brown challenged conflicts in the testimony of Pvt. William Henry of Gainesville, Fla., in connection with a mess hall fracas. He was warned by the law officer when he shouted at Henry: "Isn't it true you'd do anything here today to convict this man?"

Wheatley was charged with smacking Pvt. William A. Frisby of Asheville, N. C., in the head with a helmet liner and grabbing the arm of Pvt. Grady B. Holland of Pikeville, Tenn.

But Holland, a prosecution witness, testified that Wheatley did not touch him during a mess hall brawl. He said Sovie and Moman struck him and carried him bodily from the mess hall after Wheatley complained coffee served by Holland "tasted like dish water."

Moman and Sovie, although their trials are behind them, both invoked the Army's "fifth amendment" when asked 12 questions by the prosecution.

Sergeant Admits 'Hanging' Recruit

Wanted To Scare GI Who Slept On Duty

SLUGGING IS DENIED

By United Press International

FORT JACKSON, S. C., Oct. 28.—A combat veteran sergeant testified Tuesday he looped a rope around a recruit's neck at this big infantry center to "put a good scare" into him because he fell asleep on duty.

Sgt. 1-C Charles L. Moman, 28, of Empire, Ala., denied tightening the noose around the neck of Pvt. Jimmy Cope of Mountain Creek, Ala., but of looping the tent rope over a "gallows limb" of a tree near the company area.

Cope testified earlier that the rope was tossed over a tree limb. But he admitted the noose was not pulled tight and said "I didn't think he would hang me."

Could Have Been Shot

Moman said he told Cope he could have been shot or "hung" for going to sleep on the rifle range.

The sergeant denied slugging another recruit but admitted grabbing the man when he acted "like he had gone into a crazy spell."

Moman admitted a recruit had been ordered to shout a lewd phrase but said the order was not punishment but a "morale builder" and the soldier "laughed at it."

Shouted Vile Phrase

Pvt. Custis T. Hathorn of Hattiesburg, Miss., one of the last prosecution witnesses in the trial that began Monday, testified he was required to shout a vile phrase "as loud as I could" in response to the question "What's good, Hathorn?"

Hathorn admitted, however, that the original order for members of the company to shout the phrase whenever asked "What's good?" was given by

the first sergeant—Master Sgt. George R. Sovie—and not by Moman.

Sovie was court martialed last week and, although no mention of the obscenities was made at his trial, he was convicted, fined $450 and reduced one grade.

Mock Hanging At Ft. Jackson

Didn't Take It Seriously, Court Told

By AL LANIER

FT. JACKSON, S.C. (AP) — A young recruit described Monday his mock hanging by a training company sergeant, but he said he never took the gallows threat seriously.

"I didn't know exactly what he was going to do, but I knew he wouldn't hang me," Pvt. Jimmy Cope of Mountain Creek, Ala., testified at the general court-martial of Sgt. 1.C. Charles L. Moman, 28, of Empire, Ala.

Moman is charged with mistreating recruits at this Army training post.

Cope said he was forced to select his own gallows tree and that a tent rope was noosed lightly around his neck by Moman and thrown over a limb.

He said Moman shook the rope as if to string him up but never actually tightened it.

Cope said the incident occurred after he fell asleep while the recruit company was on the firing range. With the noose around his neck, he said, Moman lectured him about the dangers of going to sleep in combat.

Pvt. James J. Moore of Parkersburg, W.Va., another o ftheh 18 trainees called as prosecution witnesses, said Moman ordered him dipped eyebrow-deep in a mess hall grease pit for disregarding the "chain of command" when inquiring about Army enlistment opportunities from the company first sergeant.

Pvt. William L. Henry of Gainesville, Fla., testified Moman deliberately kicked a can filled with greasy fluid down onto his head while he was working inside the grease trap.

COMBAT VETERAN

Moman, a Korean War combat veteran, also is charged with forcing a trainee to shout an obscene phrase before other members of the training company.

The court-martial adjourned for the day before testimony on that incident was brought out.

Almost all of the more than a dozen recruits called as prosecution witnesses against Moman also testified last week against Moman's first sergeant in the same company, M. Sgt. George Sovie, of Ogdensburg, N.Y. Sovie was convicted on the same charges Moman faces and reduced in grade one rank to sergeant first class and fined $450. Their company commander, Lt. Gerland Wheatley, 24, of Bridgeton, N.J., also faces military charges in the case.

Sgt. Abercrombie Finishes Course In Microwave Radio

Sgt. George D Abercrombie, son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Abercrombie ,of 504 First Street, recently graduated from the microwave radio equipment repair course at the U S. Army Signal School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

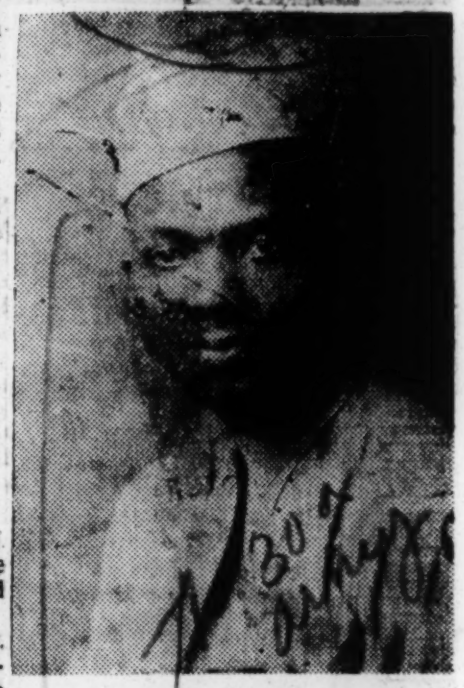
He first entered the service in 1943 and was honorably discharged in 1946.

Abercrombie attended Gilman High School and graduated from Parker High Night School after World War II.

Initially he was at the Induction Center at Fort Benning, Ga. Later he was stationed at Salt Lake City, Utah; Fort Dix, N. J.; the Air Force Base in Florida, Tuskegee Air Force Base and Ft. Monmouth, N J. He is a member of the Air Force Reserve, and is currently stationed at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

After his discharge in 1956, Sgt. Abercrombie attended Howard University, Washington, D C. for two years. He also studied for two years at Columbia University. Meantime he served for three years in Germany with the Radio and Equipment Repair Company. He taught in a California base radio and equipment repair shop for six months.

Sgt. Abercrombie is married and the father of two children. His family is living in Eaton Town, N. J. while he is stationed at Fort Monmouth. N. J.



SGT. G. D. ABERCROMBIE

Forced To Shout Obscene Remarks

FT. JACKSON (UPI)—A Mississippi soldier testified today he was required to shout an obscene reply "as loud as I could" during basic training here.

Pvt. Curtis T. Hathorn of Hattiesburg, Miss., now stationed at Ft. Gordon, Ga., said the company field first sergeant made him shout the vile phrase in answer to the question, "What's good, Hathorn?"

Hathorn testified at the general court-martial of Sfc. Charles L. Moman, 28, of Empire, Ala., charged with mistreating trainees at this big infantry base.

Among the charges were that Moman tied a rope around one trainee's neck and threatened to hang him, and that he forced others to shout vile phrases.

He said the order to shout "what's good", was given by the company first sergeant —M. Sgt. George R. Sovie—the first night the trainees were in the company. Sovie was court-martialed last week and reduced to sergeant first class.

Hathorn testified officers had heard the vile sentence and that other cadremen required him to shout it—once in the presence of a woman.

"It was considered a joke," Hathorn admitted. He added that he made the reply as many as 60 times out of "fear of punishment."

His testimony was substantiated by Pvts. Lionel A. Delmore of Huntsville, Ala., and James P. Reed of Springfield, S. C.

Pvt. Jimmy R. Cope, of Mountain Creek, Ala., told the nine-member board Monday that Moman threatened to hang him and then sent him into the woods to find a gallows tree as punishment for dozing on the firing range. Moman, the recruit said, hurled a tent rope over a limb, tied a noose around his neck and "shook the rope like he was going to tighten it."

Another private, William L. Henry, Gainesville, Fla., said Moman kicked a can of grease pit slime into his face while he cleaned the kitchen waste trap as punishment for failing to come to attention in the mess hall line.

FBI Gets Soldier After 16 Years

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP) — The FBI got its man today—an Army deserter who had been missing 16 years, eight of them hiding out among close-mouthed numbers racketeers in Harlem.

It arrested Robert Butler, 42, a Negro who went over the hill from Ft. Custer, Mich., in 1942. The FBI got him on its list in 1948.

Butler, who was born in Greenville, S.C., avoided relatives and friends. Using the name James Wilson, he became a Harlem gambler.

The FBI learned of his alias and traced him through some clothes he pawned in the name of Wilson

Wed to Whites, 60 Negroes Ask No Georgia Post

WUERZBURG, Germany, Feb. 6 (UP) — About 60 Negro soldiers who have white wives have asked to be transferred out of the U.S. 10th Infantry Division before it is sent to Georgia next month, division officials said today.

Georgia law forbids "cohabitation" between Negroes and whites.

Division officials explained to the Negro soldiers that they would not be breaking the law while on the post at Ft. Benning, but would be liable to arrest by Georgia officials as soon as they stepped out of the gate.

Negro Soldiers Ask For Transfer

WUERZBURG, Germany Feb 3 (U.P.)—About 60 Negro soldiers who have white wives have asked for transfer from the U. S, 10th Infantry Division before it is sent to Georgia next month, division officials said today.

They stressed the requests were voluntary, but added that every man affected has asked for one.

Georgia state law forbids "cohabitation" between Negroes and whites. Division officials said the parties to a mixed marriage would not be breaking the law while on the post at Ft. Benning, future home of the division, but could be liable to arrest "as soon as they stepped out of the gate."

"It was a decision of the general that nobody was going to be forced out," a spokesman said. "All those personnel concerned had the Georgia laws read and explained to them. The position on the transfer was left to those concerned."

U. S. Army Fails to Spank White Officer Who Snubbed Negro C. O.

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The U. S. Army apparently set a precedent when it refused to discipline a white Texan for disrespecting a colored superior officer. The incident took place in Germany when First Lieut. William B. Morton of San Antonio declined to shake hands with Capt. Carl C. O'Kelley.

Charges were filed against Lieutenant Morton for disrespecting and insulting a superior officer. The Army, however, dismissed the charges.

A spokesman for the Army said the case was dismissed because there was "no foundation for the charges." He declined to comment further when asked about witnesses who testified to the charges.

Witnesses had stated that Morton stood at attention when O'Kelley, newly arrived for duty with his medical corps unit, entered the orderly room. The captain offered his hand which Morton refused to shake although it was extended a full minute.

The department of Army in Washington said two other charges still stand against Lieutenant Morton but they have been referred to the Army in Germany for further action. These charges allege that:

1. Lieutenant Morton threatened an enlisted man who had witnessed the incident.

2. He violated Army regulations by using an invalid Army license plate on a civilian automobile.

Atlantan Trains With Troops Of 4th Division

FORT LEWIS, Wash., — Pvt. Moffett Whitlock and fellow 4th Infantry Division soldiers are training for Exercise "Indian River", a giant maneuver to be held near Yakima, Wash., in May.

"Indian River" will be a 16,000 man "war" fought over the 270,000 acres of Cascade foothills at the Yakima Training Center from May 6 to 20.

Pvt. Whitlock, son of Mrs. Annie Bell, 263 Pine Place, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., is with the division's 2d Howitzer Battalion (105MM), 1st Artillery. He is assigned as a Ammunition Handler.

The upcoming manuever will employ the 4th Division "Saints" and several thousand troops from other posts and Fort Lewis units in one of the first major tests of the army's new pentomic battle order.

Combat training will include offensive and defensive actions under nuclear-radiological, guerilla and psychological warfare conditions.

Simulated atomic blasts will add further battle realism. Also planned are the air lift of a reinforced battle group and use of new devices which harmlessly simulate radioactive fallout and its detection.

Macon Draft Quota Nine For March

Macon County will be called on for nine men for the Army in March, according to the draft quota list released this week by Alabama Selective Service Director James W. Jones.

The March Alabama call is for 393 men, as compared with 336 in February.

Jones said the call would be made up of volunteers, postponed registrants, delinquents and registrants 23 years of age and over.

The March national call is for 13,000 men, the same as that of February.

POWELL SAYS ARMY USES RACIAL LISTING

JACKSON, Tenn., March 14 (UP) — Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of Manhattan, said tonight that the Army had revoked an order that barred listing a soldier's race on personnel forms.

In a speech at Lane College, Mr. Powell said that he had protested the matter to the White House, to Neil H. McElroy, Secretary of Defense, and to Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army.

The Representative, a Negro, said he had been assured two years ago that the Army would not use a standard personnel form to indicate race, "even for statistical purposes."

However, he said that he had obtained a personnel roster used by the 464th Dental Service Detachment, Army Post Office 227, New York, in which "race" was one of the designations.

State Man Charged With Abusing Boy

Soldiers Beat, Tarred Korean Lad And Nailed Him Up In Box

SEOUL, Korea (AP)—The U. S. Army formally charged two officers and a sergeant with mistreating a Korean boy who was beaten, tarred and put into a small nail-studded box after he was caught stealing.

The boy, 14-year-old Kim Choon Il, was discovered whimpering in the box Feb. 25 after being flown in a helicopter from the Ascom maintenance center, where he was caught, to Uijongbu 25 miles away.

The incident raised a storm of protest in South Korea and heightened the campaign for a status of forces treaty which would allow Korean courts to try U. S. servicemen.

Charges were filed against Maj. Thomas G. James, 40, Plymouth Pa.; Capt. Marvin E. Kemp. 34, Kilmichael, Miss., and Sgt. Robert E. Weidensaul, 32. Pottstown, Pa.

Date for their court-martial will be set after further investigation of the charges.

All three were charged with assaulting Kim and stuffing him into the box. The specifications said Weidensaul cut off Kim's hair, and Kemp struck the lad with a stick and tarred his head.

James, who was relieved of command of his unit, the 8th Army Aircraft Maintenance Center, and transferred to another outfit after the case came to light, March 1, also was charged with disobeying orders by transporting a civilian in a military helicopter.

The major and the captain were further accused of conduct unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman.

Two Negro Soldiers Beaten by Whites In Ark. Barracks

(Special to the Iowa Bystander)

Ft. Chaffee, Ark., March 15—Two Negro soldiers were beaten by a group of whites in an army barracks at Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas. The commanding officer has reprimanded the two Negro youths, Pvt. Vernon Lewis and Pvt. Walter Minor.

An assault and battery charge for court-martial has been issued against both Lewis and Minor. No action has been taken against the white soldiers.

Lewis has requested that the NAACP look into the matter. Pvt. Lewis claims that he and Minor are being denied justice because of color prejudice practiced by the Ft. Chaffee of Des Moines Tribune.

ARMED FORCES

More Incentive

Passed by the House Armed Services Committee last week: a $668 million military pay-raise bill. Likely to maintain its substantial form as it moves through the legislative process, the bill takes a firm step toward carrying out the recommendations of a study committee headed by General Electric President Ralph Cordiner, aimed at cutting the costly turnover in armed forces personnel by offering higher incentives for career service. Some representative pay raises by Army rank or equivalent:

Present Rank	Longevity	Monthly Raise
Corporal	3 yrs.	up $ 20 to $ 160
Sergeant	7 yrs.	up $ 29 to $ 220
Sergeant 1/c	11 yrs.	up $ 26 to $ 260
Master Sergeant	15 yrs.	up $ 47 to $ 328
Ch. Warrant (W-3)	21 yrs.	up $ 69 to $ 475
2nd Lieutenant	2 yrs.	up $ 14 to $ 251
1st Lieutenant	5 yrs.	up $ 37 to $ 372
Captain	12 yrs.	up $ 68 to $ 520
Major	16 yrs.	up $ 80 to $ 610
Lieut. Colonel	18 yrs.	up $112 to $ 720
Colonel	22 yrs.	up $171 to $ 920
Brigadier General	26 yrs.	up $220 to $1,125
Major General	30 yrs.	up $299 to $1,375
Lieut. General	30 yrs.	up $499 to $1,625
General	30 yrs.	up $599 to $1,875

The bill also adopts a Cordiner report recommendation to create two super pay grades of enlisted men, E-8 and E-9, to which a limited number of exceptionally experienced and able master sergeants or chief petty officers could be promoted. Base pay for E-8 would be up to $400 a month, up to $460 for E-9.

Why handpicked troops?

Ollie Stewart asks solons

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS —Attention, Congressmen Powell, Dawson and Diggs!

American Marines are used to guard the inside of the American Embassy here in Paris.

They stand (in full uniform) at the big iron gates between 5 and 6 every day, checking out the last persons to leave, and keeping latecomers from entering unless they have important business inside.

They also stand guard on big occasions like the July 4th ambassador's party.

WHAT I want to know is why are all the Marines in Paris are white marines? If I read correctly, the Marine Corps is integrated, but you would never guess that such is the case if you pass the embassy and look at the guards, as I do quite often.

I don't know about other embassies and legations throughout the world. But I do know that the Paris embassy is a showcase—a part of the United States for all to see.

If the Marine Corps is hand picking the guards, it should be brought out into the open for what it is — discrimination. I just thought you gentlemen might like to know this little fact. It's little, but signifi

Spt.

Battle Group Of 25th Infantry To Be Inactivated

One of the five battle groups of the 25th Infantry Division stationed in Hawaii will be inactivated later this month, the Department of the Army announced Thursday.

Inactivation of the unit, the 2d Battle Group, 19th Infantry, is necessary as part of the over-all reduction in Army strength by June 30, 1958. Personnel presently assigned to the 2d Battle Group, 19th Infantry, will be absorbed by other units of the 25th Infantry Division.

The 25th Division has been in Hawaii since October 1954 following service in Japan and Korea. Nicknamed the "Tropic Lightning" Division, the 25th Infantry Division carries campaign streamers for Guadalcanal, Northern Solomons, Central Pacific, Luzon, and for every Korean campaign. Commanding General of the 25th Division is Major General Archibald W. Stuart.

The 2d Battle Group is a member unit of the "parent" 19th Infantry Regiment, which was organized July 9, 1861 at Indianapolis, Indiana Campaign streamers of the 19th Infantry, nicknamed "Rock of Chickamauga", included the Civil War, Indian Wars, War with Spain Philippine Insurrection, World War II. and Korea.

Turncoat G. I. Returning to U.S

Ex-Sgt. Larance Sullivan

HONG KONG, Mar. 29 (AP).—Former Sgt. Larance V. Sullivan, of Omaha, is expected to arrive here tomorrow from Communist China on the way back to the United States. He is the ninth former American soldier of the twenty-one who chose Communist China in the prisoner exchange of the Korean War to change his mind.

He will be the first of the three Negroes in the group of defectors to come back.

30a 1958

ARMY

Is The Trouble In The Training?

The record of the low scores made by Georgia white boys fortunate enough to secure appointment to the nation's academies should not come as a matter of surprise to those close to our educational processes and the administrators who have for a long period of time sounded the alarm. A system which of its own policies and practices, is showing its decay in the flunking of young men who have given their time and talents only to find themselves victims of what amounts to an educational delusion, demands serious study, if not revision.

The Civil Service Commission and those whose job it is to prepare questions for the examination meant for clearance for admission to such institutions as West Point Military Academy and the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, do not temper their task nor dilute their qualifications to fit favorites, color schemes and other factors having no place either in government or state academies.

Here, it is to be, or not to be.

A disclosure of the startling flunking of Georgians appointed was made by Senator Herman Talmadge who revealed that of 35 young men he certified to take the tests only seven scored passing grades and none over 75. Only 13 made more than 60 and 11 of the boys averaged less than 50. Of the 26 competing for the Air Force Academy only 2 passed in algebra and only 10 passed vocabulary tests; on the algebra portion 14 made less than 40.

Senator Richard Russell offers another startling disclosure; out of the 32 Georgians who took the test under his certification, only 4 scored higher than 70. Fifteen of this group made marks under 50, and one boy scored only 25.

Anybody's speculation might be in order for an account for this avalanche of flunkees; from failure at a full mastery of the three R's, to the allowance of students to eschew mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology and astronomy, those subjects dealing with the fundamental of higher mathematics, and taking on their own motion non-essentials, obstracts allowing plenty of time at ball games, debating teams and fraternity social functions.

On the other hand an abvious restriction limiting the South and especially representatives from Georgia would afford a handicap.

In this hour when the nation itself is making an inquiry into availability as to scientific bent and those native tendencies suggesting scientific appeal and impulsive endowments, young men take the hint that it is not enough to make merely passing grades in school.

Many young people are encouraged to skip their high school plane geometry and algebra, take as little elementary physics as possible and no foreign languages whatever where it is possible to escape them.

It is too late in far advanced stages of a college course to try to pick up in problems requiring calculus and quadratics in order to gret equations—when there is a lack in ones elementary mathematical structure.

The ever progressive methods in education may be shortening the route of proven economy in its progressions, but a tip from the fundamentals of the fathers might still be a solution to the wholesale flunking of young collegians, some making as low grades as 25 in a competitive Civil Service examination which is merely a "surface-scraper" to find out who and who might not be profitable for tasting the depth of the Pyrean Springs.

ARMED FORCES DAY OBSERVANCE

Tuskegee Institute will have its annual observance of Armed Forces Day on Saturday, May 17th. Lieutenant Colonel William A. Campbell, Professor of Air Science and Major Burton W. Lewis, Professor of Military Science at Tuskegee Institute are the joint coordinators on this years observance.

This year's activities will include a static display of Army weapons and equipment; a low altitude fly-over of eight Air Force T-33 jet aircraft; a street parade including organizations of the local elementary schools, the Tuskegee High School band and several Boy and Girl Scout Troops.

All Military and Air Science facilities are open to the public and everyone is cordially invited to the ninth annual observance of Armed Forces Day.

Benning Set To Welcome 2nd Division

FORT BENNING (AP)—The stage is set for the ushering of the historic Second Division at Fort Benning, and the retirement from active service of the Tenth Division with a ceremonial review at 9:30 a.m. Saturday. The review, open to the public, will take place at Weatherby Field sand hill area.

Also Saturday, the Infantry Center will mark the 183rd anniversary of the Army and its infantry.

With the uncasing of the Second Infantry colors, 40 years of the famed Indianhead Division's service, which spans the two World Wars and Korea, continues as one of the most colorful in the U.S. military history.

The men and equipment of the Tenth, which spearheaded the Army's Operation Gyroscope as the first stateside division to rotate to Germany, will be transferred to the Second Infantry. The Second Infantry has been under the control of the Dept. of Army less personnel and equipment since it complete Gyroscope tour in Alaska in 1956.

The 40-man platoons, represents every unit in the 10th Division will pass in review before Lt. Gen. Clark Ruffner, Third Army commander, and Brig Gen. Miller O. Perry, Tenth Division commander, many military and civilian dignitaries. Ceremonies will begin with the firing of a salute by a battery of 105 MM howtzers from the 10th Division artillery.

'TV' Army Urged To Fight Illiteracy

Billions Available, Educator Tells Parley Here

WOULD HELP HOLD ASIA

By REESE WELLS

A New York educator wants to police the world with a "television army" equipped with textbooks for illiterates instead of rifles.

Dr. Frank C. Laubach told literacy experts at the Peabody yesterday that a new law passed in Congress will make available between two and three billion dollars for the fight.

The bill releases for educational purposes money frozen in the banks of 25 nations. It is foreign currency paid to this country for surplus foods.

Devised Teaching Plan

Dr. Laubach, who devised a system now used by WKNO-TV for teaching illiterates to read, spoke at the opening session of a four-day workshop to study methods used in teaching North Carolina illiterates. It will be followed Friday by a conference on the establishment of a world literacy center.

The educator criticized the Federal Government for its show of military strength in the Middle East while neglecting educational needs of the embroiled countries.

Our air bases and armies "arouse fear and tend to make enemies" in countries where they are stationed, he said.

While the United States girds itself for battle, Russia and Red China are calmly going about the task of teaching illiterates to read.

Dr. Laubach claims that the United States is losing a billion people to illiteracy in Southern Asia and Africa. But among the billion communists, education is rising "10 times faster than the population."

Can We Hold Billion?

"We may be able to hold our billion outside the Iron Curtain

for a while by a show of military might, as President Eisenhower is doing now in Lebanon," he said. "But who imagines that we can hold them long if they become increasingly illiterate and hungry while the people of Russia and China all forge ahead in education and, as an inevitable result, in progress and prosperity?"

What Dr. Laubach envisions is an army of Americans "working shoulder to shoulder" with nationals of other countries training them to read.

"Our television army would symbolize the sharing of knowledge in an illiterate world," he said. "The tall television towers would not stand for American military power but for American desire to be good neighbors and brothers."

18 Year Youths Must Register

Special to The News

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — State Selective Service Director James W. Jones this week reminded young Alabamians just becoming 18 years of age that they are required by law to register with their Selective Service Boards within five days after their birthday. Jones said that in recent months there had been increasing reports of tardy registration and delinquency, both of which are punishable by law. He pointed out that in Alabama, draft calls are still being made only in the age group of 23 years or older and that under present rules, Selective Service is very lenient in deferments for students and those with dependents.

Jones also stated that the critical skills program of Selective Service enabled those in technical professions to meet their military obligations with the least disruptions to their contributions in a civilian capacity.

Evans says armed forces ahead in racial gains

WASHINGTON

"The armed forces have done more over a decade to demonstrate the techniques and the success of the elimination of racial differentials than any other agency or factor in our national life."

So stated James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the Secretary of Defense, who said that "challenges to this statement have been sporadic and altogether unsuccessful."

In a word, there's no sound argument or convincing proof to the contrary of what armed forces have done in human relations in the past 10 years, according to Mr. Evans.

HE MADE the statement recently in correspondence to Dr. George E. Haynes of the City College of New York, who requested information on integration and the role played by colored soldiers in the nation's defense.

Mr. Evans said integration in the armed forces shows what can be done in other areas of American life.

The need for manpower makes it impractical for the United States to continue former racial policies, he said.

In his letter Mr. Evans said further:

"UNDERSTANDABLY there is less attention to the day-to-day operations of our military installations on the part of the civilian population in the absence of actual conflict. At the same time, the comparative calm at these installations provides a good laboratory atmosphere for inquiry, research and evaluation in the social science fields.

* * *

"WE MAKE bold to assert that from pre-natal care all the way through to burial with military honors, the Armed Forces have done more over a decade to demonstrate the techniques and the success of the elimination of racial differentials than any other agency or factor in our national life. Challenges to this statement have been sporadic and altogether unsuccessful.

"As a matter of fact, in the national interest we have infrequently taken occasion to pass this postulate on to home—school—church interests and organizations, with the observation that if they would 'go and do likewise,' such would add significantly to the strength, safety and security of our country.

"No longer is it possible to assert that these things cannot be done, because in the Armed Forces it has been clearly demonstrated that all human relations can be carried on in a normal manner without regard to color, and with no untoward incident, even in the face of hostile outside civilian environment.

"FROM REGULAR attendance at the Annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University, where you did pioneering work for so many years, I am certain that the seeds thus sown will bear fruit — and I hope not too late. At the same time in the fast moving world of rocketry and electronics, we occasionally find it difficult in these institutes to refrain from the pessimistic 'It is later than you think,' when inconsequential localisms are offered as contravening the fundamental principles exemplified through a decade of integration in the Armed Forces.

"IN THE homes, schools and chapels on post one observes all normal and natural human relations proceeding without friction and without incident. Rather, the removal of the barrier of race and color appears to facilitate and promote good will and freedom for all concerned."

JAMES C. EVANS

Major Denies Attack On Negro Showman

KAISERSLAUTERN, Germany, Sept. 25 (AP)—Maj. Leonard V. Bailey, of Salt Lake City, who boasts a 16-year untarnished service record in the United States Army, went on trial before a court-martial today and pleaded not guilty to beating up Timmie Rogers, a touring Negro entertainer.

The plea was offered by the 6-foot major's defense counsel, Maj. [illegible] Chandler, 39, of Memphis, [illegible]. Before the plea, Maj. C[illegible] asked the court to strike out of the charge that Maj. Bailey had inflicted grievous bodily harm on Mr. Rogers.

The court—a full colonel and six lieutenant colonels—postponed a decision on the move.

Maj. Bailey, 43, sat motionless through the opening procedure. The Detroit-born Rogers, who now makes his home in New York City, was not present.

Maj. Bailey was manager of the Baumholder Officers' Club last August 2 when Mr. Rogers was to appear as master of ceremonies of a three-act show.

Mr. Rogers has appeared at London's Palladium and on American television shows.

The major is accused of hitting Mr. Rogers on the head and kicking him, causing the fracture of a rib. He is also charged with conduct unbecoming an officer.

Mr. Rogers maintains Maj. Bailey attacked him because he and his troupe were late [illegible]

their midnight appearance.

Since the incident Maj. Bailey has been under restriction. Mr. Rogers was admitted to the United States Air Force Hospital at Wiesbaden, treated for a fractured rib and released after three days.

If convicted Maj. Bailey faces a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment and a dishonorable discharge.

State To Receive $833,870 In New Education Program

WASHINGTON (AP) — Alabama's share of the original $40 million appropriation for the National Defense Education program will be $833,870.

The initial allotments for states were announced Friday.

President Eisenhower has not yet signed the recently passed four-year $900 million act, but is expected to do so shortly. He has signed a separate bill which includes the initial $40 million.

Under the program $295 million would be allocated over the four years for students loans, $60 million for guidance and testing in the search for able students, $300 million in matching grants to states for science equipment and administration, $18 million for research and experiment on new methods of teaching, $32 million for language centers and $29 million for foreign language training institutes. Other programs account for the remainder.

Loans would be issued through institutes of higher education whose fund applications have been approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education. Students will be able to borrow up to $1,000 a year, repayable at 3 per cent interest after finishing school.

The allocations contemplated under the initial $40 million appropriation total $35.5 million. Further allocations out of the remaining $4.5 million may be made soon. Congress is expected to provide increasing sums in each of the next three years.

Money set aside for the various states is expected to be available for release when the President signs the over-all authorization bill and the individual state departments of education submit programs to the U.S. Office of Education.

Appropriations include: Alabama $833,870, Arkansas $476,561, Kentucky $797,851, Louisiana $823,576, Mississippi $619,772 and Tennessee $876,379.

Charges Dropped Against Officer In Handshake Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Army today dismissed charges against a first lieutenant in Germany who alledgedly refused to shake hands with a Negro captain. It also refused to accept the lieutenant's resignation.

The lieutenant, William B. Morton, 32, of San Antonio, Tex. had been charged with disrespect and insult. His battalion commander, who brought the charges, accused him of "contemptuously refusing to shake hands" Dec. 27 with Capt. Carl J. O'Kelley of Tucson, Ariz. O'Kelley had been newly assigned to Morton's unit in Hanau, Germany.

The Army gave no reason for dropping the charges. However, it said two other charges against Morton still stand and have been referred to the Army in Germany for further action. These alleged that:

1. Morton threatened an enlisted man who had witnessed the incident.

2. Morton violated Army regulations by using an invalid Army license plate on a civilian automobile.

The records of the case were sent to the Pentagon here for study. While there was no announcement on the basis for dismissing the charges, a spokesman said such action was ordinarily taken in cases where the evidence was not considered legally sufficient to prosecute.

He said the Army command in Europe will determine whether trial would be held on the remaining two charges against Morton.

Morton, a native of Detroit, Mich., is a medical administrative officer with the 36th Medical aBttalion. His attorney in Germany, Franklin J. Potter, had said Morton saluted O'Kelley and behaved in a militarily respectful manner. Potter added he did not believe a man "can be forced to shake hands with another, even if they are in the Army."

Morton submitted his resignation after an investigation began. He later withdrew the application. The Army here said the withdrawal application had not been received at the Pentagon.

Officer Refused Negro's Hand, Army Says

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 30 (AP)—The U.S. Army has accused a lieutenant of conduct unbecoming an officer because he refused to shake the hand of his new commanding officer, a Negro captain.

The Army identified him as Lt. William B. Morton, 32, a native of Detroit, Mich., whose home now is San Antonio, Tex. The captain is Carl J. O'Kelley, 34, of Tucson, Ariz.

The Army accused Morton of conduct unbecoming an officer and disrespect.

An Army spokesman gave this account:

O'Kelley arrived Dec. 27 to take over the ambulance company to which Morton was attached. They met in the orderly room and O'Kelley extended his hand. Morton ignored the gesture and said he wouldn't shake a colored man's hand.

Morton was transferred from O'Kelley's command the same day. The Army then filed charges against Morton and he submitted his resignation from the service. Later he asked that the resignation be withdrawn and said he was willing to face a hearing.

O'Kelley did not ask that charges be filed.

According to the Army, two enlisted men witnessed the incident and Morton is also accused of attempting to have them commit perjury during an official investigation of the matter.

Morton has hired an American civilian lawyer, Franklin J. Potter, to represent him. Potter told newsmen that Morton had properly saluted O'Kelley and had behaved in a militarily respectful manner.

Potter added: "I don't believe a man can be forced to shake hands with another, even if they are in the Army."

Morton's resignation and his request that it be withdrawn have been forwarded to the Pentagon. The Army spokesman said any further action in the case is awaiting the Pentagon's decision.

Lieutenant Faces Trial In Snub to Negro Captain

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 29 (AP)—A United States Army lieutenant who refused to shake hands with his superior officer, a Negro, will be court-martialed on charges of "insulting a fellow officer," his attorney disclosed today.

Attorney Franklin Potter, of Los Angeles, said 1st Lt. William C. Morton, 33, of San Antonio, Tex., stood at attention but refused to accept the hand extended by Capt. Carl C. O'Kelley, of Tucson, Ariz., last Dec. 2.

He said Lt. Morton resigned his commission rather than face a court-martial on the charges, but since had withdrawn the resignation and asked to be tried.

Witnesses to the meeting said Lt. Morton rose to attention when Capt. O'Kelley, newly arrived in his Medical Corps unit, entered the orderly room. When O'Kelley offered his hand, Morton did not shake it although the captain held it out for a full minute, they said.

O'Kelley finally asked Morton: "May I shake your hand?" When Morton refused, the captain took him into another room to talk it over.

Morton was said to have told the captain he had been taught not to shake hands with colored people.

He was charged with "behaving himself with disrespect toward his superior officer by contemptuously refusing to shake hands" and with "insulting a fellow officer" on the same grounds.

CHARGES DISMISSED IN HANDSHAKING CASE

White Officer Rejected Negro's Greeting

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—(UP)—The Army announced Saturday that charges lodged against First Lt. William C. Morton of San Antonio, Texas, for refusing to shake hands with a Negro officer have been dismissed.

It also said Lieutenant Morton's offer to resign has not been accepted.

The charges of disrespect and insult to a superior stemmed from Lieutenant Morton's refusal to shake hands with Capt. Carl C. O'Kelley of Tucson, Ariz. The charges were filed after Lieutenant Morton refused to take the hand offered by Captain O'Kelley in the presence of several enlisted men last Dec. 27.

Lieutenant Morton is stationed at Hanau, Germany, with the 36th Medical Battalion.

Witnesses said Lieutenant Morton stood at attention when Captain O'Kelley, newly arrived for duty with his medical corps unit, entered the orderly room. When Captain O'Kelley offered his hand, witnesses said Lieutenant Morton did not take it even though the Negro held it out for a full minute.

The two officers went into another room to talk the matter over. Lieutenant Morton was reported to have told Captain O'Kelley he had been taught not to shake hands with Negroes.

Army Drops Hand Shaking Trial

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — The U. S. Army apparently set a new precedent last week when it refused to discipline a white Texan for disrespect to a colored superior officer.

The incident took place in Germany on December 27, when 1st Lt. William B. Morton of San Antonio declined to shake hands with Capt. Carl C. O'Kelley because, according to reports, he had been taught not to shake hands with colored people.

Charges were filed against Lt. Morton for disrespecting and insulting a superior officer. The Army, last week, dismissed the charges and refused to accept Morton's resignation.

A spokesman for the Army said the case was dismissed because there was "no foundation for the charges." He declined to comment further when asked about witnesses who testified to the charges.

Witnesses had stated that Morton stood at attention when O'Kelley, newly arrived for duty with his medical corps unit, entered the orderly room.

The Captain offered his hand which Morton refused to shake although it was extended a full minute. O'Kelley, who comes from Tucson, Ariz., has been assigned to Lieu enant Morton's unit in Hanau, Germany.

The Department of Army in Washington said two other charges still stand against Lieutenant Morton but they have been referred to the Army in Germany for further action. These charges allege that:

1. Lt. Morton threatened an enlisted man who had witnessed the incident.

2. He violated Army regulation by using an invalid Army license plate on a civilian automobile.

Army Drops Charges In Snub Of Negro CO's Hand Shake

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UP) — The Army announced today that charges lodged against 1st Lt. William C. Morton of San Antonio, Tex., for refusing to shake hands with a Negro officer have been dismissed.

It also said Morton's offer to resign has not been accepted.

The charges of disrespect and insult to a superior stemmed from Morton's refusal to shake hands with Capt. Carl C. O'Kelley of Tucson, Ariz. The charges were filed after Morton refused to take the hand offered by O'Kelley in the presence of several enlisted men last Dec. 27.

Morton is stationed at Hanau, Germany, with the 36th Medical Ballaltion.

Witnesses said Morton stood at attention when O'Kelley, newly arrived for duty with his Medical Corps unit, entered the orderly room. When O'Kelley offered his hand, witnesses said, Morton did not take it even though the Negro captain held it out for a full minute.

The two officers went into another room to talk the matter over. Morton was reported to have told O'Kelley he had been taught not to shake hands with Negroes.

The case was referred to Washington.

The Army announced today that "charges of disrespect and insult to a superior preferred against 1st Lt. William C. Morton have been dismissed."

Snubs Negro Captain, Lieutenant Faces Trial

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 29. — A United States Army lieutenant who refused to shake hands with a Negro captain will be court-martialed on charges of "insulting a fellow officer," his attorney revealed today.

Attorney Franklin Potter, of Los Angeles, said 1st Lt. William C. Morton, thirty-three, of San Antonio, Tex., stood at attention but refused to accept the hand extended by Capt. Carl C. O'Kelley, of Tucson, Ariz., last Dec. 27.

He said Lt. Morton resigned his commission rather than face a court - martial on the charges, but since had withdrawn the resignation and asked to be tried. He said the trial has been postponed pending a ruling on the resignation.

Witnesses to the meeting said Morton rose to attention when Capt. O'Kelley — newly-arrived at the medical corps unit in which the lieutentant served entered the orderly room. When Capt. O'Kelley offered his hand, Lt. Morton did not shake it although the captain held it out for a full minute, they said.

Capt. O'Kelley finally asked Lt. Morton: "May I shake your hand?" And when Lt. Morton refused, the captain took him into another room to talk it over.

Lt. Morton was said to have told the captain he had been taught not to shake hands with Negroes.

He was charged with "behaving himself with disrespect toward his superior officer by contemptuously refusing to shake hands" and with "insulting a fellow officer." Lt. Morton also was accused of trying to get two witnesses to commit perjury.

Mr. Potter said Lt. Morton offered his resignation when he discovered he faced a possible five-year jail term if convicted. He said the lieutenant later changed his mind and asked to have the resignation stopped because it was made "under extreme mental duress and anxiety."

White Officer Faces Trial For Snubbed Negro Commander!

FRANKFURT, Germany (ANP)—The U. S. Army filed charges against a white officer, First Lieut. William B. Morton, 32, after he refused to shake the hand of a Negro officer who had arrived to take over the ambulance company Morton commanded.

Morton, who was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, at first resigned then withdrew the resignation and agreed to stand a hearing.

The man Morton snubbed was Capt. Carl J. O'Kelley, 34, of Tucson, Ariz. However, O'Kelley did not file the charges. The Army filed them after transferring Morton from O'Kelley's command.

According to an Army spokesman, this is what happened:

O'Kelley arrived, Dec. 27, to take over the ambulance company and greeting Morton in the orderly room, stuck out his hand in the traditional Army custom. Morton ignored him and said he wouldn't shake a Negro's hand.

Morton has since hired a civilian lawyer to plead his case. He is Franklin J. Potter, who remarked, "I don't believe a man can be forced to shake hands with another . . . "

Morton hails from Detroit but is now making his home in San Antonio, Tex.

Behind closed doors, later, O'Kelley asked, "Why did you refuse to shake my hand?"

Morton's reply was, "My father never shook hands or associated with Negroes. I was brought up with the same kind of training. I don't either."

Captain Who Nailed Boy In Box Fined, Reprimanded

Seoul, Korea, April 11 (AP)—Capt. Marvin E. Kemp of Kilmichael, Miss., was convicted today of assaulting a 14-year-old Korean boy who was nailed in a packing crate and flown 25 miles.

A general court-martial fined Kemp $200 a month for six months, and ordered him reprimanded and forbidden to hold a command post for six months. The sentence will be reviewed by higher military authority.

The 40-year-old Army maintenance officer had been charged with assault, illegal confinement, and conduct unbecoming an officer. He pleaded guilty to the first two charges and third was withdrawn.

Associated Press Wirephoto

CAPT. MARVIN E. KEMP
Convicted and fined

The boy, Kim Choon Il, was caught February 25 with stolen goods at the Eighth Army Aircraft Maintenance Center at Ascom City. Kim said Kemp hit him and nicked him with a knife before he was nailed in a box and flown by helicopter to another U.S. base. There soldiers heard his whimpering and released him.

The helicopter pilot, Maj. Thomas G. James, 40, of Plymouth, Pa., lost his command of the maintenance center. M/Sgt. Robert E. Weidensaul of Pottstown, Pa., is awaiting court-martial on charges of assault and illegal confinement. His trial date has not been set.

Turncoat Sullivan Due April 23

By SID WHITE

TOKYO — (INS) Four years ago Communist China scored a big propaganda "victory" at Panmunjom by sweet-talking 21 American war prisoners into turning their backs on their homeland.

Piping's victory is turning half-sour.

One by one through the months since then the U. S. turncoats have trickled back through the bamboo curtain, fed up with life in Red China and ready to "face the music" in the land they once forsook.

Only 11 of the original 21 holdbacks remain in Communist China. Nine have had their fill and have again turned their coats. One, Rufus E. Douglas, of San Angelo, Texas, died in Red China on June 8, 1954, reportedly from a heart attack.

The latest re-turncoat is La Rance Sullivan, 27, of Sausalito, Calif., one of three Negroes in the group who refused repatriation in the Korean POW exchange and went "North" in January, 1954.

Sullivan, a tall, gangling ex-sergeant, is scheduled to arrive in San Francisco on April 23 aboard the liner President Cleveland.

He walked into Hong Kong from Communist China on March 30, after four years of studying in a Peiping university and working as a lathe operator in a state-owned factory.

Sullivan, discharged dishonorably from the Army along with the other turncoats for their misdeeds, will be free to return to his home to pick up whatever threads of his former life he can.

A Supreme Court ruling that the Army does not have jurisdiction over servicemen after their discharge protects Sullivan from an Army court martial which he would surely face if the Army had its way.

ARMY

Turncoat Hints Others Plan To Quit China

HONG KONG, Mar. 31 (AP). The return of another American turncoat from Communist China aroused speculation today that more soon would follow.

LaRance Sullivan said after crossing the border yesterday that he wanted to be the first of the three Negro turncoats to go home.

The 27-year-old former sergeant was dishonorably discharged from the United States Army with 20 other Americans who refused repatriation from Communist capture in Korea. Sullivan, of Omaha, Neb., and Santa Barbara, Calif., has been described as the bitterest of the lot.

"I went to China with the skin and heart of a Negro," Sullivan told newsmen. "I lived happily with the people in a spirit of peace."

Dressed in a blue suit and looking healthy, he said the Peiping government treated him well during four years and two months in China, found him a job as a factory worker in a provincial city and paid him a subsidy while he worked there.

"I went to China to work and study and to add my voice to the cause of peace. I did work and study and I was very happy among a soul-stirring people, a peace-loving people, but I thought it was time to come home," he said.

Sullivan is expected to sail for home Saturday. His exit left 11 other turncoats in Communist China. The two other Negroes are Clarence C. Adams of Memphis, Tenn., and William C. White of Kansas City.

KOREA

Negro Turncoat Ends Exile In China, Plans Peace Work

HONG KONG (AP)—U. S. turncoat LaRance Sullivan returned Sunday from his self-imposed exile in Red China. He said he was going home "to work there for peace."

The lanky, 27-year-old Negro from Omaha, Neb., and Santa Barbara, Calif., was captured in Korea Nov. 23, 1950, and refused repatriation in 1954. Like 21 other turncoats, he was dishonorably discharged from the U.S. Army.

Sullivan crossed the border from Red China dressed in a blue suit. He looked fit. He told newsmen he wanted to be the first of the three Negro turncoats to return home. This led to speculation the others would soon want to go home. They are Clarence C. Adams of Memphis, Tenn., and William C. White of Kansas City. Sullivan has been described as the bitterest of the American turncoats.

"I went to China to work and study and to add my voice to the cause of peace," Sullivan said. "I did work and study and I was very happy among a soul-stirring people — a peace-loving people — but I thought it was time to come home."

Asked what he studied in China, he said: "The international situation which today is really in a state of hysteria caused by warmongers."

What did he accomplish in China?

"I went to China with the skin and heart of a Negro. I lived happily with the people in a spirit of peace."

He said he worked in a factory in Wuhan and was paid a subsidy by the Peiping government. He said he was satisfied with his treatment.

Sullivan will leave Saturday aboard the liner President Cleveland.

30 a Army
Korea

Star P.M. 3 - Mon. 3-31-58

TURNCOAT GI RETURNS—LaRance Sullivan (third from left), accompanied by newsmen and a uniformed official, crosses into Hong Kong from Red China at the Lo Wu border—AP Wirephoto via radio from Hong Kong.

CD Chief Calls For "Operation You" to Strengthen Program

Oklahoma civil defense director has called upon citizens of Oklahoma to join in an "Operation You" as a means of strengthening civil defense and thereby improving our preparedness for natural or man-made disasters.

The state civil defense chief discussed "Operation You" in a series of civic club appearances this week, and requested their cooperation in making the CD program even more effective.

Brett said he deliberately used the military term "operation" because the nature of the threat confronting us is essentially military, at least in external appearance. In any event it is the military threat which makes it imperative that we develop an impregnable defense posture.

Describing the full phrase, "Operation You," he said, "I use 'Operation You' because any full-scale war with modern weapons and delivery systems will directly threaten 'you' as well as every other man, woman, and child on the face of the earth . . . yes, and the children yet unborn!"

Brett was emphatic that he wasn't predicting a nuclear attack—but he was more emphatic in asserting the threat did exist and that in sheer idiocy someone could push the wrong button.

Civil defense was described as non-military defense and a companion of military defense, and together they offer a great deterrent to any aggressor.

Continuing, Brett said, "Our mission in civil defense is the protection of life and property. Civil defense cannot be 'bottled' and sold in grocery stores, and it can't be canned,' such as the famous products of Milwaukee. On the state level, we can provide a blueprint, set up the production lines, and assist with technicalities—but this framework must be reinformed with the active participation and support of the citizens in the respective towns and cities."

Primarily, Operation You" should be put into effect by the individual when the community lacks adequate civil defense leadership or disaster organization.

Operation You" was explained as a few simple steps for the safety of the individual and his or her family. (1) Know where available shelter is located and if it is livable; (2) Learn warning signals and what they men; (3) Knowledge of and frequencies of Conelrad, the radio disaster information plan; (4) Make certain that at least one person in the family has completed the standard first aid course and the CD home protection course; (5) Learn community CD plans for emergency action, and (6) Learn protection methods against radioactive fallout.

Concluding, Brett said, There are other important civil defense measures if a natural or man-made disaster is to be successful but these six simple steps will eliminate many problems and save a countless number of lives during a large-scale disaster."

Civil Defense Matching Funds Allocation Is Quarter Million

If cities and counties can match it, they will get the entire $250,000 for civil defense matching funds purposes, said Oklahoma civil defense director, Tom Brett, today. The CD matching funds program will reopen on or about September 1.

Brett learned this week that Oklahoma is being allocated a quarter million dollars for the third successive years as a result of the civil defense matching funds program. As the CD chief had reported earlier, city and counties in Oklahoma continue to go all out for the CD matching funds program. On a per capita basis Oklahoma leads all states in the fifth federal civil defense region. Other states in the region are Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico.

An incomplete tabulation of the fiscal year just ending a week ago reveals that the CD matching funds program has become more realistic in relation to the actual civil defense effort, remarked Brett.

Matching funds applications for all types of warning devices soared to the top of the ladder with more than 110 warning applications being submitted by cities and counties. For five previous years, communications applications for twolway radia, used by law enforcement agencies, had headed the list.

Although the two-way radio communications equipment is being used in every-day operation, it also strengthens the vital communications system that would be needed in the event of a major disaster, commented Brett.

But the purchasing of warning devices are simon-pure civil defense actions said the CD chief, for warning devices aren't a part of a city's daily operations. Brett particularly pointed out the warning purchases by Cushing, Bartlesville, Pawhuska, Oklahoma City, and several other major cities.

Another field of actual civil defense activity that advanced by leaps and bounds was training and education. Cities and towns, through the matching funds program, arereimbursed when approved civil defense training courses are conducted. More than 9,000 Oklahomans enrolled and completed approved CD training courses, remarked Brett. For such training, the city or local CD organization provides its 50 per cent i nservices, such as instructors, classroom space, and training aids.

Another civil defense matching funds first was scored in Oklahoma during the past year when the El Reno civil defense organization, directed by Don Eagle, punchased the first locally-owned rescue truck through the matching funds program. The $7,000 vehicle was purchased with CD matching funds and American Legion contributions. Although they have not been purchased, Oklahoma City and the Village received rescue truck approvals.

Still high on the list last year i nthe rewards of the CD matching funds program were the public schools throughout the state. Approximately 85 schools applied for 50 per cent CD assistance for the purchase of 16 millimeter motion picture projectors and other visual aids.

Brett pointed out that the 85 applications from schools would average $500 worth of visual aids per application, or nearly $45,000 worth of new visual aids in Oklahoma public schools. During the past four years, the public schools throughout the state have purchased more than $350,000 worth of new visual-aid equipment as a direct result of the CD matching funds program.

In the past several inquiries have been made in regard to the cost of administering the annual allocation of a quarter million dollars. This week, Breet said, "The expenses involved in administering the $250,000 last year were approximately $4,685, or slightly less than two per cent for administration."

The administrative expenses must be borne by the state civil defense headquarters, but, as Brett said, "I'll trade approximately $5,000 for $250,000 any day of the year."

Continuing, the civil defense chief again advised local CD officials and governing officials that applications must be submitted in the proper form if they expect approval. Several applications were disapproved last year because of improper submission and lack of information from the local level.

oCncluding, Brett said that the civil defense matching funds program would again include money for communications, rescue, warning devices, training and education, public information materials, engineering equipment, health and special weapons (medical supplies) control center construction, and several other phases of civil de-

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DEDICATION OF U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER
IN MEMORY OF CLEVE L. ABBOTT, 1st LIEUTENANT INFANTRY
(DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE)

DEDICATION OF U. S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER

The U. S. Army Training Center at Tuskegee will be formally dedicated on Friday, May 2, at 1:30 p.m. This structure will be dedicated to the sacred memory of Cleve L. Abbott, 1st Lieutenant Infantry, famed director of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics at Tuskegee Institute.

Daily Activity Sheet. Mon. 4-28-58

Music for the occasion will be furnished by the Tuskegee Institute Band, under the direction of Melville C. Bryant.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. Jessie S. Abbott, widow of the widely known football coach and athletic director, and their daughter, Jessie, will unveil a plaque which dedicates this building to the memory of their husband and father, and officially to cut the ribbon, thus completing the formal dedication.

THE HONORED DEAD

"Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God."

From November 11, 1921, until this Memorial Day, that simple inscription over the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, in beautiful Arlington National Cemetery, has marked the burial place of a single body—that of a soldier of World War I.

This Memorial Day the inscription will come into three-fold significance and reverence. Beside the Unknown Soldier of World War I there will be entombed an Unknown Soldier of World War II and an Unknown Soldier of the Korean War.

The three will mark a forty-year period of patriotic unity of this nation, in which all vestiges of the bitterness that followed Appomatox and the War between the States will have been wiped from the slate of American memory.

In these days when war clouds again darken the world horizons, we all might well review and remember the story of the Unknown Soldier.

By resolution of the Congress, the bodies of four unidentified soldiers of World War I were disinterred in France, one from each of the four cemeteries there. The bodies, in identical caskets, were taken to Chalons-sur-Marne, and there Edward F. Younger, a wounded and decorated veteran, picked the Unknown Soldier by laying a spray of white roses on one of the four caskets.

That casket was returned to America on the cruiser Olympia, which had been Dewey's flagship at Manila Bay. The casket was placed in state in the catafalque in the Capital where Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley—America's three martyred Presidents had rested in state. On November 11, 1921, the Unknown Soldier of World War I was placed in the Tomb at Arlington.

It was in World War I that the Rainbow Division, made up of American boys from North and South and East and West, fighting in a single unit against a common enemy, proved we were a unified nation. In World War II, the mixing of men from all states further proved to the World that the United States are truly UNITED states.

Korea proved that the unified men of all American States were capable of WORLD UNITY by bearing the brunt of a mission assigned by the United Nations to halt aggression by a powerful totalitarian dictatorship against a weak but valiant free state.

The bill to name an Unknown Soldier from both World War II and the Korean War was signed by President Eisenhower August 3, 1956, and directed that the representatives of the soldier dead of these two wars be placed beside their unknown comrade of World War I on this coming Memorial Day.

Over television and radio the ceremonies at the Tomb will carry this message to all Americans and to all the world: "The people of America, conceived in the concept that all men are free, and born to defend that concept, pledge allegiance to the free people of the world, and their right to remain free."

The three men under the inscription kept their

faith with us. We, who are still living Americans, must never break faith with them.

Mississippi MP Pushes Koreans Off Mail Train

One Dead, One Hurt In Incident; Guard Faces Investigation

SEOUL — (AP) — A U. S. Army military policeman is under investigation here for a scuffle aboard a mail train resulting in the death of one Korean soldier and serious injury of another.

The Army said Pfc. Carney E. Simpson, 19, Clarksdale, Miss., fought with the two soldiers after they illegally boarded the train running from Pusan to Seoul. Simpson was assigned to guard the mail car.

The Koreans were discovered standing outside the rear door of the mail car. Simpson scuffled with the soldiers, using his club. Both Koreans were pushed from the moving train onto the tracks. They were found lying alongside the tracks near Pyontaek Saturday.

The independent newspaper Chosen Ilbo reported the American pushed two Korean soldiers off a speeding train and termed it a "barbarous act."

The afternoon paper Hanga Ilbo contrasted the incident with the recent drowning of Pfc. Robert A. Spriggs of Baltimore while trying to save a Korean soldier from drowning. Korea's second highest military medal, the Order of Merit Ulchi, is to be awarded posthumously to Spriggs.

The Unknown Dead of World War II, Korean War Laid to Rest In Arlington

President Joins Impressive Rites

By WILLIAM D. HALL

Arlington National Cemetery, May 30 (UPI)—The immortal unknown dead of World War II and Korea were laid to final rest in home ground Friday beside their comrade of another conflict who had slept alone for 37 years.

The crash of cannon and the crack of rifles fell silent at 4:05 p.m. and a last "Taps" sounded for the warriors who gave their lives and lost their names for their country.

President Eisenhower and other great men of the nation came to do them honor. They stood beneath a white-marble arch bearing this promise to soldiers of all our wars:

"We are here highly resolved
"That these dead
"Shall not have
"Died in vain."

The bodies of the two unknowns were brought to this hallowed ground from the Capitol, where they had lain in state for three days under the vast rotunda as sacred symbols of the 327,000 Americans who gave their lives in World War II and Korea.

Carried to Caissons

Shortly after 1 p.m. their caskets were carried by 12 servicemen down the east steps of the Capitol and placed on two black caissons, each drawn by six gray horses.

A Navy band sounded off with ruffles and flourishes and then moved into a hymn as the transfer was completed.

Then began the procession down Constitution Avenue past the Washington Monument and around the Lincoln Memorial to Arlington Cemetery.

Field guns boomed an echoing salute from the Virginia side of the Potomac, and an estimated 115,000 persons gathered three and four deep along the way to watch the caissons pass.

Most of the men doffed their hats in salute. Occasionally children broke the respectful silence with applause and were quickly hushed.

As the military bands marched by in funeral step, they alternated between patriotic marches and the rolling drums of mourning.

When the procession crossed Memorial Bridge into Virginia, jet planes flashed overhead in salute. On up the lush Arlington slopes toiled the marchers, drawing up in massed ranks at last before the Memorial Amphitheater where the rites were said.

Then came the caissons. Gently the heavy bronze coffins draped with the nation's colors were placed on black-shrouded carts and wheeled into the white-columned amphitheater. Six body bearers to each casket.

Inside, the crowd that had come to do them honor stood in silence as a merciless sun beat down on the gleaming white marble.

President Joins Ceremony

The Congress, the Supreme Court, the military leaders of the land . . . the diplomats of foreign lands . . . the Medal of Honor winners, their necks encircled with the pale-blue ribbon of their office. . . .

The Vice-President, who had followed the procession in his

[ville and a graduate of Male High School.]

The President stepped forward and took a wreath of red and white carnations and blue iris and placed it between the two new graves at the foot of the first unknown-soldier's tomb.

As the President returned to his place, cannon placed high on the hill above the scene boomed out a 21-gun salute that echoed across the Potomac and bounced against the green hills.

Trumpeter Sounds 'Taps'

Then the cannon fell silent and on the lawn below the tombs, which look out across the Potomac and on the Capitol, a rifle squad fired three volleys.

An Army trumpeter stepped forward and sounded "Taps," the last military rite of the dead, as soldiers stood in stiff salute.

The body bearers folded the flags that had covered the caskets, as if shielding them from the burning sun. They presented one flag to the President. The other went to the Vice-President.

The flags will be placed in Arlington's trophy room.

Then the President left, followed by the other dignitaries, and the colors were marched away. The people again pressed forward.

The bronze chains surrounding the graves were removed and the people came forward to pay their final respects. About 1,500 shirts, women in bright summer dresses and shorts—all pressed forward as the caskets were borne down the steps.

They were placed on slings above the graves, the World War II soldier to the south and the Korean soldier to the north of their World War I comrade.

The President and Vice-President, flanked by the Cabinet and Joint Chiefs of Staff, stood before the graves as the final services were said.

The flags were held tightly over the caskets by the body bearer as the chaplains of three faiths spoke.

Chaplains Speak

First the Catholic—
"I am the resurrection and the life . . ."

Then the Protestant—
"The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord . . ."

Then the Jewish—
"We bring home our beloved dead to sleep forever in their native soil . . . may they find favor before the Lord . . ."

A trumpeter sounded attention and the mourners stood in silent tribute for 2 minutes. The wail of a child could be heard and the gentle shuffling of feet on the marble floor.

At the appointed time, President Eisenhower stepped forward and placed Medals of Honor on black cushions atop the coffins—first that of the World War II soldier and then that of the Korean dead.

In simple tribute the President said:

"On behalf of a grateful people I now present Medals of Honor to these unknowns who gave their lives for the United States of America."

Marines Set At Key Points

Copters Loaded Aboard Carrier

By L. EDGAR PRINA
Star Staff Writer

The United States, now joined by Britain, today continued to move military power to the Middle East as Soviet army and air units were reported maneuvering near the borders of Turkey and Iran.

The first American Army force—1,600 men of the first airborne battle group of the 24th Division—landed in Southern Turkey last night en route to a still secret destination.

And additional Marines of the 2d Division were being loaded aboard troop transports and the aircraft carrier Antietam at Norfolk, Va., in what was officially described as a "readiness exercise."

Pentagon spokesmen did not rule out, however, the likelihood that these Marines would sail for the Middle East where more than 7,000 other men of the Second Division have been sent—5,400 committed to Lebanon and what is believed to be a battalion of perhaps 1,800 men poised at an undisclosed staging area.

Many Copters Loaded

The Marine loading at Norfolk was regarded as particularly significant in that more than a score of assault helicopters were being placed aboard the Antietam. These choppers, the key to the Marine Corps' "vertical envelopment" tactics, were flown up from Cherry Point, N. C., and landed directly on the big carrier.

The Army airborne troops which landed in Turkey last night appear to be slated for Lebanon where they would augment the Marine landing force. But they also could be flown to the big Royal Air Force base in Jordan, if national policy dictated.

The United States has alerted its second airborne battle group of the 24th Division, which is based in the Augsburg-Munich area of West Germany. This unit may be the next to be sent to the Middle East.

If these airborne troops are kept in the east for any length of time, "the gap they leave in the thin NATO line" will have to be filled by other troops from the United States, Maj. Gen. Harry Storke, Army information chief, said last night.

101st Airborne Ready

Mentioned prominently as replacements for the 24th Division units are men of the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Ky.

The 101st is the most ready of any of the Army's strategic reserve forces in the United States. Troops of this hardened division were sent to Little Rock, Ark., last year in the school integration trouble and some of its units were flown to the Caribbean a couple of months ago when Vice President Nixon was being roughed up in Venezuela.

A Pentagon spokesman said last night that Admiral James L. Holloway, jr., commander in chief in the Middle East, "has no plans to conduct offensive operations" against rebel forces in Lebanon.

The spokesman said the mission of the Marines is "merely to protect (Lebanese and American) government installations and so far there has been no opposition by the rebels."

He emphasized, too, that all American military personnel in the Lebanon operation have been thoroughly indoctrinated in the understanding that "we are not in an invasion—we are going into a friendly country to protect a friendly, pro-Western government."

The spokesman said the Pentagon has no reports of even a single shot being fired at the Marines who have landed in Lebanon. As a matter of fact, he said, the troops were welcomed in a "warm and friendly" manner.

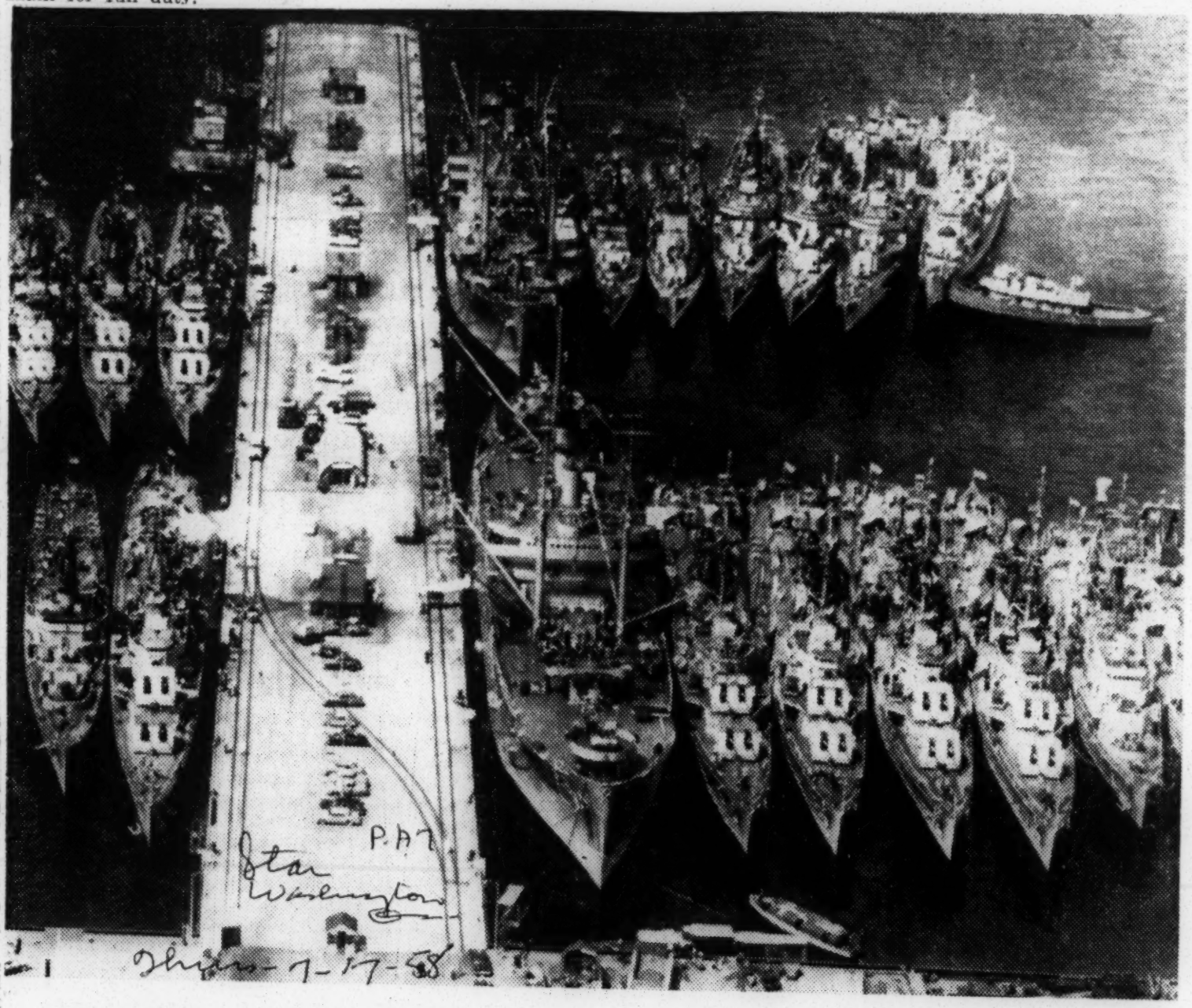
Reports from Norfolk and other East Coast naval bases last night said that all units of the Atlantic Fleet were being fueled, provisioned and loaded with ammunition. Similar reports of "topping off" ships of the Pacific Fleet were received from Pearl Harbor.

The Navy also said it is postponing a previously announced plan for the inactivation of 48 ships, including four aircraft carriers and four cruisers.

MIDEAST ALERT

It said the heavy cruiser Salem, which had been slated for mothballs, would be manned again for full duty.

LEBANON - JORDAN- IRAQ



NAVY AWAITS SAILING ORDERS—Destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet crowd the supply piers at the Newport, R. I., Naval Operating Base to take on food, ammunition and fuel and await possible sailing orders as part of the four-hour alert imposed by the Pentagon as a result of the Middle Eastern crisis.—AP Wirephoto.

District Area Marines In Lebanon Are Listed

The Fleet Hometown News Center at Great Lakes, Ill., lists the following Washington area men among the Marine detachment that landed at Beirut, Lebanon:

Pfc. Tracy I. Chewning, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tracy I. Chewning, 903 Quackenbos street N.W.

Pfc. Charles C. Graffis, son of Mr. and Mrs. David C. Graffis, 3305 Twenty-second street N.E.

Sergt. Reginald A. Dankins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dankins, 1360 Perry place N.W.

Maryland

Pfc. Philip R. Stotelmyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Stotelmyer, Boonsboro.

Corpl. Gene Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Wilson, sr., Floral Park road, Brandywine.

Pfc. James B. Nicholson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Nicholson, 411 W. Potomac street, Brunswick.

Pfc. William D. Barnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Barnes, 4135 Woodbine street, Chevy Chase, and husband of the former Miss Joyce Lynn Fowg, 1301 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Pfc. Wayne M. Michael, son of Mr. and Mrs. Olaff T. Michael, 5051 Bradley boulevard, Chevy Chase.

Pfc. Frederick A. Moxey, son of Mrs. Sophie Moxey, East New Market.

Pvt. Nickles G. Keenan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Keenan, 6005 Forty-fourth avenue Hyattsville.

Pfc. Anthony W. Chaconas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gus J. Chaconas, 5407 Hamilton street, Hyattsville.

Pfc. Stephen B. Katz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Katz, 6203 Sargent road, Hyattsville.

Pfc. Robert D. Reed, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Reed, 628 Ritchie avenue, Silver Spring.

Pfc. Whitley C. Quillen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Whitley C. Quillen, Snow Hill, and husband of the former Miss Margaret Ann Baumann, Snow Hill.

Virginia

Pfc. George H. Connor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph H. Connor, 1607 King street, Alexandria.

Coprl. Peter D. Everill, son of Mrs. P. Rooke Everill, 104 North Wayne street, Arlington.

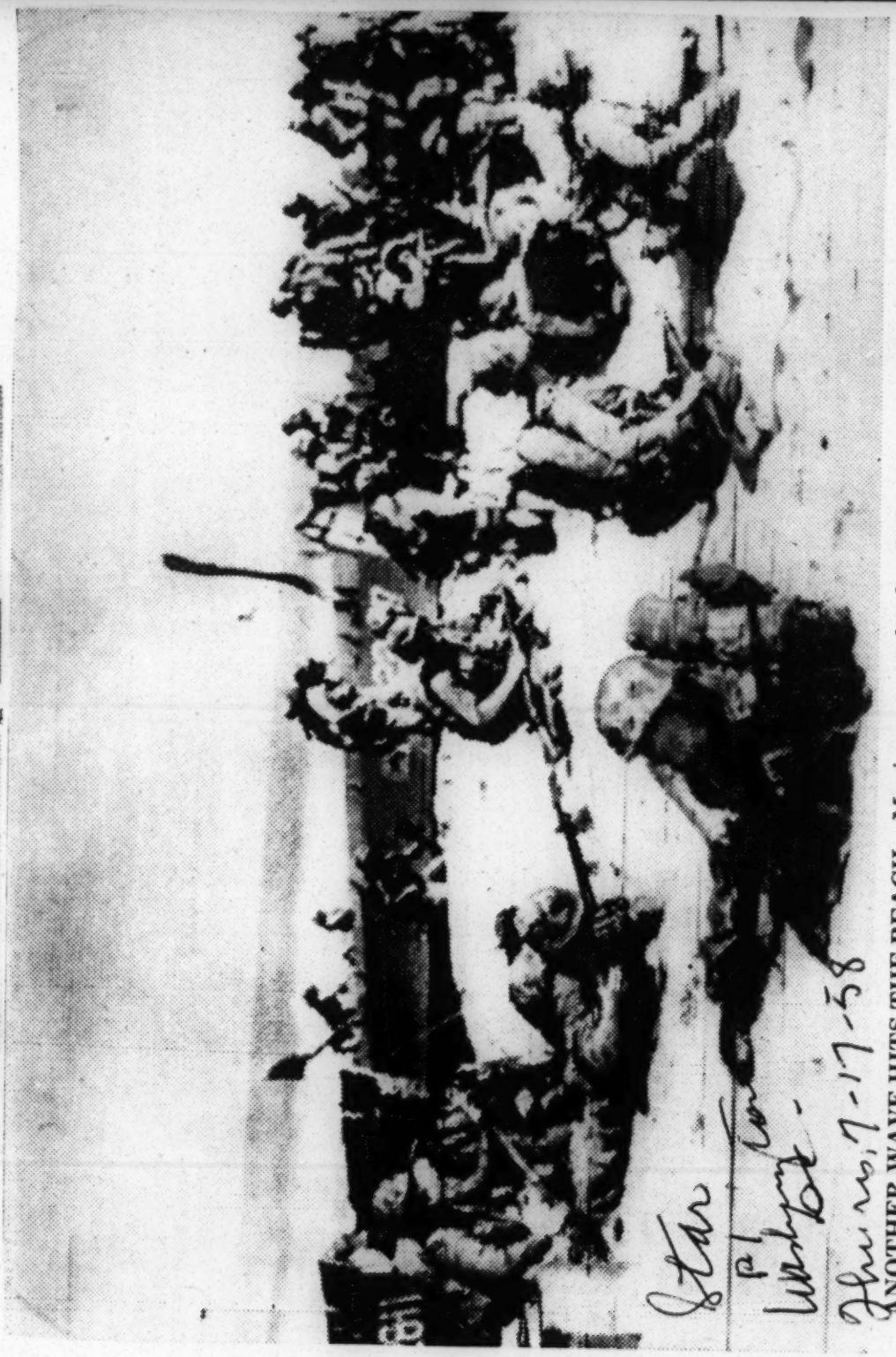
Pfc. Clyde W. Matthews, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Rice Matthews, Front Royal.

Pfc. Horace N. Lassiter, son of Mrs. Louise Lassiter, Purcellville.

A. W. Chaconas | W. T. Michael | Tracy Chewning

Reginald Dunkins | Robert D. Reed | C. C. Griffis

SERVING IN NEAR EAST—These area Marines were among those who landed in Beirut.



ANOTHER WAVE HITS THE BEACH—Marines pile out of their landing craft and head through the surf for the beach near Beirut, Lebanon. These combat-loaded Leathernecks, who landed yesterday, will reinforce others already patroling the strife-torn country.—AP Wirephoto via radio from Paris.

Text of Soviet Statement on the Marine Landing

MOSCOW, July 16 (UPI)—Following, as distributed in English by the Soviet news agency Tass, is the text of an official statement on the Middle East:

On the 15th of July the whole world learned with indignation of armed intervention by the U. S. A. in Lebanon. Ships of the Sixth United States Fleet entered the port of Beirut and landed marines on the territory of Lebanon.

On the same day the White House published—in the name of the President of the U. S. A.—a statement attempting somehow to justify this gross military intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs. The statement contends that the U. S. A. sent its troops to Lebanon allegedly to demonstrate concern for Lebanon's integrity and independence which, allegedly, are being threatened from outside, and also to rotect American citizens in that country.

The utter insolvency of this contention is self-evident, for no one menaces Lebanon's integrity and independence. Abundant evidence of this is provided, for example, by the statement of the United Nations Secretary General, Hammarksjold, and by the report of United Nations observers on the situation in Lebanon.

As for "concern" for the safety of American citizens, one may be permitted to ask what standards of international law allow foreign powers to send their armed forces to the territory of other states for such purposes. There are no such standards in international law. It is common knowledge, however, that references to the need to protect one's citizens have, since time immemorial, been a favorite device of all colonialists to justify gangster-like attacks on small countries.

The real reason for armed United States intervention in Lebanon is the desire of the oil monopolies of the U. S. A. and other Western powers to retain their colonialist hold on the Mideast countries, and also the obvious bankruptcy of their policy in the Arab East, the collapse of the Baghdad Pact and of the notorious Dulles - Eisenhower doctrine.

This is strikingly evidenced by the latest events in Iraq, which the White House statement regards as a reason which accelerated armed intervention by the U. S. A. However, the events in Iraq are new proof of the Arab people's unflinching determination to rid themselves of colonial dependence and to toke their destiny into their own hands.

The Events in Iraq

It is known that on the night of 13th-14th July, monarchy was overthrown in Iraq by the army, supported by the people, a republic was proclaimed and a Government of the Republic of Iraq was set up.

The first foreign policy acts of this Government, led by Gen. Abdel Karim El-Kassem were statements on full support for the principles of the Bandung Conference, with drawal from the aggressive military Baghdad Pact and recognition of the United Arab Republic.

The Government of the Republic of Lraq declared that it would "act in line with the United Nations principles," "follow an Arab policy and strictly abide by the decisions of the Bandung Conference" and that it was prepared "to honor commitments and treaties which correspond to the interests of the fatherland." It also announced that it guaranteed the security of foreign nationals and their property.

These acts testify to the Government's intention to defend the country's national independence and to fight with the other freedom-loving Arab peoples to overcome the heavy aftermath of colonialism, to develop the national economy and raise the living standards of the people.

It is natural that the policy statements of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, conforming as they do to the strivings of the Iraqi and all other Arab peoples, should meet with unanimous support both in Arab countries and in all peace-loving countries which regard the establishment of a republic as a wholly domestic matter of the people of Iraq.

This turn in the events in the Middle East obviously does not suit the colonial powers, which received the news of the establishment of the Republic of Iraq with undisguised hostility. Feverish activity began immediately in Washington, London and Ankara.

The existence of plans for large-scale intervention by the colonial powers in the internal affairs of Arab East countries is also borne out by the statement by the British Foreign Minister, Lloyd, that the British Government was informed in advance of the American Government's intention to land its troops in Lebanon, that the British Government fully supports this action of the U. S. A. and that the British armed forces in the area are being kept ready.

Providing a 'Pretext'

To provide a pretext for armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab countries, a statement by the Lebanese President, Chamoun, asking the Governments of the U. S. A., Britain and France to send troops to Lebanon, was inspired. It is well known, however, that the present events in Lebanon are a result of purely internal causes, and that only interference by Baghdad Pact coutries and the U. S. A., seeking to preserve an anti-national regime at any cost, has led to a civil war and to an aggravation of the entire situation in the area.

It should be noted that the landing of American troops in Beirut is an act of armed intervention not only against Lebanon but against all the freedom-loving Arab countries as well. No bones are made about it in, for instance, the afore-mentioned White House statement, which—certainly by no accident—links the dispatch of troops to Lebanon directly to the events in Iraq.

This is also borne out by the fact that Kink Hussein of Jordan, obviously on advice from his patrons, has proclaimed himself the head of the now nonexistent Iraqi-Jordanian federation in place of King Faisay, deposed by the Iraqi people, even though he had neither substantive nor formal ground for it.

The provocative nature of this step is self-evident. It is being ignored that the Government of the Republic of Iraq, supported by the whole of the people, has officially announced Iraq's withdrawal from the Iraqi-Jordanian Federation.

Armed intervention by the U. S. A. in Lebanon shows clearly that the imperialists have cast off the disguise and have started an open aggression against peace-loving Arab peoples.

It becomes particularly evident in this connection why the Government of the U. S. A. did not accept the Soviet Government's proposal of Feb. 11, 1957, concerning noninterference by the great powers on the internal affairs of the countries of the area. The Government of the U. S. A. refused to undertake commitments which would have insured peace and relaxed the tension in that part of the world.

It wanted to keep its hands free for aggression in the area. United States armed intervention in Lebanon creates a grave threat to peace and is fraught with far-reaching consequences. The peoples cannot remain unconcerned in face of this brazen imperialist aggression, gross encroachment on the sovereignty and national independence of the Arab countries, and unceremonious violation of the United Nations principles.

'Open Mockery'

The White House plea that American troops are being sent to Lebanon for purposes of self-defense and in the national interests of the U. S. A. is open mockery of these principles. Who does not know that the U. S. A. lies thousand of kilometers from Lebanon, and that the people of Lebanon and other Arab countries can in no way threaten either the national interests or the security of the U. S. A. As for Lebanon, it is precisely armed American intervention that is the main threat to the security of this small Arab country.

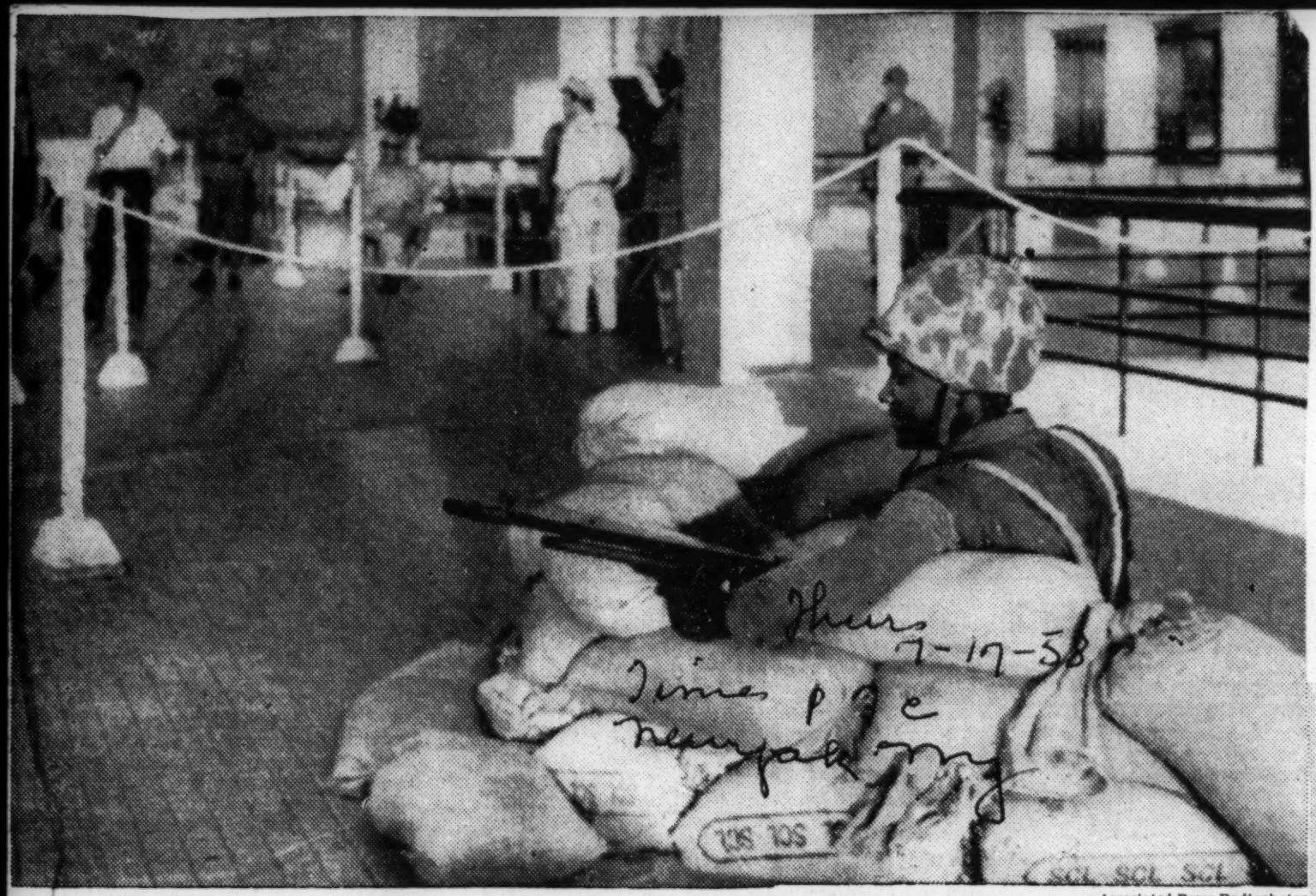
Having taken to the road to flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, the Government of the U. S. A. is now attempting to confront the Security Council and the whole of the United Nations with a fait accompli, and to pressure the United Nations into approving its unilateral aggressive action.

The Soviet Government holds that the situation in the Middle East, created by open aggression on the part of the U. S. A., supported by the other colonial powers, is extremely alarming and dangerous to world peace.

Under these circumstances, the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly should take urgent and vigorous measures to curb aggression and to protect the national independence of Arab states which have fallen victim to an unprovoked attack.

The Soviet Government urges the Government of the U. S. A. to discontinue its armed intervention in the internal affairs of Arab countries and to withdraw its troops from Lebanon immediately.

The Soviet Government declares that the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to events creating a grave menace in an area adjacent to its frontiers, and reserves the right tot take the necessary measures dictated by the interests of peace and security.



Associated Press Radiophotos

ON GUARD: Marine, armed with an automatic weapon, mans a sandbagged position at the entrance to the airport

FIGHTER COVER: Navy jet fighter swept low over Beirut's Khalde Beach Tuesday as U. S. Marines were landed by the Sixth Fleet. The Marines, wearing battle dress, moved off to positions at Beirut International Airport.

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MIDEAST ALERT

LEBANON- JORDAN- IRAQ

Sailors and Marines—

Nine county men in Beirut landings

A young Navy man who saw action during the Korean conflict is among nine Jefferson County men taking part in the Marine landing in the Middle East.

Chalmers W. Hipp, boatswain's mate third class from Gardendale, has three battle stars from his Korean duty.

He has served aboard the attack aircraft carrier USS Essex since he entered the Navy in 1952.

Hipp, 23, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hipp of Route 2, Box 334, Gardendale. He married the former Miss Hazel V. Howard of Chocolocco early this year.

BROWN

WILLIAMS

MARINE PFC. FRED W. Byers, 18, of nearby Brookside, was one of the Marines who landed at Lebanon this week.

A graduate of Brookside Junior High School, Byers has been a Marine one year.

He went ashore at Lebanon with the reinforced Second Battalion, Second Marine Regiment.

Five other Marines from Jefferson County are in that detachment in Lebanon.

LIVINGSTON

Marine Sgt. Nelson E. Livingston, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Livingston of Rt. 10, Box 904, Pleasant Grove, has been in service two years.

Livingston, 20, is a graduate of Hueytown High School.

Marine Pvt. Joseph Mosakowski joined the service a year ago. He took his basic training at Paris Island and went overseas last month.

He was graduated from Woodlawn High School and attended the University of Alabama.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mosakowski of 4644 10th-av, n.

Paul G. Hendrix, in the same outfit, is the son of J. D. Hendrix, 2300 Pearson-av, sw.

Pfc. Clarence Brown of Brighton has been in the Marines 18 months. A graduate of Westfield High School, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Brown, 521 Tinmill-rd.

Pfc. Ulysses Wililams, also of Westfield, and a Marine 18 months, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnny L. Williams, of 1533 Watts-st in Brighton.

HASBERRY

WRIGHT

TWO OTHER sailors aboard ship in the amphibious operation were Seamen Joe H. Hasberry and Ronald L. Wright both of Fairfield.

Hasberry, son of Mrs. Lucy Etta Hasberry, is serving aboard the USS Essex.

Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Wright, is aboard the amphibious force flagship USS Taconic.

CHALMERS W. HIPP
... Aboard Essex

FRED W. BYERS
... Marine in Lebanon

To the Shores of Lebanon

The United States Marines

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16—It was another Tripoli in another time, but the spirit of the hymn was evoked again as United States marines landed on Lebanese shores from ships of the Sixth Fleet.

So have marines disembarked since their first ship-to-shore landing from the sailing vessels of John Paul Jones on the beaches of the Bahamas in 1776.

Men in the News

For nearly a hundred years the Marines' Hymn, written by an anonymous member of the corps to music from an old French opera, has expressed the pride and toughness of these fighting men.

Indeed, "pride of outfit," a phrase that sounds almost maudlin is repeated time and again as one asks one marine after another why he joined so the song goes: "We are proud to claim the title of United States Marines."

That doesn't mean they are all good men and true patriots just aching to go out and fight their country's battles, but it does mean that "if a man must serve, and I suppose there are times when he must, then it is with the Marines he should." So, at least, said a young, uncommonly hard-bitten yet articulate marine sergeant today.

The typical marine? About 19 or 20 years old, perhaps with corporal's or sergeant's stripes. High school graduate. From somewhere in the Middle West, as far as statistics go, but one often meets the tough guy from an East Coast or West Coast port.

He is 5 feet 9, weighs 185 muscular pounds, and has a crew cut that is not very Ivy League.

He is not given to "figuring things out," but he listens carefully, understands readily and responds quickly. And he did not necessarily join the Marines because it was the one thing he wanted to do in his life—what with the draft and all, he picked the Marines above the other services.

The typical marine is usually a man of action—a rough-and-tumble street fighter, a high-school athlete, a highly competitive young man from some suburban community.

Of course, many recruits are little, skinny fellows who join the service—or are somehow taunted into it—to test their own mettle, to see if they can "take it" and "become a man." For the reputation of marine training is that of the toughest grind, not to speak of the downright cruel drill instructors' practices that were exposed several years ago.

The necessity for the marines to be "rougher" than the other services remains unchallenged. Recruits go through ninety days of processing and individual physical conditioning before they are introduced to the infantry training command for "individual combat training." This phase of basic training lasts four weeks.

Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, commandant of the corps, has given assurances that the marines have abandoned training practices that "offend against human dignity and contribute nothing to combat efficiency." But he also has told a Congressional committee:

"We still adhere to the principle that the marine recruit, on entering training, must recognize that he has stepped into another walk of life—a way of living characterized by absolute and willing obedience, by stern demands on mental alertness and by physical endurance, and by an unrelenting requirement for perfection in the execution of every duty."

The marines kid each other about their own standards. "Every man a Victor McLaglen," say the old Leathernecks who remember that cinema hero mowing down the enemy with an overheated machine gun in his hands.

And yet—"Once a marine, always a marine" and "Semper Fidelis," as the recruiting posters say. Of course, there is a certain amount of hokum in it. A marine does not think about the slogans when he is in a battle. But the slogans ultimately do catch on and the recruits begin to believe in them and in themselves.

No doubt every marine who landed in Lebanon was a proud marine—although, perhaps, a bit apprehensive.

Associated Press Radiophoto

"An unrelenting requirement for perfection."
(Marine resting Tuesday after the landing at Beirut.)

1,700 Marines To Pull Out Before U. N. Opens Debate

By EDWIN SHANKE
Associated Press Staff

BEIRUT, Aug. 12—About 1,700 United States Marines will leave Lebanon Wednesday a few hours before the United Nations General Assembly opens debate on the Middle East.

While the departure of the Marine unit underlined the relaxing atmosphere in Lebanon, the situation in neighboring Jordan showed no signs of easing.

Authoritative sources in London said official warnings had been received that an army uprising against Jordan's King Hussein was imminent. One informant said three attempts had been made to kill the King since British troops landed July 16 to protect him from a pro-Nasser uprising.

Pair Leave Jordan

The first American dependents pulled out of Jordan in response to suggestions from the United States Embassy in Jordan. They were the wife and son of a United States embassy official.

Adm. James L. Holloway, commander of 15,000 American Marines and soldiers here, announced the Marine withdrawal. He said it was a token of President Eisenhower's promise to pull them out as soon as the government of Lebanon felt they were no longer needed to protect this nation's independence. He said both the incoming and outgoing presidents of Lebanon had agreed to the step.

The gesture was meant to blunt Soviet charges in United Nations debate of American and British aggression in Lebanon and Jordan.

Leathernecks of the Second Battalion, Second Division—the unit ordered to leave — began hauling their heavy gear to the evacuation beach soon after Holloway's announcement.

Back To Sixth Fleet

They toiled in the hot noonday sun, but their labors did not entirely please one of the leaders of Lebanon's 94-day rebellion.

Saeb Salam, the Beirut rebel chief, said "this symbolic step" was welcome but "does not fully accomplish this desired aim of the Lebanese people for complete withdrawal of all occupying troops."

It was understood the battalion will go back aboard the ships of the Sixth Fleet.

Asian-African Bloc Seeks To Kill U. N. Plan

Western Powers Confident They Can Win In Vote

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP) —A key group of Asian-African nations tried Tuesday to scuttle a Western - backed Middle East peace plan. They sought support for counterproposals that would stress immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops from Lebanon and British forces from Jordan.

But the Western powers remained confident they can win the necessary two-thirds majority in the 81-nation U. N. General Assembly emergency meeting for a seven-nation resolution authored by Norway.

DULLES SEEKS BACKERS

Secretary of State Dulles met with representatives of the Latin-American nations in an effort to win maximum support from this 20-nation group. Five or six members were reported reluctant to go along.

The United States was telling U. N. delegates it could go no farther toward compromise than the Norwegian resolution giving Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold a key role in working out recommendations for a Middle East settlement.

He would report by Sept. 30 to the regular fall Assembly. The resolution also embraces some features of President Eisenhower's broad Middle East program.

Dulles was working hard for a Western victory. He cancelled a trip to Washington in order to confer also with British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd and French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, newly arrived on the U. N. scene.

Sir Leslie Munro, Assembly president, said the Assembly will meet Wednesday morning, afternoon and evening in an effort to wind up policy speeches.

Representatives of India, Ceylon and Indonesia, chief movers for the counterproposals still to be formally presented to the Assembly, met privately with the full 28-member Asian-African group.

Sir Claude Corea of Ceylon, current group president, said no agreement was reached in the 40-minute session. The group will meet again Wednesday. Some of its members are known to favor the Western-backed resolution.

One delegation close to the negotiations said 10 or 12 sponsors would line up behind either a new resolution or amendments to the Norwegian resolution. The exact tactics to be followed were not yet formulated.

URGE TROOP EXODUS

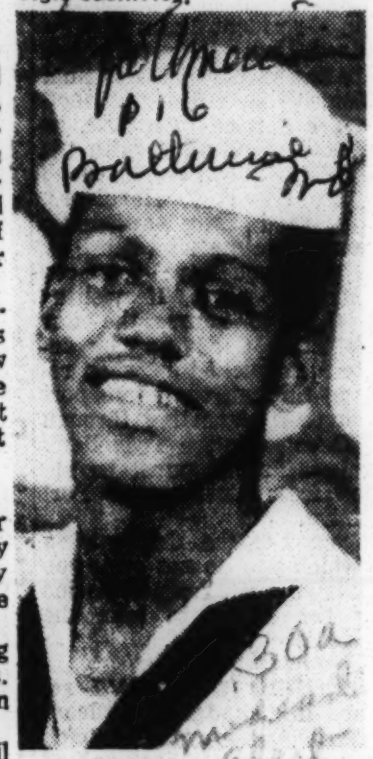
In general, the resolution or amendments emphasize speedy troop withdrawal. They avoid any mention of a U. N. standby police force.

India's Arthur Lall was lobbying busily for support of the proposals. He met with the Latin-American group after it heard Dulles.

The Assembly adjourned until 10:30 a.m. EDT Wednesday following morning and afternoon sessions on the fifth day of formal debate.

Faces In The News

IN LEBANON—Pfc. Wilbert J. Franklin, son of Mrs. Nancy E. Thompson of 13 N. Monastery Ave. is one of the Baltimore Marines stationed at Lebanon. A former Douglass High school student, he has been in the Marines two years and has served in Greece, Japan, Okinawa, France, Italy and other foreign countries.



IN BEIRUT, Lebanon on duty aboard the U.S.S. Plymouth is Seaman Arvell Cuffey, 20, of Washington. Arvell, Spingarn High graduate, has two years left in the Navy.

LIBERTY SHIPS
13 NAMED FOR NEGROES

END OF THE LINE

Of the 2,700 Liberty ships constructed during World War II, 13 were named for colored persons.

One woman was so honored, Harriet Tubman.

The first Liberty ship to be named for a colored historical figure was the Booker T. Washington, skippered by Copt. Hugh Mulzac.

Others were the George W. Carver, Paul L. Dunbar, Frederick Douglass, John Merrick, Robert L. Vann, James W. Johnson, John H. Murphy, Robert S. Abbott, Edward Savoy, and Toussaint L'Ouverture.

By Ralph Mason

Two weeks ago, the S.S. Patrick Henry was towed into Chesapeake Bay headed for the Bethlehem Steel Company's Patapsco yard.

She will be broken up for scrap.

Seventeen years ago, on Sept. 27, 1941, the Patrick Henry was christened. She was the first of 2700 Liberty ships that were to play such a vital part in the winning of World War II.

Thirteen of the great fleet of Liberty ships were named for colored heroes. Among them:

The S. S. Frederick Douglass, which was launched in 1944 and remained afloat only five months. It was sunk on the high seas by a Nazi U-boat.

On March 29, 1944, the S.S. John H. Murphy, named for the founder of the AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, slid down the ways at the Fairfield Shipyards in Baltimore.

In a downpour of rain, 170 persons, including officials of the city and state gathered to watch Miss Frances L. Murphy break a champagne bottle on its bow as the ship was officially christened.

Twenty - five days later, the Murphy was completely outfitted, armed, loaded with food stuffs and en route to France in a convoy.

Her captain was John Godfrey, a veteran seaman. Half of her 29-man crew were also colored.

By June 15, the Murphy had sailed 6,200 miles and was back for a second cargo.

All told, during World War II, she made 11 Atlantic round trips and sailed 77,048 miles, a distance equal to three times around the earth.

In 1946, the S. S. John Murphy, having completed its wartime service, was renamed the S. S. Old Dominion. It's captain was now W. A. Walls, a pleasant, soft - voiced southerner. Four members of the crew are colored.

* * *

With the scrapping of the Patrick Henry, an era comes to an end.

The Liberty ships, which rolled out of the ship yards at a rate of one a month cost a million dollars each to build.

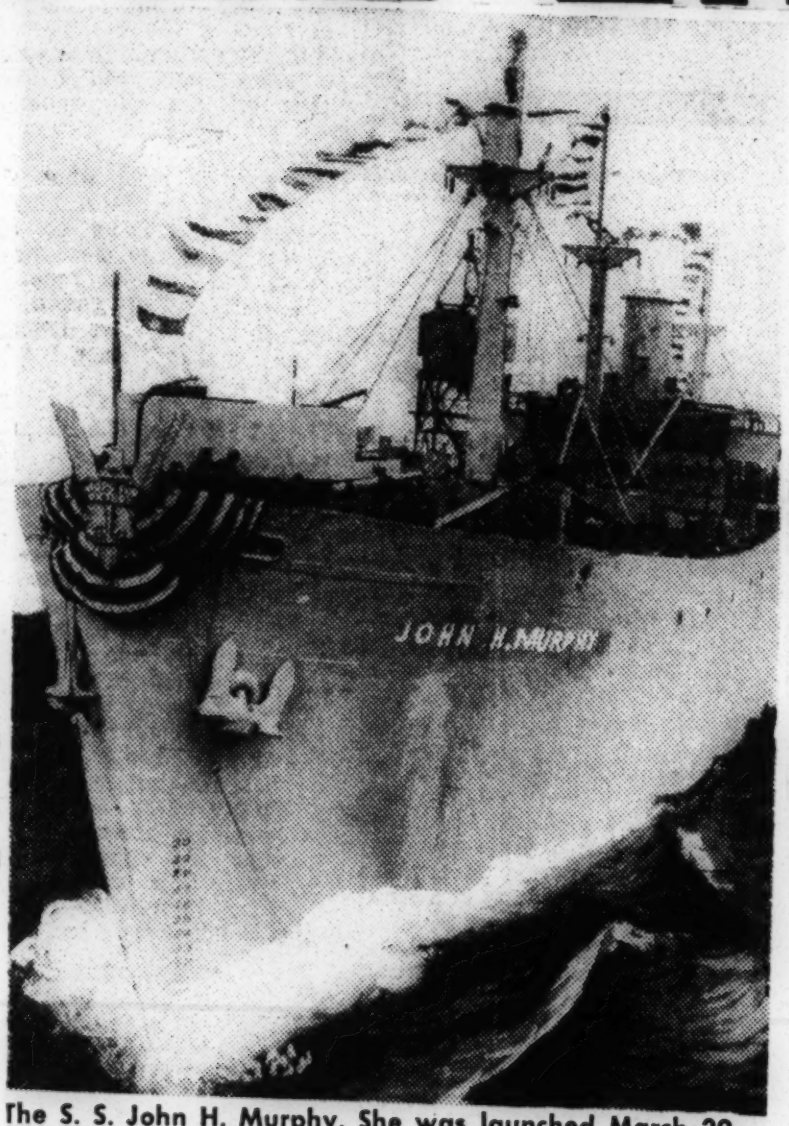
Of the 2700 that were produced, 300 were sunk in action. They carried to their death an estimated 5,009 merchant seamen.

Able to carry 11,000 tons of cargo, they were 441 feet long and 57 feet wide.

Most GI's and sailors who crossed the ocean on one of them remember them most for their slowness (top speed was 11.9 knots) and their gosh-awful pitch and roll.

At wars end, 1300 of the Liberty ships were put 'in mothballs". Gradually, they are being sold for scrap.

Last month, 34 of the ships that cost a million dollars each were sold to the Bethlehem Steel Company that built them here in Baltimore for $76,190 each.



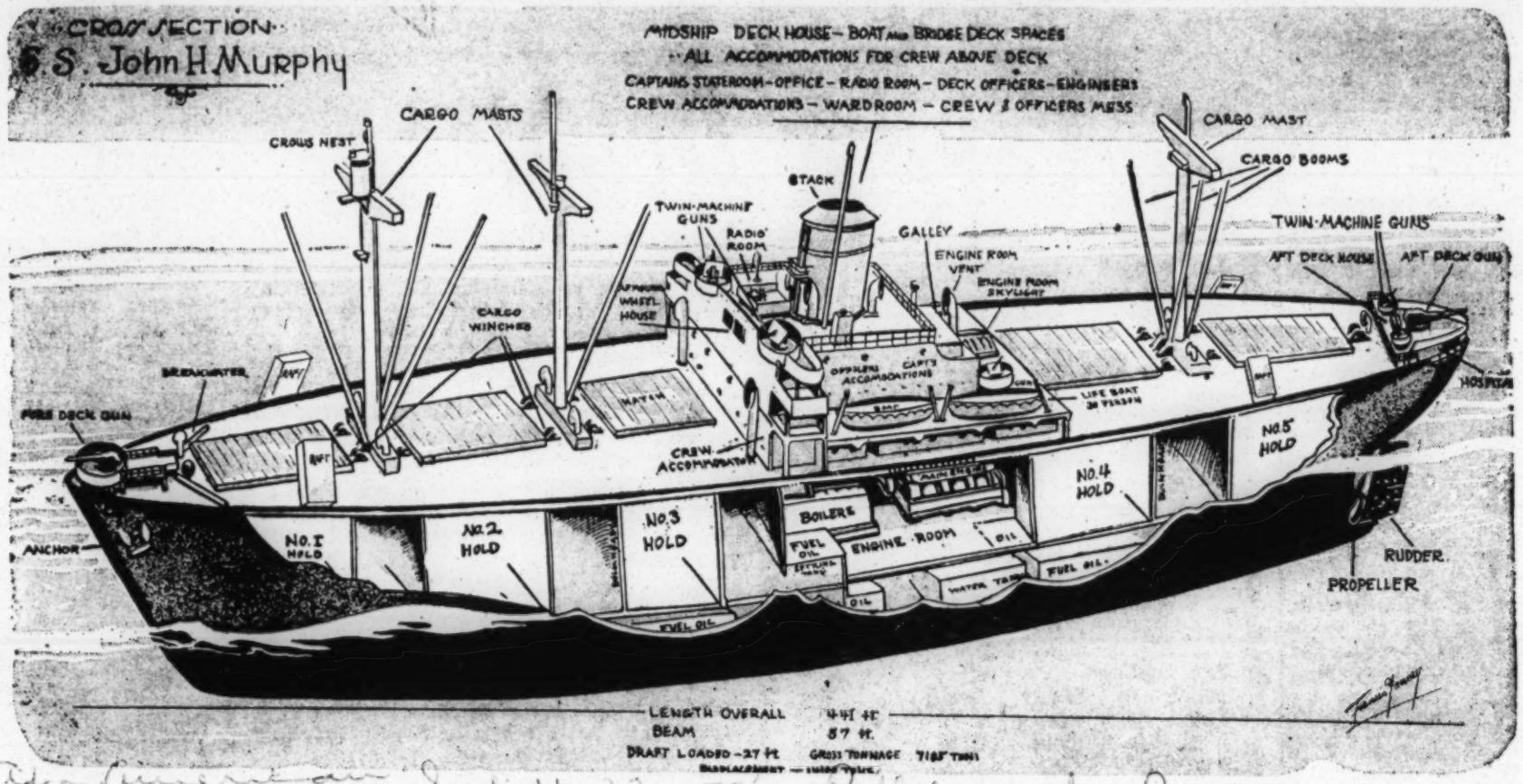
The S. S. John H. Murphy. She was launched March 29, 1944, and cost one million dollars.

Still Ticking

An AFRO luncheon for 150 guests followed the ship's christening held at Morgan Christian Center.

The ship's big brass clock, which struck the bells for the Murphy during its many voyages, still strikes on hours and half-hours in the AFRO main office.

The Episcopal Bible and Prayer Book used by Captain Godfrey for religious services was also returned as a World War II keepsake.



Apo American Dat. 11-22-58 Pitt. Lungh, Pa.

THIS IS A LIBERTY SHIP—2,700 ships were built on this basic design between 1941 and 1945. Some were converted to troop carriers by putting four-decker bunks in the cargo holds.

Lieutenant Guilty in GIs' Abuse

FORT JACKSON, S.C., — (AP) — First Lt. Gerald Wheatley, a soft-spoken young Army officer from Bridgeton, N.J., Friday was convicted on two counts of abusing recruits under his command.

He was fined $1,000 and given a reprimand from the five-member General Court Martial board which heard the charges.

The board returned the findings after sitting briefly following a day of legal wangling. It held the 23-year-old officer guilty on one charge of maltreatment and on one charge of conduct unbecoming an officer.

He originally was charged on three counts of assault and battery involving recruits, two of conduct unbecoming an officer, and one of maltreatment of recruits.

Wheatley's court martial was the last of the three "grease trap" trials stemming from the handling of recruits in "Bravo" company of the First Training Regiment last summer.

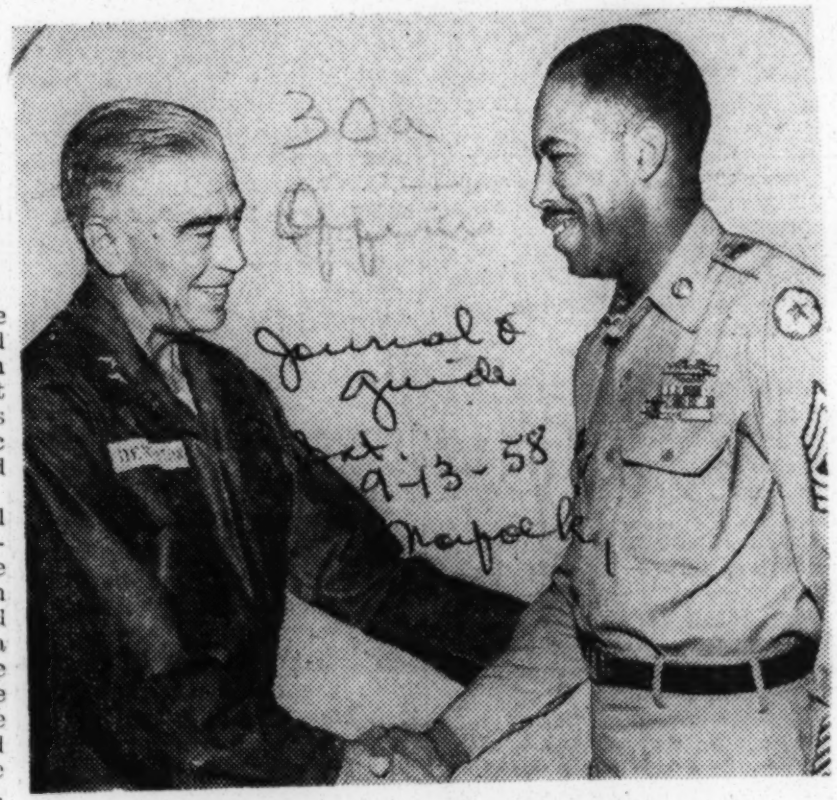
In the previous trials, two top non-coms of the company were convicted, fined and reduced in rank. They were M. Sgt. George Sovie, 30, of Odgensburg, N.Y., and Sgt. Charles Moman, 28, of Empire, Ala.

Negro Officer Tops Benning Infantry Grads

Norwwod E. Jackson, '57 graduate of Central State College, ranked first out of the class of 114 from the U. S. Army Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Georgia, where he was taking the infantry officers basic course. He has been recommended for further training

Norwood, who majored in Social Welfare at Central State was outstanding in the field of sports. He was co-captain of the football team and set a New Mid-Western record in discus. As a student, he was a member of the Scabbard and Blade Military honor society, and the Page-Broaddus Baptist Society. He was graduated as a distinguished military student and received the commission of 2nd Lt. in the Regular Army.

He is the son of Rev. and Mrs. John H. Jackson, 5224 Call Place, S. E., Washington, D. C.



Promoted To New Grade

Major General Alfred B. Denniston, commanding officer of the QM Training Command and Fort Lee, congratulates M/Sgt. William S. Winters after presenting to him a promotion order denoting his new grade of M/Sgt., E-8. Sergeant Winters was one of three master sergeants and the only colored person to receive the new E-8 grade under the Department of the Army enlisted rank structure program at Fort Lee.

An old timer at Fort Lee, Sgt. Winters has spent all of his 15 years of Army service between this Post and Korea. A former chief clerk, facilities management branch, QM R & E, FEA at Fort Lee, Sgt. Winters ' new duties will be that of first sergeant of the 575th QM Co., 543rd QM Group.

He is the son of Mrs. Daisy Winters of Cleveland, Ohio. He makes his home on Oakland avenue in Colonial Heights, Va.

CAPT. O. STANTON DePRIEST, III, (2nd from left) of Chicago, stands with (from left) Brig. Gen. George T. Duncan, commanding general of Berlin Command: Mrs. Betty DePriest, his wife; Mrs. DePriest's mother, Mrs. Lawrence Vernon Blanchet, 4536 South Parkway, and Mrs. Gwendolyn Minerbrook, acting manager, Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments.

DePriest Chooses Career In Army

BERLIN, Germany — Capt. Oscar Stanton De Priest III, son of Oscar Stanton De Priest II, 4536 South Parkway, Chicago, was sworn in as a captain in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army.

Captain De Priest, who entered the Army Medical Corps in July, 1956 as a two-year volunteer, now will continue to serve in a career status.

The oath was administered in the presence of Brig. Gen. George T. Duncan, commanding general of Berlin command and members of his staff, members of the 6th Infantry Regiment staff, and medical officers from the U. S. Army hospital Berlin.

Also present at the ceremony were his wife Betty and her mother, Mrs. Lawrence Vernon Blanchet, and Mrs. Gwendolyn Minerbrook, acting manager of the Michigan Blvd. apartments, Chicago.

Captain De Priest came to Berlin command in August 1956 after completing the military medical training course at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

He served as a surgeon on the staff of the U. S. Army hospita Berlin until he was appointed sur geon for the 6th Infantry regimen in January, 1957.

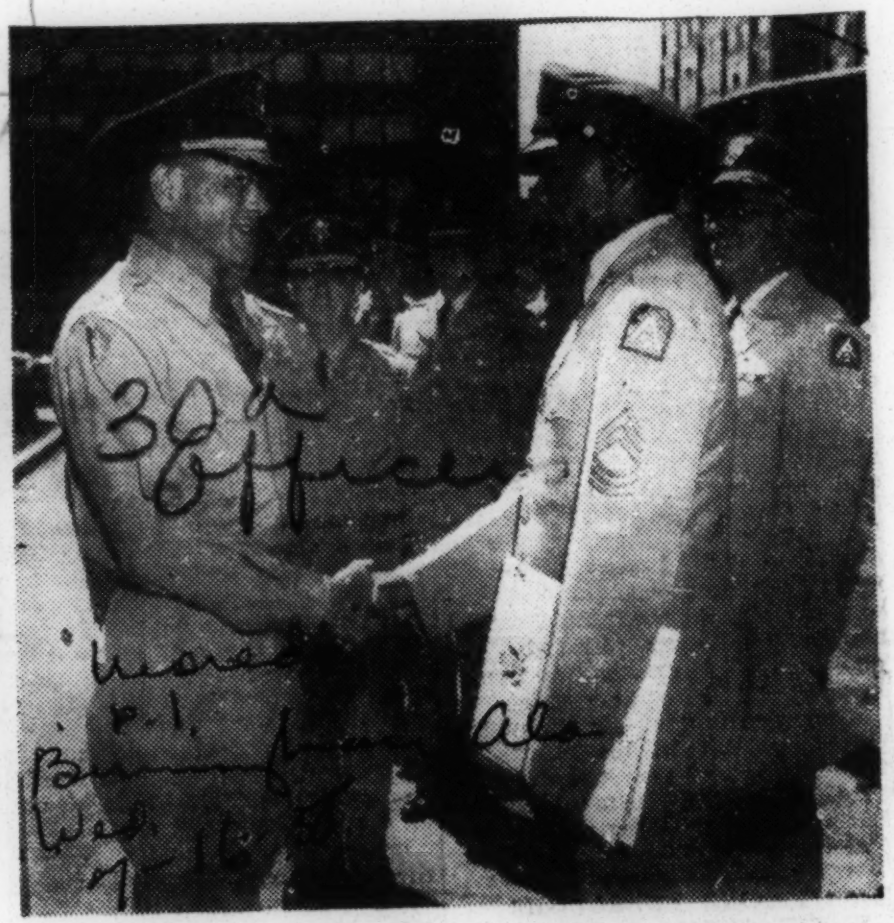
During his service in Berlir Captain De Priest has been phys cian for Berlin Command's Arm athletic teams, particularly th football team.

He is also serving his secon term as president of the Harvar Club of Berlin whose membershi includes Berliners who attende the university.

Captain De Priest is a grandso of the late O. De Priest, the fier Chicago politician, who serve three terms in Congress as a rep resentative from Illinois.

A graduate of Urbana (Ohio high school in 1945, he attende Phillips Andover academy for on year before entering Harvar where he received the B.A. degre summa cum laude in 1950.

He received his M.D. degre from Harvard Medical school ir 1954 and was a second year resi dent in surgery in Massachusett General hospital when he entered the Army.



ARMY RETIREE—Congratulations for completion of 31 years active service are being extended to Master Sgt. Joseph A. Burney (right) by Maj. Gen. Carl F. Fritzche, chief of staff, Fifth U. S. army in retirement ceremonies at army headquarters, Chicago, June 30. At far right is Col. Walter E. Jordan, chief, Fifth U. S. Army recruiting, who earlier presented Burney with a certificate of appreciation.—(ANP)

YOKOTA AFB, Japan—Pulling guard duty in Brest, France was a lonely sojourn, but to M/Sgt. Clinton Golden the night of Nov. 11, 1918 was one to be remembered.

Singing and shouting filled the air as men in the company area rose from their sleep.

To Sergeant Golden it seemed like a New Year's celebration. He didn't know at the time, but it was the end of World War I. Firing had ceased on the front line. Men in the barracks were jubilant from the news.

At the outbreak of disturbance a shout for the sergeant of the guard was sounded, but there was no response. When relieved of guard duty at midnight Nov. 11 he was informed of the peaceful tidings.

Today still in uniform, but with the Air Force of Yokota Air Base in Japan as non-commissioned officer of the Base Exchange Garage, Sergeant Golden recalls his 26 years of military life and looks forward to completing 30 years before retiring.

■

IN 1904 his parents, of Boudabouds, British West Indies, where Sergeant Golden was born, migrated to Beaumont, Tex., which he called home until enlisting in the Army in 1918.

After a short tour in the Army following World War I he was discharged in August, 1919. In 1922 he returned to

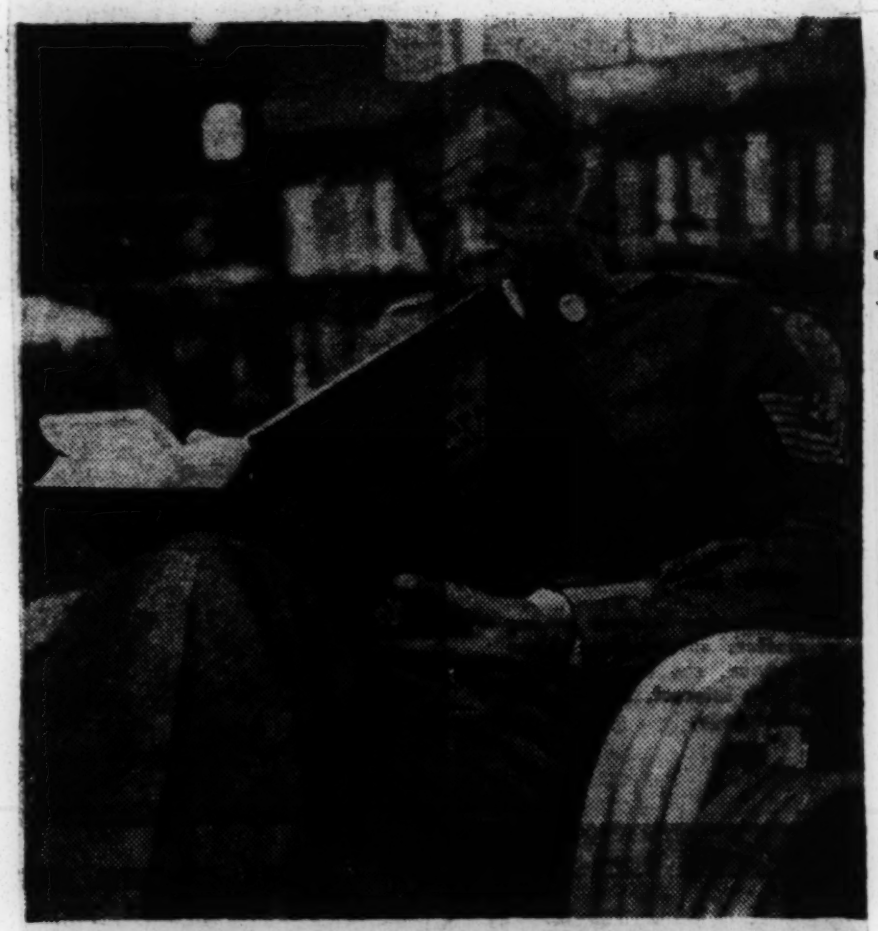
Base.

Now 56, and looking forward to retirement in 1962, Sergeant Golden and his wife plan a prolonged vacation in Switzerland.

After 26 Years of Duty

World War I Veteran Still on Duty in Japan

By T/SGT. JOHN C. BECHER



Sergeant Golden finds the library a fine place to relax. His off-duty hobby is playing golf.

Gray Lady Mrs. Golden gives cigarettes to an airman patient at Yakota Hospital. Mrs. Golden was recently named "Wife of the Month" by Yokota Air Base NCO Wives Club.

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Sergeant Golden donned the uniform again Oct. 24, 1942 and was a combat infantryman until 1944, seeing action in New Guinea and the Philippines.

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DURING HIS tour in the Pacific Sergeant Golden also served with an engineering battalion. It was at this time that he first served the Air Force, volunteering as a mechanic to work on C-47s, P-51s and other fighter-type aircraft.

Returning to Army duty after the war he became a basic training sergeant at Fort Eustis, Virginia.

Looking for a change, Sergeant Golden took a short discharge from the Army and enlisted in the Air Force in September, 1947, and assigned to Langley Field, Virginia. Following a short tour at Langley he was assigned to the 811th Aviation Engineers on Guam. In 1949 he returned to the States for duty at Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C. He now calls Washington his home.

At Bolling AFB until May, 1952, he went to Germany and served with the 12th Air Force until 1956. He then received a consecutive tour assignment and came to Yokota Air Base, Japan where he was originally assigned as an automotive supervisor.

Sergeant Golden and his wife, Louise, are active in base and Japanese social and cultural activities. Mrs. Golden is a member of the Grey Ladies and NCO Wives Club at Yokota Air

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"The Society of Captives" by Gresham M. Sykes (Princeton, $3.75) is an objective study of a maximum security prison at Trenton, N. J., which gives a searching description and analysis of the problems within. It covers the drabness of prison life, the difficulties of those responsible for custodial care, and the social and psychological problems associated with incarceration. Negroes constitute a disproportionate number in most American prisons, so they should have more than a casual interest in these problems. The book is highly commended. **(Edward S. Lewis)**

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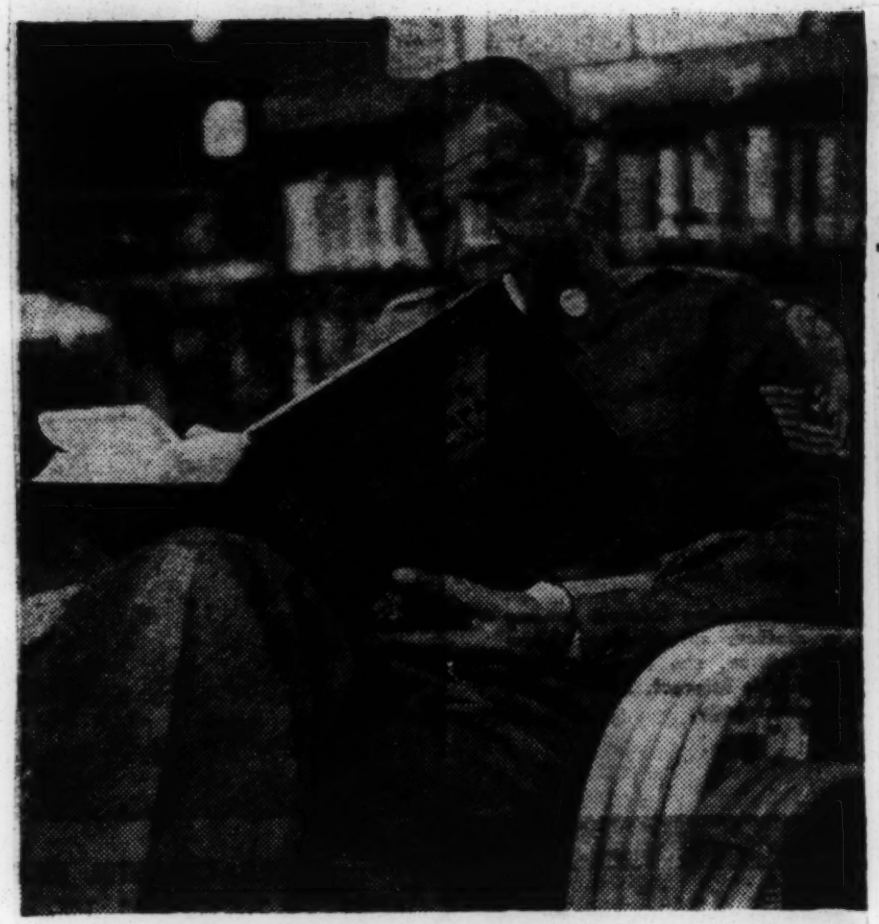

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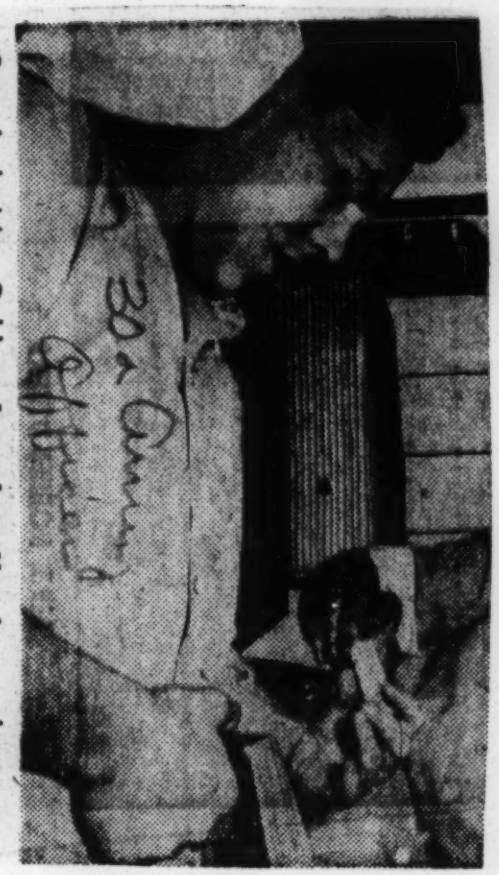

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12-6-58

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■

Army Files Charges Against Officer Accused Of Insult

FRANKFURT, Germany—(ANP)—The U. S. Army this week filed charges against a white officer, 1st Lt. William B. Morton, 32, after he refused to shake the hand of a Negro officer who had arrived to take over the ambulance company Morton commanded.

World Pl. Wed. 2-5-58

Morton who was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, at first resigned then withdrew the resignation and agreed to stand a hearing.

Atlanta Ga

The man Morton snubbed was Capt. Carl J. O'Kelley, 34, of Tucson, Ariz. However, O'Kelley did not file the charges. The Army filed them after transferring Morton from O'Kelley's command.

HAND REFUSED

According to an Army spokesman, this is what happened:

O'Kelley arrived December 27 to take over the ambulance company and greeting Morton in the orderly room, stuck out his hand in the traditional Army custom. Morton ignored him and said he wouldn't shake a Negro's hand.

Morton has since hired a civilian lawyer to plead his case. He is Franklin J. Potter, who remarked: "I don't believe a man can be forced to shake hands with another . . . ."

Morton hails from Detroit but is now making his home in San Antonio, Texas.

Army Drops Charges In Snub Of Negro CO's Hand Shake

Charleston S.C. 1-25

Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP) — The Army announced today that charges lodged against 1st Lt. William C. Morton of San Antonio, Tex., for refusing to shake hands with a Negro officer have been dismissed.

Sun-2-2-58

It also said Morton's offer to resign has not been accepted.

The charges of disrespect and insult to a superior stemmed from Morton's refusal to shake hands with Capt. Carl C. O'Kelley of Tucson, Ariz. The charges were filed after Morton refused to take the hand offered by O'Kelley in the presence of several enlisted men last Dec. 27.

Morton is stationed at Hanau, Germany, with the 36th Medical Ballaltion.

Witnesses said Morton stood at attention when O'Kelley, newly arrived for duty with his Medical Corps unit, entered the orderly room. When O'Kelley offered his hand, witnesses said, Morton did not take it even though the Negro captain held it out for a full minute.

The two officers went into another room to talk the matter over. Morton was reported to have told O'Kelley he had been taught not to shake hands with Negroes.

The case was referred to Washington.

The Army announced today that "charges of disrespect and insult to a superior preferred against 1st Lt. William C. Morton have been dismissed."

Officer Refuses To Shake Hands With Negro Captain

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 29 (AP)—The U.S. Army has accused a lieutenant of conduct unbecoming an officer because he refused to shake the hand of his new commanding officer, a Negro captain.

The Army identified him as Lt. William B. Morton, 32, a native of Detroit, Mich., whose home now is San Antonio, Tex. The captain is Carl J. O'Kelley, 34, of Tucson, Ariz.

News + Comm

The Army accused Morton of conduct unbecoming an officer and disrespect.

P-8-D

An Army spokesman gave this account:

O'Kelley arrived Dec. 27 to take over the ambulance company to which Morton was attached. They met in the orderly room and O'Kelley extended his hand. Morton ignored the gesture and said he wouldn't shake a colored man's hand.

Thurs 1-30-58

Morton was transferred from O'Kelley's command the same day. The Army then filed charges against Morton and he submitted his resignation from the service. Later he asked that the resignation be withdrawn and said he was willing to face a hearing.

O'Kelley did not ask that charges be filed.

Charleston S.C.

According to the Army, two enlisted men witnessed the incident and Morton is also accused of attempting to have them commit perjury during an official investigation of the matter.

Morton has hired an American civilian lawyer, Franklin J. Potter, to represent him. Potter told newsmen that Morton had properly saluted O'Kelley and had behaved in a militarily respectful manner.

Potter added: "I don't believe a man can be forced to shake hands with another, even if they are in the Army."

Morton's resignation and his request that it be withdrawn have been forwarded to the Pentagon. The Army spokesman said any further action in the case is awaiting the Pentagon's decision.

Faces discharge—

Army officer accused of disrespect to Negro

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 30—(AP)—The U. S. Army has accused a lieutenant of disrespect and conduct unbecoming an officer "by contemptuously refusing to shake hands" with a Negro captain, an Army spokesman said today.

News 8 pm

Charges have been filed against 1st Lt. William B. Morton, 32, of San Antonio, Tex., by his battalion commander, the spokesman said.

He said Morton allegedly declined to shake hands Dec. 27 with Capt. Carl J. O'Kelley of Tucson, Ariz., who was newly assigned to the same unit in nearby Hanau.

News 1-30-58

Another charge accuses Morton of attempting to get two enlisted men to commit perjury at an official investigation, the Army spokesman said. The enlisted men were witnesses to the alleged incident.

Boston Globe

SHORTLY AFTER the official investigation began Morton submitted a resignation, then reconsidered and filed an application for withdrawal of the resignation.

The Army spokesman said both documents have been forwarded to Washington and any further action in the case is being held up pending the Pentagon's decision.

Morton, a native of Detroit, Mich., is a medical administrative officer assigned to the 36th Medical Battalion.

HIS ATTORNEY, Franklin J. Potter, said Morton had properly saluted O'Kelley and behaved in a militarily respectful manner. He said there was no intention on Morton's part to be disrespectful and added, "I don't believe a man can be forced to shake hands with another, even if they are in the Army."

He said charges against Morton could carry penalties as severe as five years in prison and a discharge less than honorable.

"If imprisonment and dishonorable discharge are the penalty for not shaking hands," he added, "it is high time that our military law be changed."

Detroit Lieutenant Refuses Handshake With Negro Captain, Faces Army Trial

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 29 (AP)—The U.S. Army has accused a lieutenant of conduct unbecoming an officer because he refused to shake the hand of his new commanding officer, a Negro captain.

The Army identified him as Lt. William B. Morton, 32, a native of Detroit, Mich., whose home now is San Antonio, Tex. The captain is Carl J. O'Kelley, 34, of Tucson, Ariz.

The Army accused Morton of conduct unbecoming an officer and disrespect.

An Army spokesman gave this account:

O'Kelley arrived Dec. 27 to take over the ambulance company to which Morton was attached. They met in the orderly room and O'Kelley extended his hand. Morton ignored the gesture and said he wouldn't shake a colored man's hand.

Morton was transferred from O'Kelley's command the same day. The Army then filed charges against Morton and he submitted his resignation from the service. Later he asked that the resignation be withdrawn and said he was willing to face a hearing.

O'Kelley did not ask that charges be filed.

According to the Army, two enlisted men witnessed the incident and Morton is also accused of attempting to have them commit perjury during an official investigation of the matter.

Morton has hired an American civilian lawyer, Franklin J. Potter, to represent him. Potter told newsmen that Morton had properly saluted O'Kelley and had behaved in a militarily respectful manner.

Potter added: "I don't believe a man can be forced to shake hands with another, even if they are in the Army."

Morton's resignation and his request that it be withdrawn have been forwarded to the Pentagon. The Army spokesman said any further action in the case is awaiting the Pentagon's decision.

He's A Leader All The Way

M/Sgt. William Bohannon (right) served as commanding officer of the first battalion, QM School Regiment in the recent all-NCO parade held at Ft. Lee, Va. Sgt. Bohannon is sergeant major of the battalion.

Lt. Col. Harry I. Fernandes of Cape Cod, Mass., has been appointed acting chief of the passenger traffic division at Brooklyn Army Terminal.

This is the first time, as far as could be learned, that a colored field grade officer has served as a division chief at the Brooklyn Army Terminal.

Fernandes has been very instrumental in drafting movement plans for the Third Infantry Division to move from Fort Benning, Ga., to Germany through the Savannah, Ga., port.

This required much coordination between the Brooklyn Army Terminal and people in Georgia.

FERNANDES, IN April, will attend the Army Language School in the Presidio of Monterey, near San Francisco, to study Portuguese. That's like sending coals to Newcastle. Fernandes is of Portuguese extraction.

It is quite possible that he will be selected as a military attache and assigned to one of the Portuguese-speaking countries after he graduates.

The Army Chorus will sing at the Washington Urban League dinner meeting at the National Press Club on March 26.

TO RETURN TO GERMANY

Sgt. 1 C. John T Bayton is spending several days with his mother, Mrs. Ada Bayton and his sister, Mrs. Irma DuBose at their home, 422 Loring St. He is presently stationed in Germany. Prior to this he was instructor in the petroleum department of the Quartermaster School at Ft. Lee, Va. Sgt. Bayton is also an honor graduate of the Seventh Army Non-Commissioned Officers' Academy, Munich, Germany. He will return to his station early next week.

White House To Get Pay Measure

WASHINGTON. — (INS) — Congress Monday passed and sent to the White House the $576,400,000 military pay raise bill aimed at keeping highly skilled men in the services to man space-age weapons.

President Eisenhower is expected to apply to 2,592,000 persons on active duty in the reserves or retired, would be effective June 1.

Congressional action was completed when both the House and Senate approved an agreement worked out by their conferees. The final version is almost exactly like the Senate bill passed April 29.

The President urged Congress to boost military pay. The hike also was one of the 17 recommendations of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee following its missile satellite hearings.

The bill will give an uniformed personnel with two or more years service a six per cent increase. A limited number of enlisted men and officers having special skills or holding unusual responsibilities will get extra pay varying from $50 to $150 a month.

The increase, an outgrowth of recommendations of the Cordiner Committee two years ago, is designed to induce servicemen with special skills to make a career of military life.

Lawmakers in charge of the bill said there is an "alarming shortage" of space age technicians because skilled men are leaving the service for higher-paying jobs in private industry.

The bill also provides a six per cent cost of living increase for retired personnel.

Top pay for an enlisted man could go as high as $9,864 while a Chief of Staff could draw a top of $31,104. The increases range from six to 33 per cent for top officers and 38 per cent for top-ranking enlisted men.

The bill would cost 64 million dollars more than the administration recommended but is 107 million less than the House originally voted.

Draft Calls For 10,000 Men In July

WASHINGTON (INS) — The Defense Department issued a draft call Tuesday for induction of 10,000 men into the Army during July.

The Selective Service quota is the same as that for June, but due to increased enlistments, is 1,000 less than originally planned.

The June and July draft calls are 3,000 less than those for February, March, April and May.

A Pentagon spokesman attributed the increase in enlistments to the military pay raise approved by Congress and the unemployment situation.

Death Rate In Services On Increase

More Complicated Equipment Adds To Human Element

Service deaths in line of peacetime duty are a growing problem. Disclosing for the first time one new instance of multiple fatalities, Military Writer Jim Lucas cites the causes of increasing hazards.

* * *

BY JIM LUCAS
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, May 14—The aircraft Carrier Ticonderoga put into a West Coast port April 26 after a seven-months cruise off Okinawa which cost 10 crew members their lives in various mishaps.

Five were pilots, three were air crewmen and two were deck men. They were buried at sea.

The average carrier loses five men on a given cruise. Men on the Ticonderoga with double that loss felt she was jinxed.

"On every mission of that size," says Navy Capt. E. L. Farrington, director of aviation safety, "there is one hard-luck carrier. This time it was the Ticonderoga."

But the 10 dead on the Ticonderoga and the five Army paratroopers killed last month in a jump at Ft. Campbell, Ky. underscore the fact that peacetime military service has become a hazardous occupation.

The hazards will increase as we equip our large regular forces with increasingly complicated weapons.

Last year the Navy and Marines lost 631 men in line of duty, the Army 930 and and Air Force slightly more than 400. These figures do not include off-duty automobile accidents, which kill roughly two-thirds of the service dead in any given year.

Some 60 per cent of the air fatalities can be blamed on pilot error, mostly due to inexperience. Call it human error and the same thing applies to all services. The five paratroopers who lost their lives were relatively "green" jumpers. Older hands got free of their chutes. The youngsters panicked and forgot.

In both the Air Force and the Navy, however, fatalities resulting from pilot error have been edging downward for several years. This is the result of a top-priority safety training program. But deaths due to mechanical malfunctions — parts failures, flameouts, etc.—are going up at about the same rate. Capt. Farrington finds this "maddening and frustrating."

M. SGT. J. H. TWITTY

plicants in various units, within hi office and throughout the Seou area.

Sgt. Twitty is a graduate of th Adjutant General School's firs class in Army career counseling and he was the first career coun selor in the Pacific area.

Presently assigned to the Seou Area Commands recruiting office he has served on recruiting duty in Atlanta. He later was assigned to the Chicago area as public information and education non-commissioned officer.

Sergeant Twitty's wife Jessye, also lives in Atlanta.

Laud Sergeant Twitty, Once Stationed Here

SEOUL, Korea — M - Sgt. Josepl H. Twitty, Atlanta, recently wa: named Eighth Army re-enlistmen non - commissioned officer of th month for April.

Sergeant Twitty was commended for the enlistment or re-enlistmen of 11 men during the month a: an outstanding accomplishment. His enthusiasm in support of the re-enlistment program for the command was lauded.

"He has displayed diligence, pro fessional ability, and leadership which provides an outstanding ex ample for other re - enlistmen NCO's and enlisted personnel throughout the command," said the citation.

VISITED 7 UNITS

During April, Sergeant Twitty visited seven separate units within his zone of responsibility conduct ing interviews of qualified, inter ested applicants. During the same period he inteviewed over 250 ap

NEWS OF A TUSKEGEE GRADUATE

Daily Activity Sheet Mon, 11-3-58 Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Army 1st Lt. Odie Huffman, of Birmingham, Ala., has been assigned to the 999th Signal Support Company at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Lieutenant Huffman has served with the Army since January, 1954, and prior to his assignment to Fort Dix, he completed a tour of duty in Alaska. He and his wife are currently living in Levittown, Pa.

30a Army

HONORED AT FORT BENNING, GA.—1st Lt. John B. Carter, right, of (49 Hill Street), Catskill, N. Y., School Brigade at Fort Benning, receives congratulations from Major General Herbert B. Powell, commanding general, U. S. Infantry Center, after receicing the Commendation Ribbon with Medal Pendant at an award ceremony on Chapel Field. The lieutenant distinguished himself by meritorious service from January 26, 1956, to December 9, 1957, while serving as executive officer, Company B, First Battle Group, 18th Infantry.

30a Officer

Promoted To Captain

Journal - Guide

Captain Lindsay E. Ferguson receives congratulations from Colonel Minot B. Dodson, Third Artillery Group (Air Defense) commander, upon his promotion to Captain, this week. Norfolk, Va.

Ferguson, a graduate of the Hampton Institute (class of 1950), is now serving as medical service officer of Third Group. He is responsible for the medical aid and sanitary conditions of the Group's eight Nike-Ajax firing batteries which protect the vital Hampton Roads area. Sat. 7-19-58

Prior to his assignment as Group Medical Service Officer, he was in charge of medical facilities of the 56th AA Missile Battalion, located on the Peninsula side of Hampton Road.s P. 3

A native of Virginia, Ferguson resides in Norfolk with his wife, Merlina and two children. (U. S. Army Photo)

WINS TIFF—The U.S. Court of Military Appeals this week reversed the court martial conviction of Capt. Wilson Shepherd on a charge of misrepresenting his weight to military officials, paving the way for his possible collection of back pay and reinstatement in the service.

Conviction is upset on appeal

WASHINGTON — Former Army Captain Wilson H. Shepherd may get pay dating back to August, 1956 when he was dismissed from service on charges that he misrepresented his true weight to military authorities.

Shepherd, a 6-foot, 3-inch 275-pounder now employed as a refrigeration salesman, won the first round of his fight for reinstatement and back pay when his overweight conviction was reversed last week by the U.S. Appeals Court.

His attorney, Frank D. Reeves, said the ex-officer has a good chance of collecting back pay and being reinstated in the service. However, Reeves indicated that other legal obstacles must be hurdled.

"I'm waiting for scheduled conferences at the Pentagon. Nothing definitely has been decided at this time. There are legal questions which the Pentagon will have to resolve," he told the AFRO.

* * *

A PENTAGON spokesman said the Army was considering the legal questions involved in the case.

"No decision has been made as to whether he will be allowed to return to the Army," the official said.

"The Office of the Army Comptroller and Judge Advocate General will have to rule on whether he is entitled to serverance pay under the Reserve Procurement Act.

"He no doubt has a good case for back pay under that provision," he added.

* * *

THE CAPTAIN'S weighty problems began in 1956 when Gen. Thomas M. Watlington issued dietary orders to heavyweight servicemen at Fort Carson, Col.

In February, 1956, Capt. Shepherd got on the scales at the post dispensary. The needle went as far as it could, showing weight of 300 pounds.

The captain undertook to reduce. Periodically he weighed himself on his bathroom scales at home and filed regular reports.

By June, his home scales registered his weight at 245 pounds. He made this figure his official report.

But the following day, weighed again at the dispensary, he tipped the scales at 284 pounds.

As a result of this discrepancy he was accused of filing a false official report.

Though he had his bathroom scales with him at the court-martial, and they showed inaccurate readings ranging from 232 to 268 pounds, he was convicted and ordered dismissed from the service with forfeiture of pay and benefits. He contended his error was an honest one.

An Army Board of review upheld the verdict, but reduced the sentence to loss of $200 a month for six months.

In August, 1956 Capt. Shepherd was relieved of active duty. He had completed 13 years military service.

Since then he has worked as a salesman for the Remco Commercial Refrigeration Co.

Meanwhile, Mr. Shepherd continued the legal fight he hopes will result in his reinstatemnt in the service with back pay.

He lives at 1660 N. 55th St., Philadelphia, with his attractive wife, Marian.

He entered the service in December, 1943 from Asbury Park N.J. and was commissioned at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., where he took basic training.

He served at the Ikego Ammunition Depot in Japan and later returned to Aberdeen where he contributed to the research and development in the electronics fire control system.

He has also served in Korea and Tokyo.

Capt. Shepherd had requested a transfer to the 708th Ordnance Bn. for a tour of Europe when the incident occurred which led to his court-martial.

Baltimore funeral for N.C. native

BALTIMORE

Funeral services for Capt. Merton C. Harris, killed March 21 in a plane crash near Seoul, Korea, were held Monday morning, April 14, at the Sharp Street Memorial Methodist Church.

The 31-year-old native of Baltimore went to Seoul Jan. 30 for a 90 - day training program to prepare for his promotion to the rank of major.

Before his trip to there he was stationed in Tokyo for more than 18 months.

A graduate of Carver Vocational Technical High School, the captain attended Hampton, Institute as a student of electrical engineering.

He taught for a year before he entered the Army in 1948.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS were handled by the Arlington Phillips Funeral Home.

Burial was at the Arlington National Cemetery with full military rights.

Capt. Harris was married to the former Valena Wyn, of Raleigh, N.C., who survives him.

In addition, he is survived by his daughter, Cynthia, 4, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Harris Jr.;

Also two brothers, Daniel Harris, 3rd of Baltimore and Lowell Harris of Washington, D.C.; one sister, Miss Jean Anita Harris;

Two grandmothers, Mrs. Estella Prout and Mrs. Mary E. Harris; one grandfather, Walter Prout; two nephews, one niece four uncles and three aunts.

The captain's father is a veteran postal worker.

'Bullets Were Very Democratic'

Armed Services Prove Integration Can Work

Special to the Minneapolis Tribune

WASHINGTON — Imagine an infantry rifle company with a majority of southern white men and a Negro top sergeant. And imagine everyone in the company, after a bit of initial grumbling, taking it as a matter of course, even of pride.

Imagine further, children of American officers and enlisted men of both races from all sections of the United States happily attending classes taught by equally assorted teachers, and all sharing the same residential areas, joining in community and social activities, oblivious to all differences in coloration or home background.

This is precisely what has happened in the United States armed forces.

QUIETLY and smoothly, integration of Negro GIs into formerly "white" units has been completed.

Most important victories — in the eyes of Negroes interviewed — are the gains of "dignity and respect" for individuals and the opportunity to move ahead on the basis of ability.

Lt. Col. Edward C. Johnson, professor of military science and tactics at Morgan State college, Baltimore, Md., in 1956 became the first Negro in the army to hold a chief's job on a combat division general staff, when he was named intelligence chief for the second armored division in Germany.

Johnson, in the army more than 25 years, has served with both segregated and integrated units. He said:

"Even the most rabid were surprised at the smooth transition. In my own case, my family and I have been taken into the community and unless I looked in the mirror, I wouldn't know I was a Negro.

"TODAY in the army, a man can go according to his ability. If you have the stuff, it doesn't matter how long you were baked in the oven."

When he was with the combat troops in Germany two years ago, the Philadelphia, Pa., officer was president of the school board and American youth activities. He was elected by his neighbors, most of them white soldiers from the south. His wife, sister of ex-Dodger star Roy Campanella, was area chairman of volunteers for the Red Cross and was involved in a half-dozen other community activities.

The colonel said he thinks the key to the success of integration in the army was that it "was not jammed down people's throats. It was simply shown to everyone that this was the best thing—that we can't go throughout the world and win people if we don't practice what we preach."

Sgt. I/C Willie H. Terry, Jr., a white soldier from Cola, S. C., is an infantry squad leader. He said: "I've never had any more trouble with them than with a white boy. One of the best men we have in the platoon is a Negro."

THERE ARE still a few Negroes who think they are being discriminated against in the service. Most are not, and they no longer are receiving the sympathy, even from their own people, that the complaint used to bring.

The only Negro army chaplain who is a full colonel now is counseling one of the largest concentrations of American troops in the world. He's Chaplain (Col.) John A. DeVeaux, senior chaplain, Fort Carson, Colo.

Before integration, the chaplain said, "If a guy failed in the army it was blamed on segregation. A dishonorable discharge didn't even mean anything to a Negro soldier, because, he would always say, 'They kicked me out because I wouldn't be an Uncle Tom.' When they get a dishonorable discharge now or flunk out, they get no sympathy from Negroes."

The Negro chaplain said he considered the most important thing integration has given his people to be "dignity—that's a big thing in my dictionary."

"THE ARMY has done more for my people than anybody else, and the best part is that army men—white and Negro—are carrying this integration out of the service with them. That's why it is beginning to work on the outside, too."

First major step toward integration in the army came when then Secretary Gordon Gray opened all service school courses to qualified Negroes in 1954. The Korean war made integration in the armed forces a fact.

Capt. Robert O. Cohn, a Negro, was in Korea when integration came. "We had no trouble making the change," he said wryly. "The Reds were firing at all of us and those bullets were very democratic. The troops up front couldn't have cared less about the race of the man furnishing them with supplies."

Lt. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner, commander of third army in Atlanta, Ga., was also in Korea when integration came.

With the integration of the Negro, Ruffner said, "There is removed from his mind the thought that he is being discriminated against. He has mental composure because he knows that everyone is doing the same thing—and there is no race, color or creed involved.

"Take when I used to send a combat patrol deep into enemy territory in Korea. Nine to 10 per cent of that patrol was Negro. They were in a pretty tight spot. If I had sent all Negroes, they could have said they were being discriminated against. If I had sent no Negroes, it wouldn't have been fair either. This way, the Negro can cary his share of the combat load, and it gives him a rightful feeling of justice."

SCHOOL integration has given the armed forces some difficulty in the southern United States because of local control over school systems for military dependents. The defense department is trying to carry out the order to integrate.

A defense department spokesman said that every on-post school operated by the army, navy and air force in every southern state is integrated. The navy has a segregated school on its post in New Orleans, La., but it is operated by local officials. A defense department spokesman said the exception was made only because a local school near the base burned and the navy agreed to lease two on-post barracks to be used as a local school pending new construction.

Overseas, the problem has been completely licked and the defense order — "That the operation of all school facilities located on military installations shall be conducted without segregation on the basis of race or color" —has been carried out.

Last year Washington Negro Walter Patterson was appointed principal of an army-run junior high school for dependents.

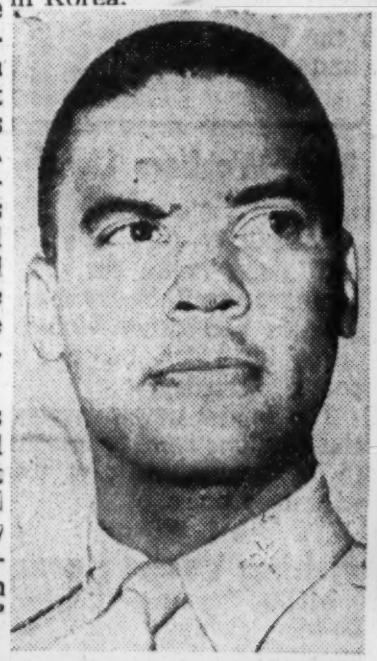
A defense department report issued in 1955 noted, however. "Much remains to be done" to improve community-military relationships regarding race.

"IT IS paradoxical," added the report, "that the Negro citizen in uniform has frequently been made to feel more at home overseas than in his home town."

Success of armed forces integration also is pointed up by the assignment of qualified Negroes to top defense posts.

In December 1957, United State air forces, Europe, announced that Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., only Negro general officer now on duty, had been appointed deputy chief of staff for operations. A West Pointer, Davis, 42, arrived in Germany six months earlier following duty in the Far East as deputy commander, 13th air force in the Philippines and commander, Task Force 13, on Formosa.

Another Negro, Lt. Col. Benjamin W. Johnson, former Columbia university track star, now is commanding an army transportation battalion in Korea.



BENJAMIN DAVIS, JR.
Negro officer

45TH DIVISION, AS IT LEFT KOREA FOR HOME

9 commissioned at Southern U.

Afro American
p. 17

BATON ROUGE, La. —Nine Southern University ROTC cadets received their commissions as second lieutenants in the armed services at the close of the first semester, Jan. 25.

Those receiving commissions, their academic majors, hometown and branches are:

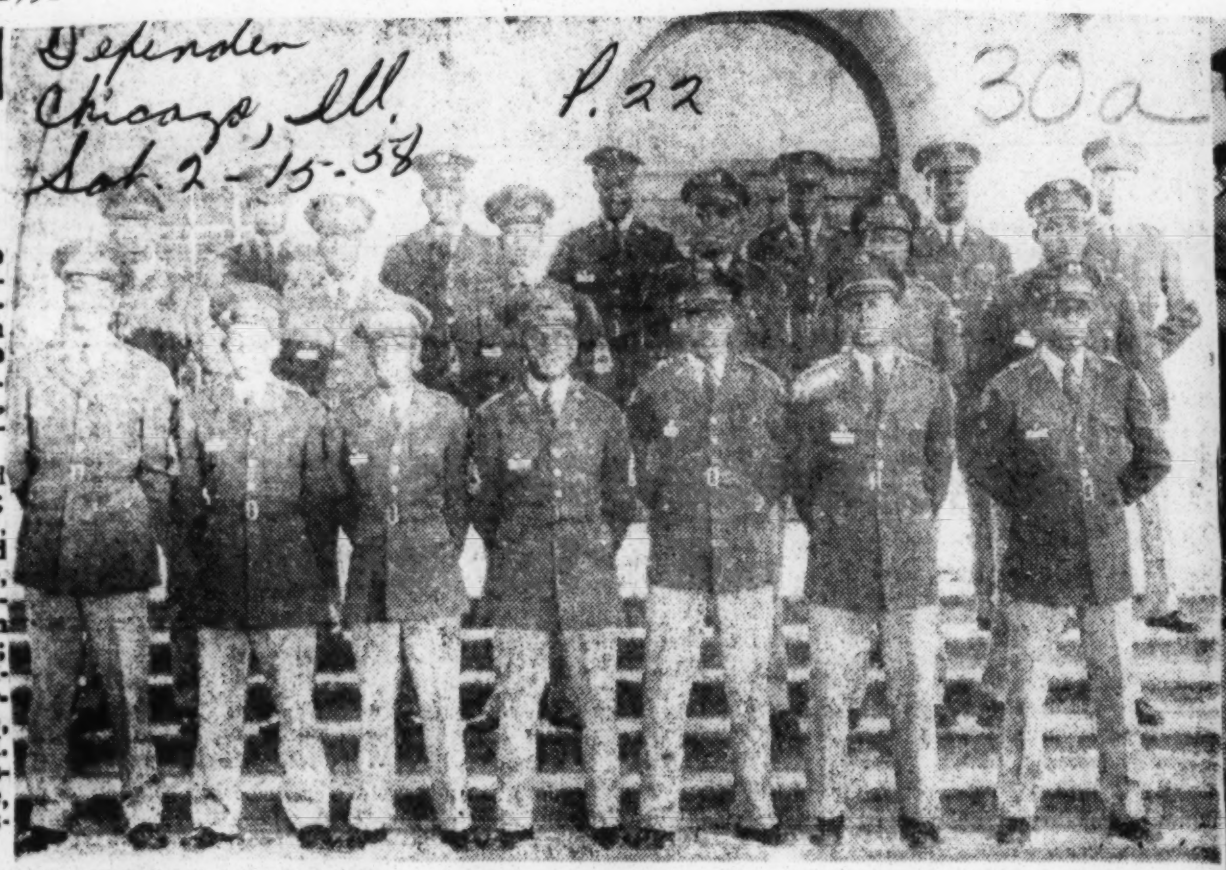
David W. Hall, foods and nutrition, Shreveport, infantry; Willie T. Jefferson, biology, Shreveport, artillery; Richard Z. Johnson, music, Monroe, signal; Roye L. Love, psychology, Monroe, artillery; Linon Loyd, music, Saline, infantry;

Morse McDaniel, architecture, Minden, artillery; Earnie D. Scott, agriculture, Shreveport, armor; William H. Shade, biology, Leesville, transportation; and, James H. Stone, social science, Minden, transportation.

Lt. 2-21-58

LT. HALL was graduated as a distinguished military graduate and distinguished military student selected for regular army commission. Lt. Scott was also a distinguished military graduate.

J. B. Cade, dean, Southern University, delivered the commissioning address and Major John R. Reaves, professor of military science and tactics, administered the oath and presented the commissions.



Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 2-15-58
p. 22
30a

TO ATTEND SUMMER CAMP at Ft. Benning—Shown here are the cadets at Florida A & M university who will attend summer camp at Fort Benning, Ga., July, 1958. Left to right: George Daniels, Tampa; Robert Coleman, Gainesville; Henry Talton, Sanford; Albert Slaughter, Wabasso; Arnald Storr, Miami. Romando James, jr., Bradenton. John McKinney, Miami; Second row—Samuel Houston, New York; Abraham Logan, Clermont; Roosevelt Anderson, Sarasota; Louis Williams, DeLand; Jesse McCrary, Ocala; Henry Trublood, Tallahassee; Third row—Donald Longworth, Wildwood; Robert Flakes, Pompano Beach; Curtis Williams Jacksonville; Ronald McCinnis, Pensacola; Harvey Jefferson, West Palm Beach; Theodore Hills, Miami; and Clinton Brown, Miami (not shown)

30a ROTC

30a

Courier
ROTC Award—
p. 11
Cadet Lieut. Col. Malvin Goode Jr. is congratulated by Col. Orin H. Rigley Jr., professor of air science at Pennsylvania State University. Cadet Goode was awarded the Air Force Association Medal for outstanding scholastic ability and leadership.
Harrisburg 2-28-58

PERSHING RIFLES, CO. P-4 WINS THIRD PLACE

Daily Actuator Sheet. Wed. 4-23-58 Tuskegee Institute Ala.

Pershing Rifles, Co. P-4, Tuskegee Institute was represented at the 4th Regimental Drill Meet held at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. The company placed third out of two schools in the Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee Area. Awards went to the Commanding Officer Robert Jones for outstanding performance of the unit and Executive Officer Wilford Marshall for high honors exhibited at the drill meet.

SUPERIOR CADET — Cpl. William H. Majors, Alexandria cadet, receives superior cadet ribbon from Brig. Gen. (retired) Kenneth W. Haas. In background is Lt. James Malcolm of Detroit, Mich., winner of the 3rd class award at ceremonies held at St. Emma Military Academy campus recently.

Cpl. Majors named outstanding cadet

WASHINGTON — At ceremonies held on the St. Emma Military Academy Campus recently, Cpl. William H. Majors, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Majors of 314 North Patrick St., Alexandria, Va. was presented with citation ribbon and lapel device denoting him as the outstanding student and cadet in his (freshman) class for the school year 1956-57.

The presentation on behalf of William D. Bruckner, Secretary of the Army, was made by Brig. Gen. Kenneth W. Haas, (retired) the professor of Military Science and Tactics at Emma Cadet Battalion 9 Sept., 1956.

* * *

IN ADDITION to his academic and military achievements Corporal Majors is an outstanding athlete as an end on the varsity football team and as a forward on the varsity basketball team.

He has demonstrated proficiency also in rifle marksmanship but is not a member of the rifle team because of conflict with his basketball activity.

The presentation on behalf of William D. Bruckner, Secretary of the Army, was made by Brig. Gen. Kenneth W. Haas, (retired) the professor of Military Science and Tactics at America's only military academy for colored boys of high school age.

MONDAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Monday, May 19, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 124

ARMED FORCES DAY

The signal for Armed Forces Day came through loud and clear on Saturday, May 17. Attendance and interest in the observance were very high.

The entire program reflected careful planning for every detail. Col. George S. Roberts, U.S. Air Force, delivered an inspiring message at the formal ceremonies in the Alumni Bowl.

He pointed out with clarity that the first concrete action toward integration in the Armed Forces took place at Tuskegee Institute. He mentioned the progress in this direction since the days of the 99th Pursuit Squadron Base here. Although the Armed Forces no longer keep records on racial designtaion Col. Roberts gave individual instances of many who trained here who are now in positions of great importance to National security. General B. O. Davis, Sr., long associated with Tuskegee Institute, though now retired,is active with the American Battlefield Memorial Commission. General B. O. Davis, Jr. is Mediterranean Chief of Staff of U.S.A.F. in Europe.

Others named were Col. Nelson Brooks, a Tuskegee Institute graduate, now Chief of Electronic Communications in the Air Defense Command and Col. Grant Marchbanks of the Strategic Air Command.

Col. Roberts said that Power for Peace may be the means of achieving the idea of Partners for Peace.

Wilberforce R.O.T.C. Unit Reorganized; Grades Change

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City Okla
Jan 17 58

WILBERFORCE, O.—By order of Lt. Col. James R. Hillard, Armor, professor of military science and tactics, the Central State college R. O. T. C. battalion was dedesignated the 1st Battle Group, 1st Regiment (R.O.T.C.).

Accompanying the redesignation of the unit was a change in grade of many of the advanced ROTC cadets. Thus, Lt. Col. Hillard, in making these changes, is continuing to move forward with the modern army, and making his unit one of the better ROTC units.

The new Battle Group commander is Cadet Lt. Col. George Alexander, Louisville, Ky. The Battle Group executive officer is Cadet Major John Bowser, Philadelphia, Pa. Cadet Major Gerald Hines, Champaign, Ill., is the new S-3. The S-1, S-2 and S-4 are Cadet Captains Arthur Long, Bessemer, Ala.; John Mason, Hawesville, Ky.; and Lawrence L. Jones, Philadelphia, Pa., respectively. Assistant S-3 is Cadet 1st Lt. Charles Webster, Dayton, O.

Assistant S-1 and P I officer is 2nd Lt. Taylor Perry, Cleveland, O. Junior Cadets Master Sgt. John Jordan, Bessemer, Ala., and Sgt. Walter Faggett, Wilberforce, O., the Sgt. Major and TI and E noncommissioned officer, respectively, complete the Battle Group staff.

Company commanders are Cadet Captains Raymond Gordon, Columbus, O.; Cicero Wilkinson, Hamilton, O.; Thomas Brown, Dayton, O., and Kenneth Thomas, Washington, D. C. Company executive officers are 1st Lts. Russell Gordon, Branford, Conn.; John Price, Desota, Mo.; Lawrence Jones, Lockland, O.; and Charles Cox, New Castle, Pa.

Tulsan a Platoon Leader

Platoon leaders are Cadet 1st Lt. Kenneth Greene, Xenia, O.; 2nd Lts. Ashton Noville, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Benny McGough, Inkster, Mich.; Aaron Lowery, Chattanooga, Tenn.; William Daniels, Newark, N. J.; Clinton Clardy, Tulsa, Okla.; James Phillips, Circleville, O., and Henry Munford, Akron, O.

Company 1st Sgts are Master Sgts. Chester Smith, Newark, N. J.; Raymond Hicks, Newark, N. J.; James Rice, Washington, D. C.; and John Ensley, Birmingham, Ala.

Platoon Sgts are Cadet Master Sgts. Rudolph Shelton, Gawley Bridge, W. Va.; Richard Sobers, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur Means, Birmingham, Ala.; Ralph Spencer, Roanoke, Va.; Wilmer Smith, Cleveland, O.; Robert iFtzgerald, New York, N. Y.; and George C. Durbin, East St. Louis, Ill.

GETS BARS — Thurman Ballard, Scotland Neck, N. C., retiring commander of the Joint-Air Force and Army ROTC Group at A&T College, was commissioned second lieutenant in the Air Force following his graduation at the college last Monday. He has his bars pinned on by attractive Yvonne Brown, Yanceyville, N. C., a coed friend from North Carolina College in Durham.

AMONG THE PRINCIPALS participating last week in the annual inspection of the Air Force ROTC program at A and T College were from left to right: Lt. Col. R. E. Phillips, a member of the inspecting party; Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of the college; Lt. Col. J. T. Cousin, chief of the inspecting party and Major Fred L. Allen, professor of Air Science and in charge of unit at A and T.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Calendar of Events

For the Week Beginning Sunday, July 13, 1958

DEAN T. S. WILLIAMS of the Tuskegee Institute school of Veterinary Medicine will be among the educators and officials representing 29 universities and colleges which have cadets attending the 1958 Fort Benning R O T C camp July 16 and 17.

Coming from senior educational institutions in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Puerto Rico, the group will be officially welcomed at 8:30 a.m.(July 16) by Major Gen. Paul L. Freeman, Jr., commanding general of the U. S. Army Infantry Center and the R O T C Camp, in the Infantry Center headquarters building.

After being oriented on the organization, scheduling of classes and instructional facilities of the U. S. Army Infantry School, the visitors will be escorted to the R O T C Camp in the Harmony Church Area.

There they will be greeted by Col. Carl R. Hill, professor of military science and tactics at the University of Georgia, who is serving as deputy commander and senior resident officer of the encampment. Col. Hill will brief the party on the camp's training program. Tactical problems and demonstrations, including a visit to the ROTC field problem test area where cadets will be undergoing leadership testing, will occupy the remainder of the day.

That evening the visitors will meet with cadets from their respective institutions for informal talks and dinner in a cadet dining hall.

Thursday morning (July 17) the officials will view additional cadet demonstrations on a company-grade-officer level and will be given "buddy-seat" rides, guided parachute jumps from an Infantry School 250-foot airborne training tower.

Gen. Freeman will honor the educators with an official luncheon (July 17) in the Main Officers' Mess preceding their departure that afternoon.

IN FORT BENNING, GA.—Dr. T. S. Williams, dean of the School of Veterinary, Tuskegee Institute, left, talks to Tuskegee assistant PMST Capt. Sanders D. Middleton, right, and a group of Tuskegee student-cadets during the educators's recent visit to the 1958 Fort Benning ROTC Camp to observe cadet training. The cadets from left to right, William Ware, Blue Island, Ill.; Aldridge J. Law, Gary, W. Va., and Rayford E. Tapley, Milledgeville, Ga. More than 1300 student-cadets from 29 colleges and universities are currently undergoing a six weeks leadership training course at the encampment which ends August first.

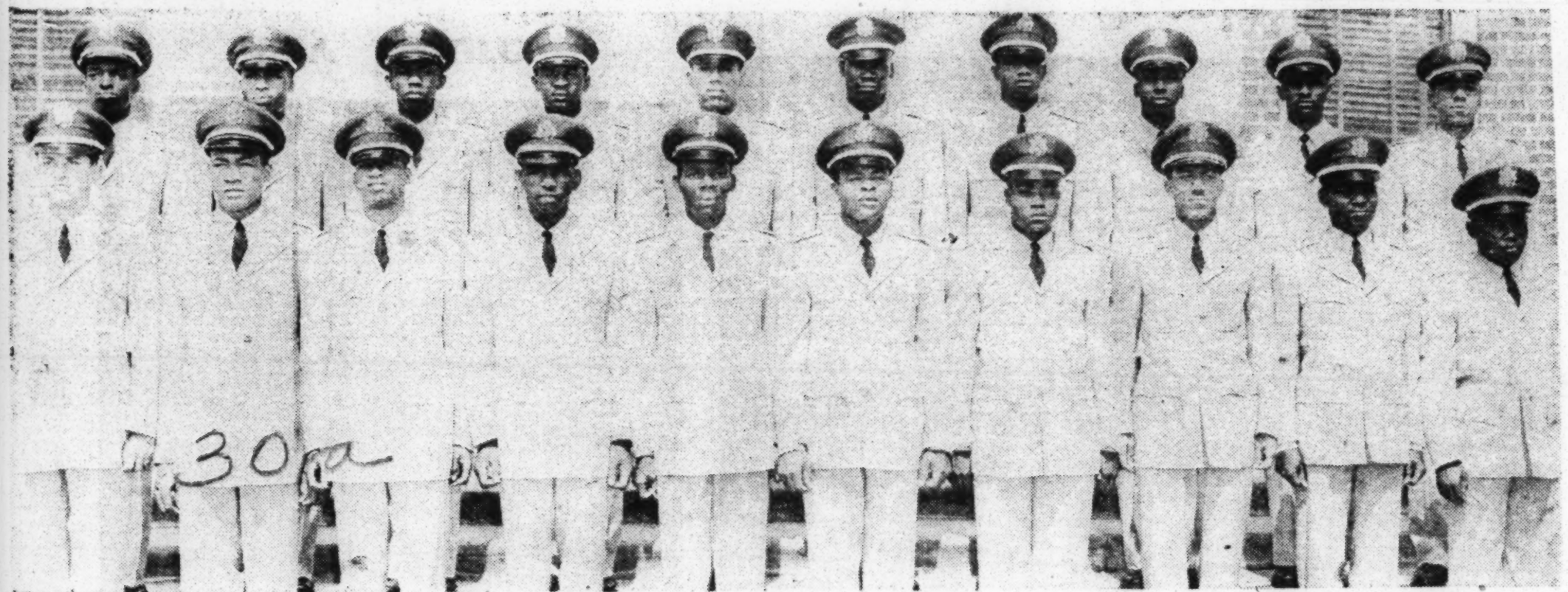
'WE SURE GOT STUCK WITH THIS'

Two Tuskegee Institute student cadets currently attending the 1958 Ft. Benning ROTC Camp, look over a stack of barbed wire bobbins during a tactical training break. They are (left to right) Maynard Brown Jr., 435 S. Pryor St., Gainesville, Ga., and Joseph L. Agee, Point Clear, Ala. More than 1,300 student cadets from 29 colleges and universities in the southeast and Puerto ico are attending the encampment which ends Aug. 1.

'RECHECK THAT LAST TARGET, PLEASE'

Tuskegee Institute student cadets Roosevelt McKinley (left) Rt. 1, Box 265, Fairhope, and Benny Boyd, 311 Lundus Drive, Anniston, are calling "pits" to confirm a score while on the firing range at the 1958 Ft. Benning ROTC Camp. More than 1,300 student cadets from 29 colleges and universities in the southeast and Puerto Rico are undergoing a six-week leadership training course at the encampment which ends Aug. 1.

Commissioned Second Lieutenants



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Defender p. 6
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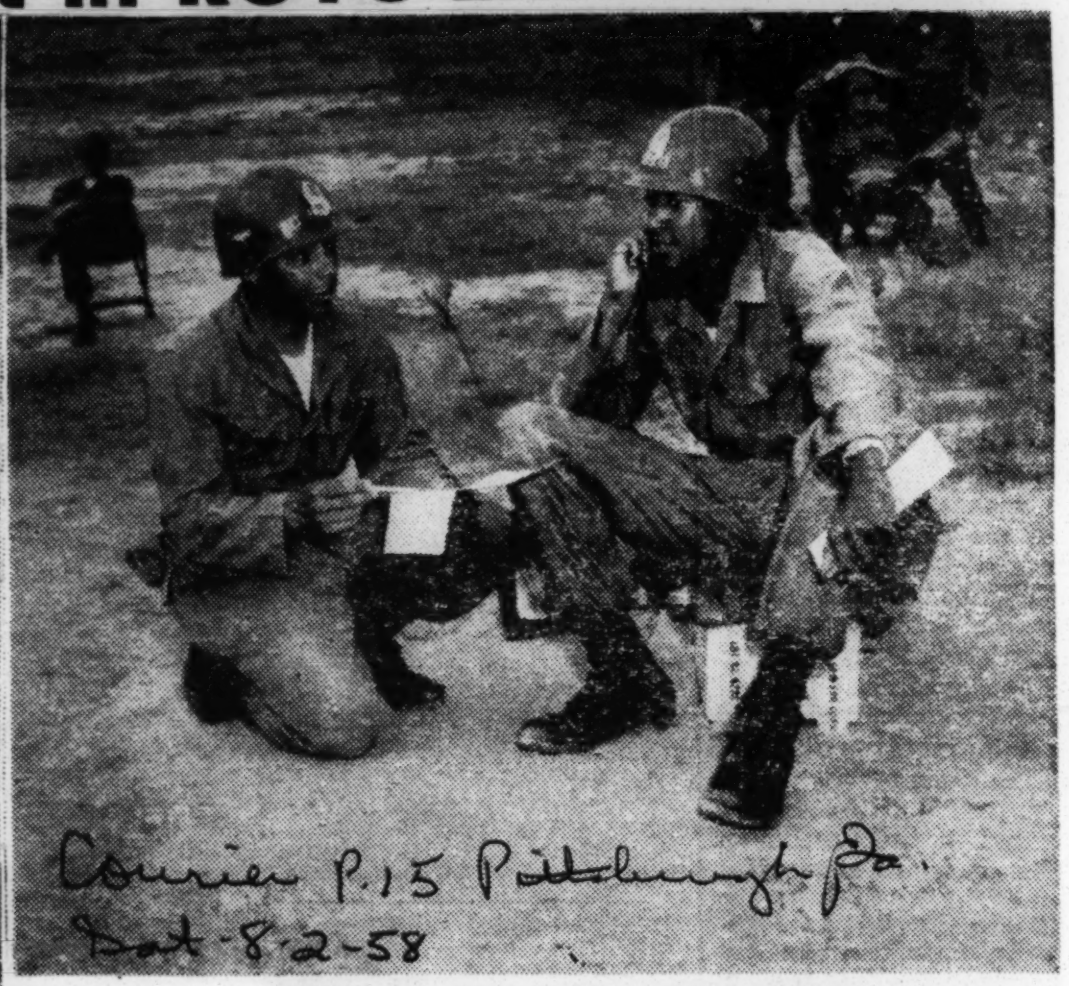
They're In The Army Now!

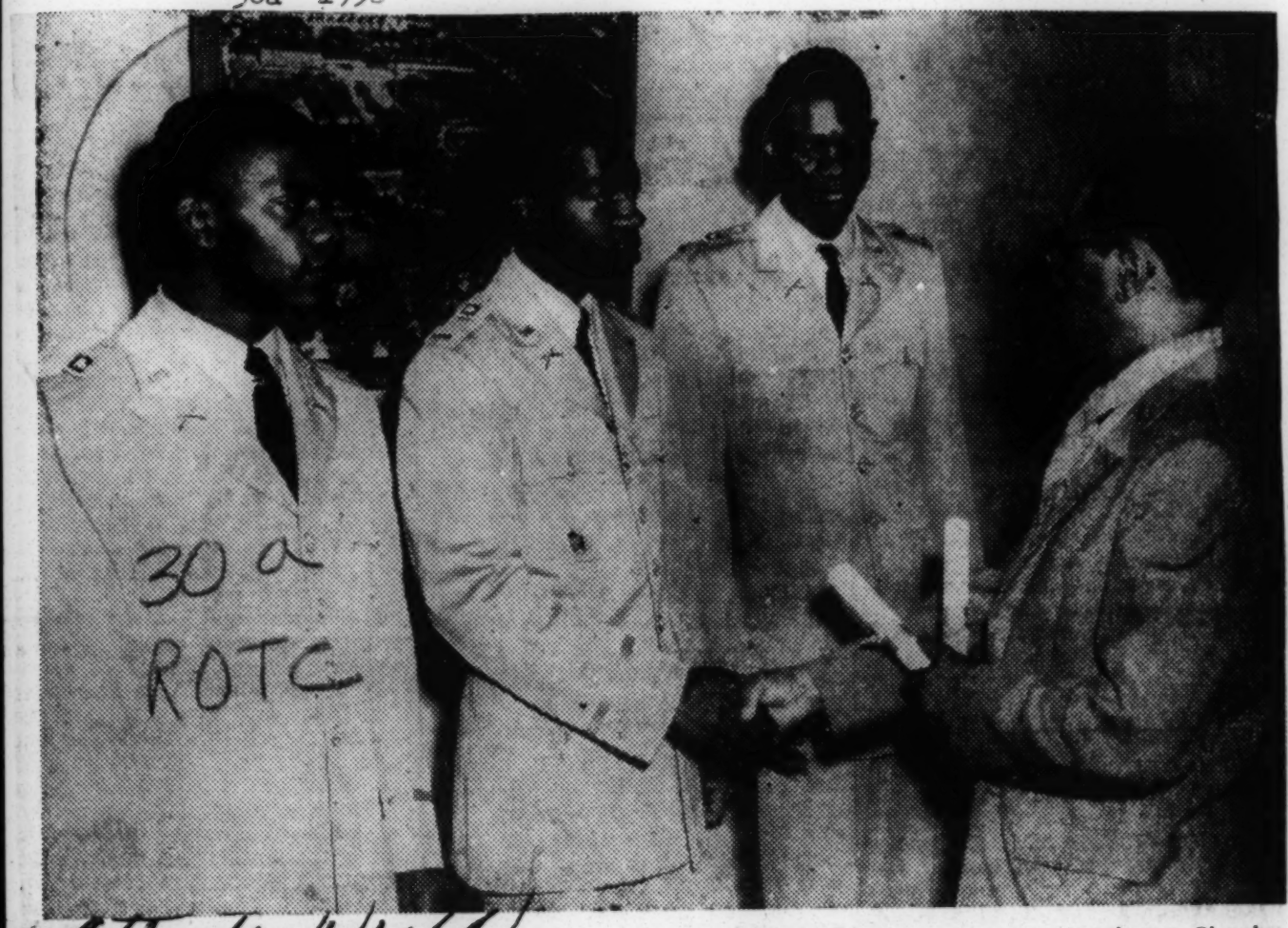
TWENTY ROTC CADETS are commissioned second lieutenants in the United States Army Reserve, during the commencement exercises held at Florida A and M University in Tallahassee. Left to right (front row), Colbert Woolfolk, Apalachicola; Willie G. Allen, Sanford; John E. Saunders, Key West; Willire R. Pyfrom, Belle Glade; Alphonso B. Carter, Jacksonville: Gonzales B. Johnson, West Palm Beach: Earl E. Allen. Miami; Roger L. McLeod, Palatka; Alonzo H. Jackson, Ocala; Oscar Wilson, Jr., Lake Worth; (second row) left to right, Theodore Payne, Miami; William M. Johnson, Winter Garden; Robert F. Baxter, West Palm Beach; Sam Love, Jr., Miami; Levi A. Johnson, Benjamin H. Groomes, Jacksonville; George H. Williams, Jacksonville; John W. Hunter, Jakin, Georgia; Ronald B. Bailey, Fort Pierce; and John H. Stephens, Mariana.

As 29 Colleges Took Part in ROTC Encampment

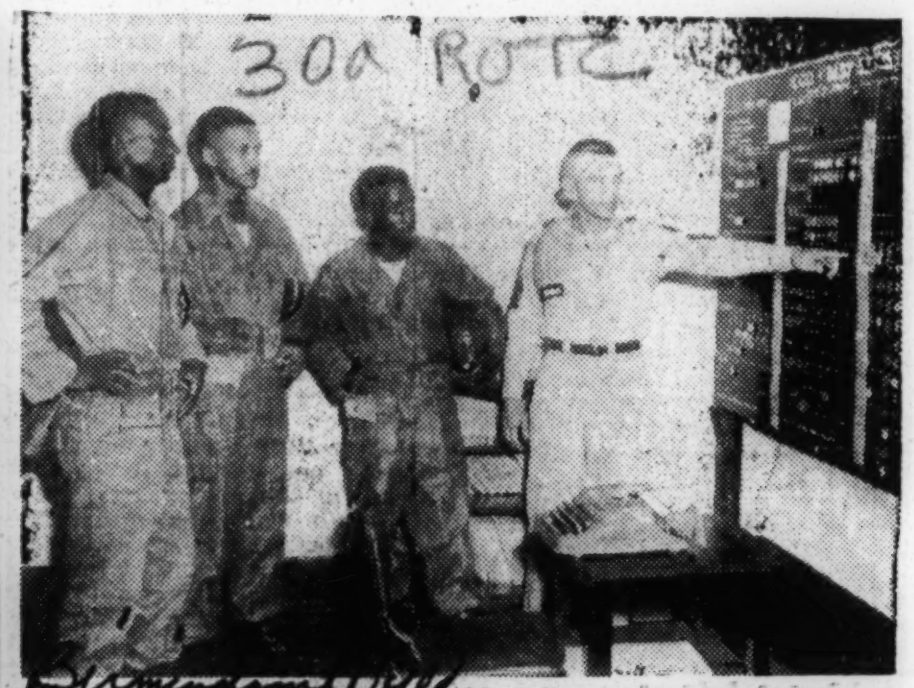
CADETS EXAMINE AMMUNITION—Tuskegee Institute Cadets Eddie Robertson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rembert Robertson, Bessemer, Ala.; Samuel J. Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton F. Adams, Pritchard, Ala., and Talmadge C. Foster, Wetumpka, Ala., examine ammunition for an 80-mm. mortar at the Fort Benning (Ga.) ROTC camp.



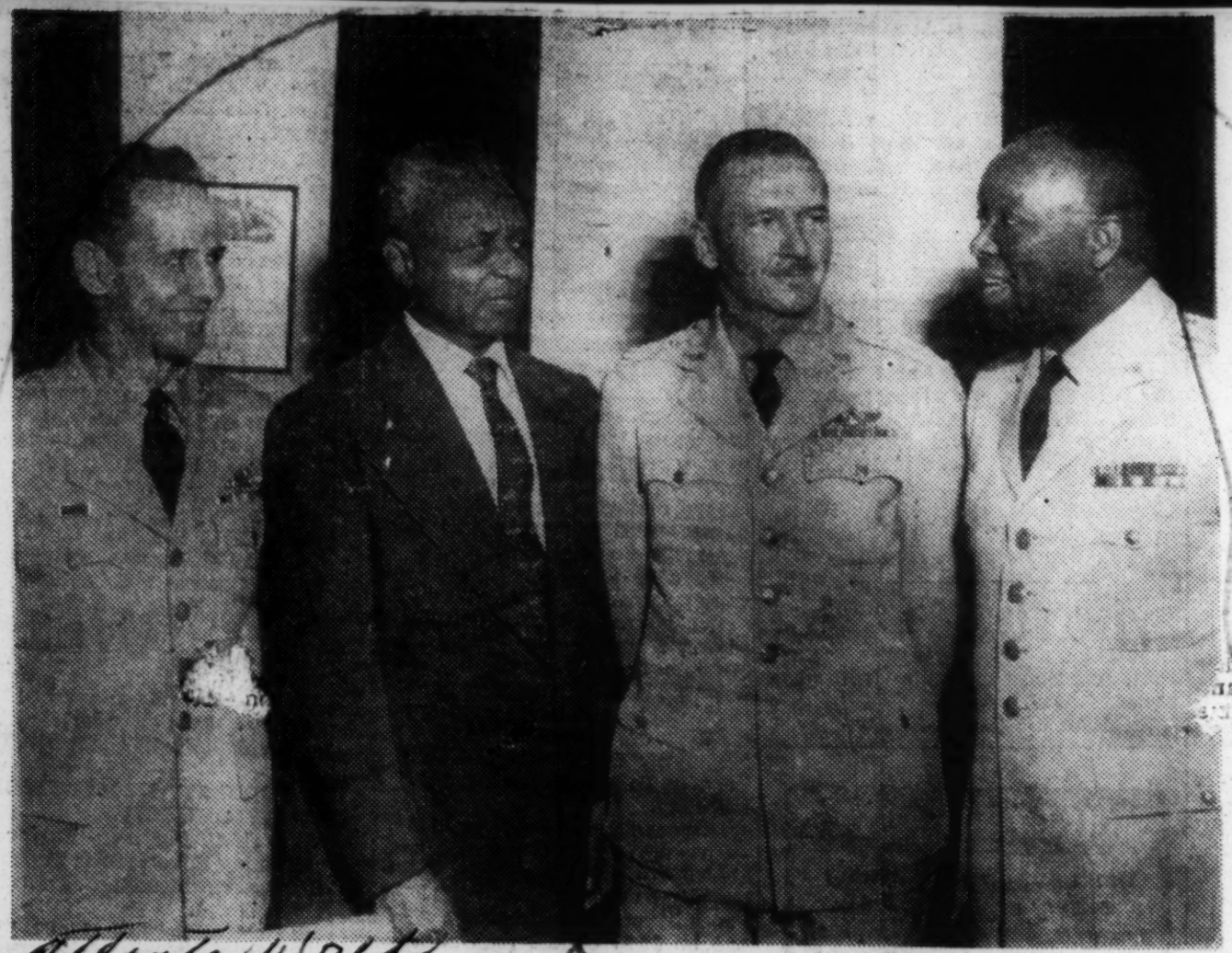
"RECHECK THAT LAST TARGET, PLEASE"—Tuskegee Institute student-cadets Roosevelt McKinley, Fairhope, Ala., and Bennie E. Boyd, Anniston, Ala., are calling the "pits" to confirm a score while on the firing range at the 1958 Fort Benning ROTC camp. More than 1,300 student-cadets from 29 colleges and universities in the Southeast and Puerto Rico are undergoing a six-week leadership training course at the encampment, which ends Aug. 1.—U. S. Army Photo.



GET ARMY COMMISSIONS—Three students who graduated from A&T College last week were immediately commissioned as second lieutenants in the U. S. Army under the college's ROTC program. They are from left to right: Milton Peters, Orange, N. J., sociology; Charles Lundermon, Danville, Va., mathematics and chemistry and Onest L. Bailey, Raleigh, N. C., business administration. J. M. Marteena, right, dean of faculties, presents the commissions.



BLACKBOARD STRATEGIST — (Fort Benning, Ga.) — "This is the way we run a status command board," says Sfc. Albert L. Johnson, Company C, 14th Infantry Regiment, who is from Coats, N. C. The cadets (L-R): Eddie Robertson, Route 1, Box 175, Bessemer, Ala., and Tuskegee Institute; Thomas W. Morris, 3218 104th St., E., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y. and Tuskegee Institute; and Florida A. & M. College student-cadet Henry L. Talton, 1212 Lincoln Court, Sanford, Fla., are touring a Regular Army Unit to get a first hand view of how an army unit operates. These cadets and more than 1,300 other student-cadets are currently undergoing a leadership training course at the 1958 Fort Benning ROTC Camp. The cadets are from 29 colleges and universities in six Southeastern states and Puerto Rico.—U. S. Army Photo)



AT INSPECTION CEREMONIES—Among the principals participating last week in the annual inspection of the Air Force ROTC program at A&T College were from left to right: Lt. Col. R. E. Phillips, a member of the inspecting party; Mr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of the college; Lt. Col. J. T. Cousin, chief of the inspecting party and Major Fred L. Allen, professor of Air Science and in charge of unit at A&T.

FAMU NEW ROTC STAFF MEMBERS — Lt. Col. Daniel Day (l), professor of military science and tactics, Florida A&M University, welcomes two new members of his staff. Captains Willie Tyus (c) is a native of Cincinnati and Victor A. Moore is from Waukegan, Michigan. The two newly assigned officers will serve as freshmen and sophomore instructors in the Florida A&M ROTC program. (A&M photo by D. C. Collington).

CADET STAFF of the West Virginia State College ROTC Battle Group are, top row, Cadet Captains Malcolm Wallace, Fort Dix, N.J.; Roland Jones, Bluefield, W. Va.; Langley Spurlock, Institute W. Va. Bottom row, Cadet Capt. Johnny Moses, Columbus, Ga.; Cadet Lt. Col. Leroy Sovine, St. Albans, W. Va.; Cadet Major Edwin Wilkerson, Filbert, W. Va.

ANP—Ronald S. Brunner, 22, son of Mrs. Ivory Pruitt, Los Angeles, Calif., was graduated June 4 from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.

Brunner was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Artillery branch and received a bachelor of science degree. At West Point he was active in the glee club.

Appointed to the academy by Rep. Samuel W. Yorty of Calif., Brunner was a cadet sergeant during his senior year.

Henry O. Flipper

FIRST NEGRO GRADUATE OF WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY. DURING THE FOUR YEARS HE SPENT THERE (1873-1877) HE WAS SOCIALLY OSTRACISED BECAUSE OF HIS COLOR BY THE OTHER CADETS. HE SAT BESIDE THEM IN CLASSES, ATE AND MARCHED WITH THEM BUT NONE SPOKE TO HIM. ON THE LAST DAY, HOWEVER, WHEN HE PASSED CREDITABLY, AND GOT HIS DIPLOMA, SOME CLASSMATES, NO LONGER AFRAID OF BEING ALSO OSTRACISED FOR DOING SO, SHOOK HIS HAND WARMLY. THE NORTHERN PRESS PRAISED HIM FOR HIS "*PLUCK AND GENTLEMANLY QUALITIES.*" HE IS AUTHOR OF "*COLORED CADET AT WEST POINT,*" 1878.

TOP CADET BRASS of Tennessee State University's AF-ROTC Detachment No. 790, who were recently installed include (in front) Wing Commander Cadet Lt. Col. John H. Crummie of Northport, Alabama and his Wing Staff (l to r) Cadet Capt. Lewis E. Jones, Information Services Officer of Clarksville, Tennessee; Cadet Dymus N. Lawrence, Director of Administration and Personnel of Franklin, Tenn.; Cadet Lt. Col. Robin Perry, Deputy Wing Commander, of Ukiah, California; and Cadet Major Antonio J. Simmons, Director of Operations and Training, Nashville, Tenn.; Cadet Col. Crummie and his AFROTC Wing Staff are responsible for the organization, training and administration of the 750 comprising Tennessee State University's cadet corps. They plan corps activities and lead the organization in parades and reviews during regular and special leadership laboratory training periods at Tennessee State.

Lad, 17, named to West Point

Afro-American Baltimore Md. 5-31-58

Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald (D., Mass.) announced last week that his principal appointee to the U.S. Naval Academy is J. Thomas Jackson, 155 Lebanon St., Melrose, Mass., first of his race to be nominated to the Naval Academy in the history of Massachusetts.

He quoted the Naval Academy as saying that since 1845, when the academy was founded, only nine colored midshipmen have graduated from Annapolis. Nine are currently in attendance in the four classes, none from the New England area.

YOUNG JACKSON, 17, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Jackson. His father is the owner of a Melrose cleaning plant.

The lad is a senior and honor pupil at Melrose High School, served as vice president of the honor society last year, is president of the senior class and has served as class president of the past three years.

The appointee was a delegate to Boy's State at the University of Massachusetts last June, sponsored by Melrose Post No. 90, American Legion, and was student delegate to Student Government Day at the State House this year.

Jackson is active in extra-curricular activities and holds letters in football and track. He has been president of his clss at Melrose High for the past three years.

HONOR STUDENT APPOINTED TO NAVAL ACADEMY

Weekly 8-1-58 Boston

Boston, Mass.--(ANP)--J. Thomas Jackson, 17, president of the Melrose High School Student Cuncil, this week became the first Negro ever to be appointed to Annapolis from Massachusetts.

Young Jackson won the principal appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy on the basis of the score he received in a district-wide examinations sponsored by U.S. Congressmen Torbert H. Macdonald, former Harvard College all-American football player in the early 40's.

GI's Protest Discrimination In Newfoundland

STEPHENVILLE, NEWFOUNDLAND (ANP)—The commander of a U. S. Air Force base here has warned he will deal swiftly and severely with any discrimination against Negro servicemen, it was announced this week.

The edict came following complaints from Negro personnel of discrimination and prejudice on the base in this town of 3,750.

Col. Leon E. Bell issued a memorandum to this effect: "I am looking into this matter and should I find that any member of the military has used these factors to the detriment of any other member of the military establishment I shall take appropriate action in the matter."

A spokesman for Negro airmen said Negroes are not given prompt or courteous service at some base dining and recreational centers and white airmen have threatened merchants with boycott if they cater to Negroes.

Girls who have associated with the Negro airmen have lost their jobs, and the Negro servicemen have been refused admittance to night clubs, the spokesman said.

FIRST SCHOOLS FOR SPACEMEN OPEN IN WEST

3,000 Enroll; Course to Run 17 Weeks

Los Angeles, Jan. 13 (AP)—School bells ring tonight for future spacemen.

In the first undertaking of its kind, the University of California is launching a 17 week course in space technology.

Classes will be held simultaneously in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, and Lancaster, Cal., beginning tonight.

Purpose of the course, says J. C. Dillon, head of the university's engineering extension division, is to provide "a sound yet imaginative exposition of fundamental principles of very long range ballistic vehicles."

"We will avoid the sensational and space cadet type of material," Dillon says.

$35 Fee for Course

The Los Angeles series has attracted 1,800 students and the San Francisco and San Diego courses more than 400 each. The Lancaster course was a last minute addition to accommodate more than 500 military and civilian personnel of Edwards air force base where the nation's new jet and rocket planes are tested. Each student pays a $35 fee.

The university is joined in sponsorship of the lectures by Ramo-Wooldridge corporation, which handles the technical end of the ballistic missiles program for the air force research and development command.

Get Credit on Degrees

Dillon says half of the students who have signed up hold college degrees and are taking the course for credits leading to higher degrees. Others are from private industry and academic fields.

The university and Ramo-Wooldridge have assembled an impressive array of experts to deliver the lectures.

Here are some of the speakers:

Dr. Wernher Von Braun, German born rocket expert and director of the operations division of the army ballistic missiles agency in Huntsville, Ala.

V-2 Expert in List

Robert W. Buchheim, space flight project leader of the Rand corporation, Santa Monica, Cal.

Krafft A. Ehricke, German scientist who worked on the V-2 rocket during World War II and now assistant to the technical director of the Convair astronautics division of General Dynamics corporation.

U.S. Looks To Station In Space

700-Lb. Satellite Would Pave Way

From Wire Reports

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 — Plans for bigger and better U.S. satellites piled up today as the Army's 30.8 pound Explorer sailed around the earth at 18,000 miles an hour. Army scientists, it was learned, are proposing to send up an elaborately instrumented satellite weighing as much as 700 pounds before the end of the year. It would be the forerunner of a true space station.

Late today the Senate approved 78 to 0 a $1,410,000,000 emergency defense appropriations bill.

The measure, first congressional response to the administration's appeal for more money to meet the challenge of recent Soviet successes, provides funds to speed up ballistic missile programs, build atom-power missile-launching submarines, provide new detection systems for enemy aircraft and missiles and provide additional bases for the Strategic Air Command.

Waiting for the word, missile chiefs did some fretting when Explorer was late over California, Page 2.

TWINING TELLS MIGHT

Senate passage came after Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, had assured the Senate foreign relations committee that the United States now is strong enough to deter a Russian attack or to "devastate" the Soviet Union if it should miscalculate and launch an attack.

The general, called to testify as the committee began a full-scale review of American foreign policy, gave members a secret report on U.S. armed might.

The emergency bill, carrying $1,260,000,000 in new funds and authorizing transfer of $150,000,000 from previous appropriations, contained funds for the building of three new atomic-powered submarines to launch the Navy's 1,500-mile solid-fuel Polaris missile. It also provided money to build a third launching site in this country, not yet selected, for the intercontinental ballistics missile.

NEW MISSILE FUNDS

The bill gave the Air Force $910,000,000 in new funds for missiles and dispersal of SAC bases. It gave the Navy $350,000,000 in new money, most of it for the Polaris-bearing subs. The Army, successful launcher of the first U.S. earth satellite, got $40,000,000 in transfer funds. Other transfer funds were tabbed for research and development, including $10,000,000 for outer space research in the defense department.

Heavy winds at the Cape Canaveral missile site in Florida appeared to have eliminated the chances of another U.S. satellite being launched today.

A 72-foot Vanguard is standing on its launching pad.

The Army also has a tall missile ready on a nearby launching stand. It may be another 70-foot Jupiter-C, the type that carried Explorer into orbit Friday night, or it could be just the 56-foot Redstone first stage rocket.

A second Explorer is expected to be fired soon, to be followed by a 500-pound TV-equipped reconnaissance vehicle.

Then, Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris, Dr. Wernher von Braun and other scientists working on the Army's missile program, want to send a 700-pounder aloft to gather detailed data for the building of a space station.

Explorer IV would carry not only TV equipment but other elaborate photographic and electronic instruments.

Sen. Mansfield (D-Mont) commented in Washington that the Army's success with its first Explorer indicated to him that the Army might have been downgraded too much in relation to the other branches of the armed service. He discussed the situation on the Senate floor, at the same time sending the Army his congratulations.

In another reaction to the Army's achievement, Sen. Neuberger (D-Ore) urged that court-martial penalties against Col. John C. Nickerson be revoked.

Nickerson, then stationed at the Army's Redstone arsenal in Alabama, where the Jupiter was developed, disclosed secret information in campaigning against restrictions of the Army's missile role. He pleaded guilty last year to violation of security regulations, was fined, barred from command and transferred to a routine job in Panama.

Neuberger wrote Secretary of the Army Brucker: "Now that Col. Nickerson's persistence has been vindicated so soon after his punishment, I believe you should revoke the unfortunate penalty which he suffered."

A Moonwatch team at Manhattan, Kan., was credited with having apparently made the first naked eye sighting of Explorer.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, assistant director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory at Cambridge, Mass., said a study of reports strengthened the team's claim to have seen the satellite at 8:44 p.m. Sunday as it drew away toward the southeast.

It was learned that von Braun, Medaris and others asked the Army, soon after the successful launching of Explorer I, for permission to start putting together the biggest American satellite.

The scientists told the Army this could be done by using the basic Redstone rocket model which pushed Explorer I aloft. Some changes, probably including fuel, would be made in the Redstone rocket, plus additional solid fuel power for the extra power stages.

Explorer IV would carry the cameras and television recording equipment of the reconnaissance version of Explorer III, plus equipment for minute and elaborate electronic, photographic and other data which will be needed as scientists begin to draw building plans for a space station.

The scientists see no great problem in expanding satellite size.

The difficulty will be in putting together equipment on the ground which, in a few fleeting minutes that the reconnaissance satellite flashes over a receiving station, can record pictures radioed from space.

Major attention already is being given this problem. Officials are reluctant to discuss details, but it is recalled that engineers of Radio Corp. of America and International Business Machine, the latter specializing in electronic computing equipment, have been engaged in such research for more than a year.

The reconnaissance version of Explorer III will take photographs of what it sees in its constant world-circling trips. These pictures will be stored in the robot sky prowler. When Explorer III passes over a receiving point, the ground station will "command" it by radio signal to transmit a picture or pictures. With the satellite sailing past at 18,000 m.p.h., scant time would exist for getting off these transmissions before the satellite pulled out of reach of the receiver.

The transmitted pictures, of various positions on the earth, then would be assembled into a mosaic giving the "big picture" of

Send Man To Moon Expert Asks Of U. S.

WASHINGTON (INS) — Army missile expert Wernher Von Braun disclosed Tuesday that he has proposed sending a man 150 miles into space in a Redstone rocket equipped for a safe return to earth.

Von Braun told the newly-created House Committee on Outer Space that his daring plan could be carried out "substantially earlier" than the Air Force project which calls for use of an X-15 rocket plan to put a man in space within the next two years.

But the rocket scientist said he had not found "much support" for his idea at the Pentagon. He said the chief roadblock seemed to be "a question of money."

Von Braun said the man could be sent into space in one year if he got a green light for the project.

He said the Army "takes the position" that there is a very definite military need for the project and that larger rockets could be used to transport troops from one point to another in a war.

Von Braun explained that the nose cone of the Redstone could be modified to provide a "capsule" which would permit a human being to spend as much as five minutes in outer space without ill effect.

He predicted that such an attempt will be "one of the next surprises" in the Soviet space conquest program. Von Braun said there are a "dozen young scientists" in the Army's missile program ready to volunteer for the pioneer space flight.

Both Von Braun and Pentagon Research Chief Herbert York warned the committee that the U. S. lags far behind Russia in space exploration efforts.

Space Talk

The space age has created problems in language. Hundreds of new words, and old words with new meanings, have been placed in orbit recently.

This is confusing enough to the average citizen, but think of the military man whose business demands a precise and comprehensive grasp of the space vocabulary.

It was to meet this immediate need that the Air University's Research Institute has just published an *Interim Glossary, Aero-Space Terms.* Offered as a first-aid course only, it is not intended as a final space dictionary. A more comprehensive work is planned.

The editor, Dr. Woodford A. Heflin, explains in a preface some of the headaches of the space lexicographers:

> The vocabulary involved is rapidly developing. There are new coinages and new combinations like *destruct, launch pad,* and *burnout velocity;* there are also new meanings of old words . . . A word like *satellite* is now commonly applied to an object shown in popular magazines as resting upon a scientist's desk, gleaming with reflective paint and bristling with antennas; heretofore a satellite has had to be in orbit to be a satellite.

There may be more to this last comment than a scholar's objection to loose usage. The U.S. bragged too much about what we were going to do with our baubles while Russia was saying little but moving fast to establish a satellite which would satisfy the traditional definition. As a result, we find the following new word in the glossary:

> *Postsputnik. a.* Of or pertaining to a time after the launching of the first manmade satellite, Sputnik I, 4 October, 1957.

The glossary reflects remarkable interservice impartiality. The Navy's Vanguards and other missiles and devices are defined fully (though apparently the glossary was completed before the Navy finally made it). And the Army's Explorer is there:

> *Explorer. n.* 1. The first American earth satellite to reach and remain in orbit, launched at 2248 hours (EST), 31 January 1958. Also called "Alpha" or "1958 Alpha." 2. Also applied generically to any other American earth satellite.

After a cursory glance through the glossary, the layman can find fault with only one word included among the currently used technical words and popular coinages. That is the word *ruggedize.* ("v. To make a piece of equipment rugged enough for practical use.")

We can imagine Dr. Heflin cringing in professional pain when he felt compelled to finalize his glossary with that monstrosity included.

Final Rites Given Sgt. Robert Johns, Airman

CLAREMONT, Va. —Military services were conducted recently at Gravel Hill Baptist Church for Sgt. Robert H. Johns of the U. S. Air Force. The Rev. H. A. Hill officiated and burial was in the church cemetery.

Sgt. Johns died Jan. 18 in Fairbanks, Alaska. He had been connected with the Air Force Weather Bureau since 1949 when he entered the service.

AT THE TIME of his death,

SGT. ROBERT H. JONES
Dies In Alaska

he was participating in the International Geophysical Year program as a member of the Weather Bureau station in the region of the South Pole.

Sgt. Johns was born in Spring Grove, Va. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Josephine Johns, Spring Grove; brothers, Edward Johns, Spring Grove; Melvin Johns, U.S. Air Force; sisters, Mrs. Earnestine Ward, Florida and Misses Elois Johns, Newport News and Mable Johns, Spring Grove.

NEGRO BOY NAMED TO ACADEMY BY CONG. PAUL SCHENCK

Congressman Paul F. Schenk has just announced his nominations to the Air Force Academy from the Third District of Ohio for the term beginning next summer.

Among the ten, one is a Negro - Wallace Adrian Davis of Roosevelt High School, Dayton.

Others are: Robert Earl Stegemiller and Dennis Buckley Block, both of Middletown Ronald Paul Barrett, Darryl N. Couchot, Alfred W. Galle, Jr., and Gary Dean Lentz, all of Dayton; Richard E. Weinland, Centerville; Charles Gary Steck, Brookville and Rudolph Norman Bow, Jr. of Kettering.

Each of the young men nominated by Congressman Schenck will compete in a state-wide competitive examination held under the auspices of the United States Air Force. Two hundred and fifty young men in Ohio will compete in this state-wide examination out of which only eighteen will be selected from the entire state for the Air Force Academy.

"I extend sincere congratulations to each of the successful young men," said Congressman Schenck. "I know they will do their very best in the coming state-wide examination and that they carry with them the sincere best wishes from everyone in our Third District. I deeply regret that I could not nominate all of the boys who applied, and I hope that those not selected will continue their studies so that they may try again next year."

Paper Says Negro Know-How Helped Launch Satellite

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) — The Philadelphia Tribune carried a two-column story last week crediting Negroes with playing vital roles in every phase of the Army "Explorer," the first U. S. "baby moon." Launching of the satellite, the paper said, "lifted th United States scientific prestige out of the mud."

Calling the launching an all-American achievement, the paper noted that four Negro soldiers were in the 52-man Army launching detachment, and that there were and still are several Negroes working at the Army's Redstone arsenal at Huntsville, Ala., where the missile was born.

In addition, Negroes worked on performance and control devices made at the Long Island City plant of the Ford Instrument company, Sperry Rand division, the Tribune said. Among them was Marvin Stewart, electrical missile engineer, a native New Yorker and graduate of City college. He worked on the program device within the super secret missile.

Other Negroes at the plant made, shaped, illustrated and produced the top secret "inner workings of the satellite," the paper claimed.

NEGRO BOY NAMED TO ACADEMY BY CONG. PAUL SCHENCK

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MEMPHIAN GETS WINGS

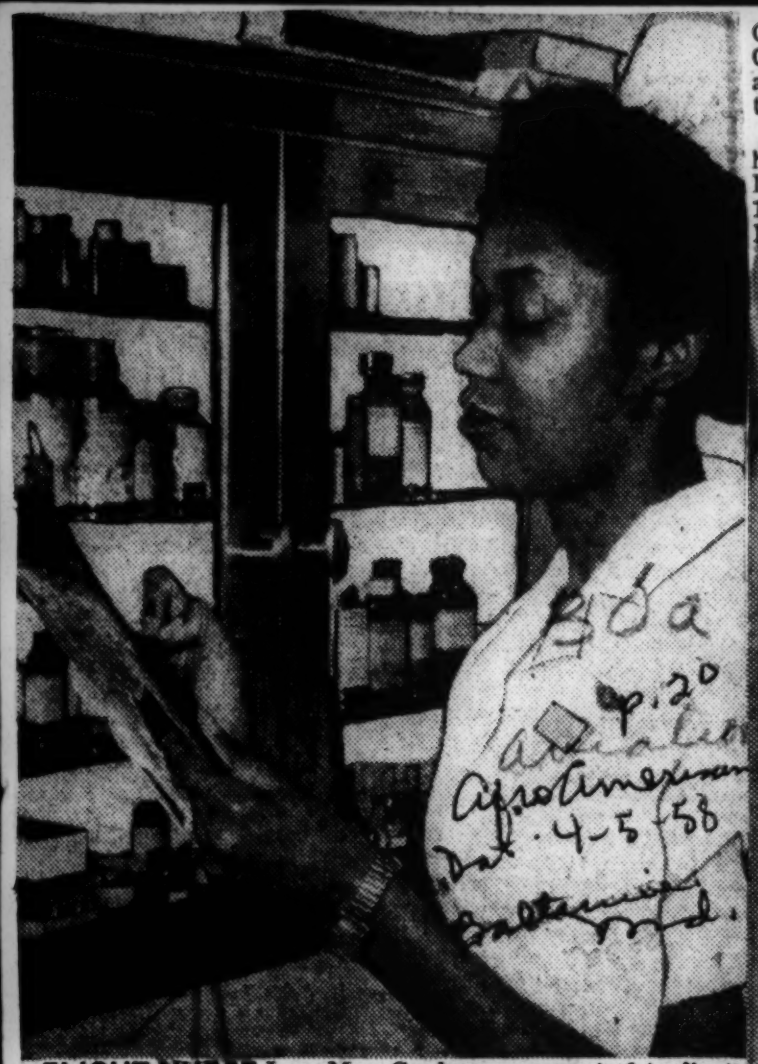
Lt. R. N. Davis Jr. Graduated As Navigator

Second Lt. Reuben R. Davis Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben R. Davis Sr. of 2152 Rayner, has received aircraft navigator's wings in graduation exercises at Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas.

Lieutenant Davis

The Memphis Negro has been assigned to Mather Air Force Base at Sacramento, Calif., for advanced navigation, reconnaissance and bombardment training.

Lieutenant Davis is a graduate of Tennessee A. & I University, where he received a bachelor of science degree in physics and was commissioned under the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps program.



FLIGHT NURSE Ivra Mae Graham, promoted to first lieutenant recently, works in the ward section of the hospital. She keeps a regular check of medicine in stock while on duty at Bolling Air Force Base, Washington.

Greer of 1705 23rd St., Phenix City, is looking forward to an assignment to an Air Evacuation Wing.

In the meantime, she wears her coveted wings during regular nursing duties at Bolling's 1100th United States Air Force Hospital.

Flight Bosses—Air Force ROTC vice commandant, Brig. Gen. William J. Bell, has stamped his okay on Tennessee State University's new CAA-approved primary training program for AFROTC cadets. Twenty-five scholarships will be offered to air-minded students. Left to right: George Turman and Cecil Ryan, flight instructors; President W. S. Davis of Tennessee State; General Bell and Tennessee State AFROTC commandant, Maj. Claude M. Dixon.

'Wings of an angel' at Bolling Air Base

By SGT. LEROY RAY

WASHINGTON

When and if the time comes that the old adage "wings of an angel" has to be proven, Air Force Lieutenant Ivra M. Graham should measure up to the task.

Lt. Graham, a flight nurse stationed at Bolling Air Force Base, recently won her "wings" after graduating from the School of Aviation Medicine at Gunter Air Force Base, Ala.

The 25 - year - old nurse became one of the few members of her race to complete the training course.

Along with 23 other Air Force classmates, the young flight student participated in airplane-

Roger L. Parker, Galesville, Md.
Leroy Kaufman, Detroit.
Mrs. Imeda Broussard Wiams, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Evtlyn Hart, Philadelphia.
Odell Miles, Richmond.
Mrs. Joni Tyler, Baltimore.
Mrs. Ocie Coleman, Blackstone, Va.
Mrs. Jimmie C. Smith, Lavett, Ala.
Mrs. Alice Burchett, Clarks

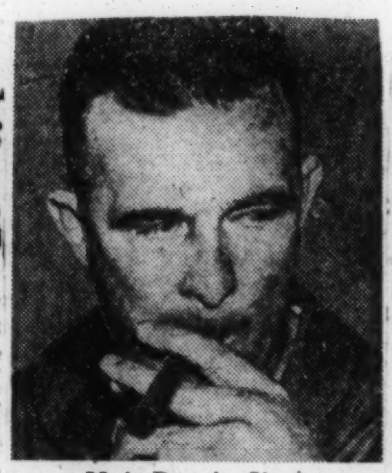
last year, Nurse Graham admitted that the six weeks course at Gunter was "tough" and that certain grades "had to be maintained to graduate."

THE ALABAMA - BORN officer, daughter of Mr. Minnie

Russian Mob Nearly Hangs U.S. Airman

WIESBADEN, Germany, July 10 (AP)—Russian civilians threatened to hang one of nine American airmen shot down in Soviet Armenia and roughed up others, an American air force colonel said on Thursday.

Col. Dale D. Brannon of Chardon, O., said that Maj. Bennie A. Shupe of Miami narrowly missed being hanged after the Americans' unarmed transport plane strayed over Russian soil was shot down in flames on June 27. The flyers landed and were seized by peasants.



Maj. Bennie Shupe

Noose Put Over Head

"The rope was attached to a telephone pole and the noose was being placed over Shupe's head when he conveyed to the mob the fact that he was an American," Brannon told reporters. "The crowd paused to talk and Russian military policemen soon arrived and took Shupe into custody."

Maj. Shupe said he was severly beaten, and added:

"When they tried to hang me on the telephone pole I shouted 'New York-Chicago' to make them understand I was American. One man shouted something and it stopped them."

Hands Tied, He's Beaten

Brannon said five of the nine airmen were roughed up by the civilians.

"My hands were tied behind my back," he went on "and I was beaten in the face by fists and later kicked in the body when placed aboard a truck for transport to a village."

Four flyers who landed with the plane and were picked up by Russian soldiers were not molested, he said.

The five who were roughly treated said they were in the hands of the peasants for two to three hours before being handed over to military authorities. In addition to Col. Brannon and Maj. Shupe they are Maj. Robert E. Crans, Macon, Mo.; A 2/c Earl H. Reamer, Saint Louis Park, Minn., and A 2/c Peter N. Sabo, 22, of 1417 W. Fletcher st., Chicago.

Tied Despite Burns

Sabo said the peasants tied his hands despite painful burns on his right arm that he suffered in the flaming aircraft.

Col. Brannon, senior officer on the plane, said that one of the Russian planes that downed his craft first fired a burst off a wing.

The Americans lowered their landing gear to show that they were on an unprovocative flight but the MIG fighters fired and hit a wing tank, setting the plane afire. Five men were able to bail out. As the plane landed in flames, the Russians made another firing pass.

SURVIVOR OF SEA CRASH RESCUED—Stf. Sgt. James P. Vanderee of San Rafael, Calif., one of three survivors of the U.S. Air Force Globemaster that crashed between Honolulu and Johnson Island Friday, is on stretcher after rescue. He and the rescuers are aboard the aircraft carrier Boxer. They are transferring him to a hospital bay after he was plucked from the sea by a Boxer-based helicopter. (AP Wirephoto)

Air Force Colonel Lauds Participation Of Race In Wars

By R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS. — (ANP) — The record of Negroes in World War II, in Korea and every previous war involving the United States shows that their partnership in the armed forces was "earned by performance," Col. George S. Roberts, commander of the 3345th Technical Training Wing at Chanute Air Force Base, Ill., said last Saturday night.

Col. Roberts, who traced the history of the Negro serviceman in this country from the American Revolution, was principal speaker at a program sponsored by the St. Louis Federation of Block Units at Turner Branch School. About 300 persons attended.

A portion of the slogan "Power for Peace" in this year's arm forces observations is "partners peace," the Air Force officer declared. "The broad application is to our allies, but it can be truthfully said that Negroes in the armed forces are now fully partners in peace," Col. Roberts asserted.

Segregation Ordered At Air Force School

By the Associated Press

The Air Force is going along with segregation at a Federally financed school near its Little Rock (Ark.) Base but that doesn't mean it approves segregation, an Air Force officer said yesterday.

Supt. of Schools E. F. Dunn of Pulaski County, Ark., said the racial policy was worked out in a meeting with AFB officials. Lt. Stephen E. Emerline, information officer of the Little Rock Air Force Base, said a notice would be circulated among the families specifying that the new elementary school would be open only to Caucasians.

School Not on Base

An official of the United States Office of Education said that where a Federal aided school is built on a military base it would be operated on an integrated basis. But a school built away from a base, which children from the military installation attend, operates under State laws concerning racial segregation, the official said.

The Federal Government is financing construction and equipment costs of the $650,000 school while the county provided the site.

In response to queries, Col. James T. Gribble, commander of the airbase, issued a follow-up statement, which was distributed by the Defense Department here. It said:

On Wednesday, August 20, a meeting was held at the Little Rock Air Force Base to discuss transportation arrangements and school opening dates of various schools in the Little Rock Air Force Base area.

"This meeting was attended by education officers of the base and members of the Pulaski School District.

"During discussion on transportation arrangements, Air Force representatives were advised that the new elementary school, which is located on county property outside the Air Base, would not be integrated.

After the school board's decision, the Air Base stated plans to abide by it, in keeping with Department of Defense policy of conducting civil activities according to customs and decisions of local agencies in the area of military installations.

"This in no way should be construed as approval or indication of agreement with the school board's decision.

"Although there is no segregation within the armed forces, all military services have traditionally followed local civilian rules, regulations and customs with regard to segregation in their off-base activities. This in effect is what Little Rock Air Force Base is doing in regard to the new elementary school, which is not located on the base, but rather one mile south of the installation on county property and therefore under jurisdiction of the local school officials."

Air Force Base Accepts Ruling On Segregation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—(AP)—The Air Force is going along with segregation at a Federally-financed school near its Little Rock base but that doesn't mean it approves segregation, an Air Force official said.

A statement was issued as a result of news reports from Little Rock that a new school being built for children from the air base would be for whites only.

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Airbase Land Again Bought By Uncle Sam

The U. S. Government today bought a patch of land in west Jackson for the second time in less than 15 years.

City fathers and an attorney for the U. S. Corps of Engineers this afternoon were signing a deed to 6.29 acres of land at the old Jackson Airbase.

The city is selling the land to the government for $22,800 for use as an Army Reserve Armory.

Joseph C. Tainter, chief of the purchasing branch of the U. S. Corps of Engineers in Mobile, was in Jackson to sign the deed.

He said he had the purchase money in his pocket.

This was second time since the beginning of World War II the government has bought the property.

Early in the war it bought the land from individual property owners. In 1949 its 753 acres was returned to the city for $1.

Today this part was re-sold.

The government sale contract required only that the money collected in the sale be used on the city's new airport.

WINNING TEAM — The New York City Group Drill Team, representing the North East Region Civil Air Patrol, passes in review during the colorful CAP National Drill Competition held recently at Rockefeller Center, N. Y. The New York team emerged victorious over nine other teams from all parts of the United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. It was the New Yorkers' fourth national team championship. (Newspress Photo).

TOP U. S. AIR FORCE gunnery teams from throughout the world competed in the 1958 World-Wide Weapons Meet at Nellis Air Force Base, Nev., Oct. 13-18. Team members included: A-2C James D. Webb of Roswell, Georgia, stationed at Chaumont, France.

AIRBORNE TRAGEDY—Denny Ruffin, 24, of Cleveland, Ohio, was among the five paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division, who were killed while on maneuvers at Fort Campbell, Ky., recently. Ruffin was given full military rites in Mt. Gillian Baptist Church, Cleveland. A total of 137 other paratroopers were injured during the jump during a light gale that kept the parachutes from folding after the troopers hit the ground.—(Sears-NNPA Photo)

Lanier High Graduate To Attend Northrop Aeronautical Institute

Lemuel H. McDonald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter McDonald, Rural Route No. 3, Brandon, Mississippi, has been accepted by Northrop Aeronautical Institute, Inglewood, California, for enrollment in the Aeronautical Engineering Course. He is joining hundreds of young men from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries who are pursuing their aeronautical studies at Northrop. This accredited institute is located in the heart of the Southern California Aircraft Industry, and is one of the nation's largest sources of trained aeronautical engineering personnel.

Lemuel, a veteran of the Korean War with service in the United States Air Force, is a graduate of Lanier High School, Jackson.

As a graduate of Northrop Institute's intensive Aeronautical Engineering Curriculum, which requires only two years of study, Lemel plans to enter the employ of a major airline or aircraft manufacturer. His placement as a qualified aeronautical engineer is assured, due to the wide industry demand for graduates of Northrop Institute.

Gore Defends Negro Choices

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Cooper Backer Criticizes Academy Selections

Sun. 6-8-58

URGES HIGH LEVEL RACE

P. 7

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Senator Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) Saturday defended his nomination of two Memphis Negroes to the United States Air Force Academy and urged opponents not to resort to "vilification and bigotry" in the Senate campaign.

He outlined his views in a letter to Justin Potter, Nashville businessman who is supporting former Gov. Prentice Cooper.

Both Failed Tests

Senator Gore said both Negroes, Jarrett Smith Boone and Willie Earl Garrett, flunked physical exams and neither won places at the academy.

Explaining how he happened to nominate them, he said he had the right to make 10 nominations and only had nine applications in his files. So he said he nominated all nine.

He said he saw no reason to deny the boys opportunities to take competitive exams to enter the academy and serve this country just because of their race.

"It is my understanding that it is not the practice of local Selective Service Boards to give racial preference or practice racial discrimination in drafting young men into service," he said.

May Become Issue

He said he was writing Mr. Potter because he'd heard Mr. Potter wanted to make an issue of the appointments in the Senate race. He recalled that The Commercial Appeal published pictures of the two Negroes last February when he nominated them.

Urging that vilification and bigotry be avoided in the campaign, Senator Gore said he has always conducted his campaigns "on the highest level."

"Not once," he said, "have I stooped to vilification or bigotry. I trust that the current campaign upon which we are embarking will be conducted on the same high level."

ST. SGT. THOMAS BOGER

SGT. RAYMOND WISE

Inquirer
Philadelphia
Pa.
Jan 27 58

ST. SGT. THOMAS A. BOGER, 37, one of the 21 Air Force men stranded in the Arctic, lives with his wife, Jayne, at 4 Churchill rd., Haddonfield, N. J.

A former truck mechanic at The Inquirer, he is a veteran of the Second World War and has been in the Air Force since 1952.

A native of Danville, Va., he moved with his family to Greensboro, N. C., at an early age and was educated there. From Oct., 1939, until 1945 he served in the Army, overseas with the 100th Infantry Division. He was wounded in the left leg in Germany.

In January, 1952, he enlisted in the Air Force and served in England and Germany. Last July 7, he was transferred to Alaska where he underwent tests for the Arctic assignment, for which he volunteered.

AFTER being graduated from South Philadelphia High School in 1950, Sgt. Raymond Wise worked for two years in a clothing manufacturing plant and then enlisted in the Air Force.

He volunteered for duty on the ice island last July.

Last Sunday he telephoned his wife from the spot near the North Pole to tell her how much he missed her and their four children, Bertha, 6; Nadine, 5, and the twins, Keith and Kirk, 11 months.

Sgt. Wise's parents are John T. and Bella Wise, of 1344 S. 17th st. His father is a civilian employe of the supply department at the Philedelphia Naval Base.

The Air Force sergeant is one of four brothers. The others are Donald, 34; John T., Jr., 33, and Ellis, 31.

Japanese Killed

Japan To Get U.S. Airman In Shooting Case

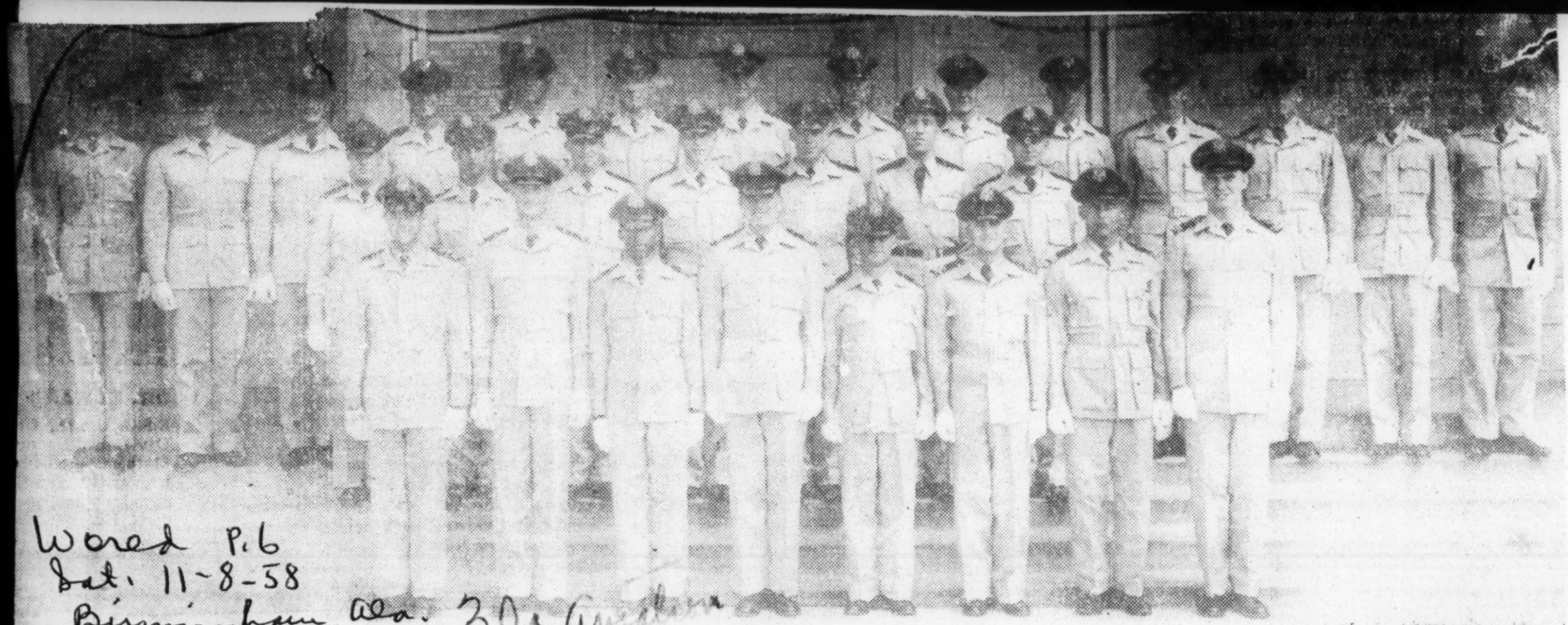
Inquirer & Courier
Charleston W. Va.
P. 3

TOKYO (AP) — The U.S. Air Force said Thursday it will give Japan jurisdiction over the case of A.1.C. Peter E. Longpre in the accidental shooting of a Japanese youth.

"Investigation of this incident clearly shows that the shooting occurred while Airman Longpre was not engaged in guard duty," the Air Force statement said, "and while apparently accidental, came about because airman Longpre violated his instructions in the unauthorized loading and use of his weapon."

The 19-year-old airman from Lakewood, Calif., was on guard Sunday at Johnson Air Base, 20 miles northwest of Tokyo. His carbine went off accidentally, he claimed, and the bullet struck and killed Sachifuki Miyamura, 22, Japanese passenger on a train going through the base.

The question of whether duty status was involved figured in who was to get jurisdiction.

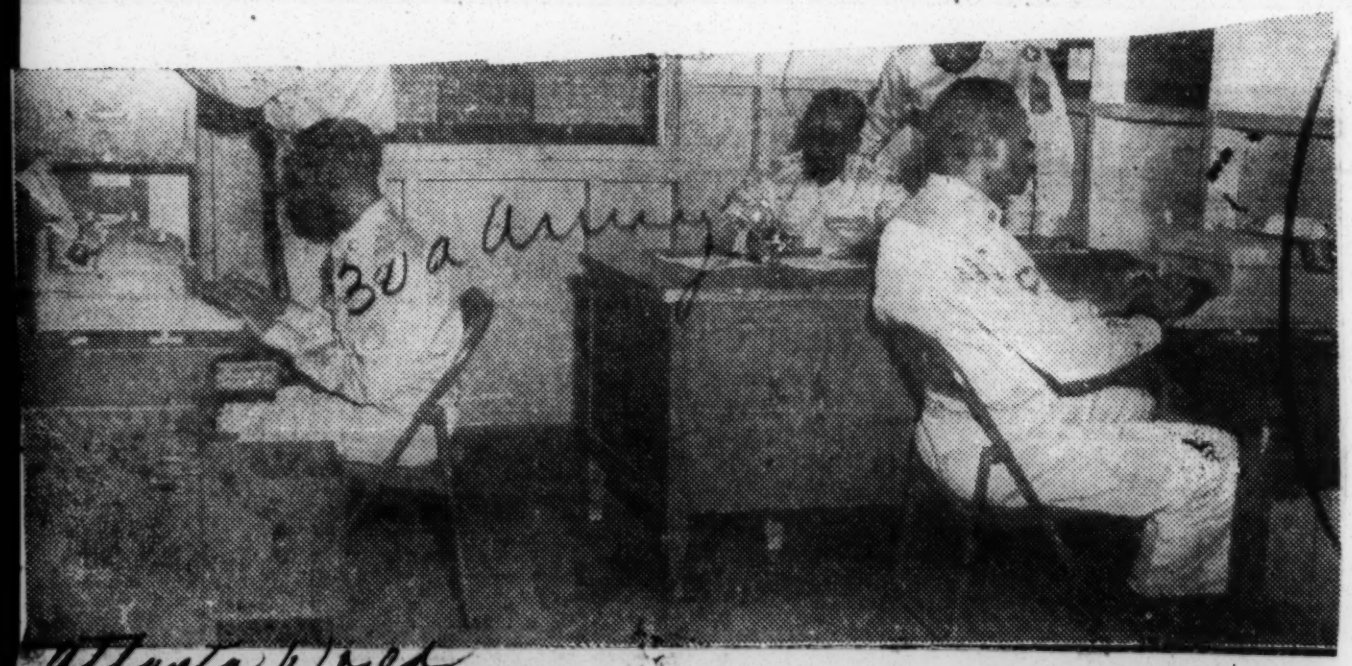


Wored P.6
Sat. 11-8-58
Birmingham, Ala. 3Da Airforce

TUSKEGEE NATIVE IN AVIATION CADET PROGRAM — A-C Matthew W. Davis was a recent graduate of the Pre-Flight Training School at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas where he achieved the rank of Cadet Captain and squadron adjutant. Of the seventy-eight cadets who entered the program, he ranked high among the thirty-three who finished the first phase of this two phase program.

Matthew is a native of Tuskegee and a graduate of Tuskegee Institute High School. He attended Purdue University and Tuskegee Institute before he entered the Air Force to begin Aviation Cadet Training which leads to navigator rating and a commission as second lieutenant.

He is now stationed at Harlingen Air Force Base, Harlingen, Texas where he is to receive thirty-two weeks of primary-basic navigator training which is the second and final phase of the program.



3D a Army

Atlanta Daily World
Thurs. 8-19-58

QUARTERMASTER UNIT AT FORT BENNING, GA. — Capt. Frederick A. Kelly, center, commander of the 306th Quartermaster Company, is shown with his staff just before field operations. Left to right are Sgt. James E. Manning, SP2 (Specialist Second Class), Major M. Lane, Capt. Kelly, M-Sgt. John W. Bone and SP2 Curtis Drake. The unit is receiving two weeks of training at Fort Benning. All are assigned to the Chattanooga, Tenn., U. S. Army Reserve. It completed its active duty August 3.

30a 1958

AVIATION

OFFICERS

Member Of Staff, Faculty

Major Jesse J. Mayes In Top Post At Nike School

FORT BLISS, Tex. — Now assigned to the U. S. Army Defense school here is Major Jesse J. Mayes, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George W. Mayes of Emporia.

A member of the staff and faculty of the school, Major Mayes serves as executive officer of the Ground Guidance Branch, Nike Ajax Division of the school's Guided Missiles Department. This branch has the mission of training the Army's guided missile technicians who insure that the Army's air defense missile batteries now guarding our major population, industrial and defense centers from air attack, are "ready to go" 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

NIKE IS the missile system which employs a ground - based electronic brain and nerve system which is capable of making decisions and issuing commands at the speed of light. With this system, an airborne target, in effect, becomes a huge, flying magnet, relentlessly drawing toward itself the insorument of its own destruction the Kike missile.

The pioneer missile of push-button warfare, Nike has been fully operational since 1953, and remains today the only operational air defense missile actually defending the United States from possible air attack. It is also the only air defenfed weapon — airplane or guided missile — which can reach with ease the great altutudes at which modern bombers are capable of flying and destroy them with deadly accuracy.

A 1934 graduate of Emporia high school, Major Mayes was graduated from Florida A. and M. university in 1939 with a bachelor of science degree, majoring in mathematics. While in college, he was a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

He enlisted in the Army in May of 1942 and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in Antiaircraft Artillery as a result of successful completion of Officer Candidate school at Camp Davis, N. C. in September 1943.

He has had overseas tours in the South Pacific area during World War II and served in Korea during the period 1952-54.

Major Mayes, who is a qualified master parachutist, is a graduate of the Artillery Basic Officer's course, the Artillery Officer's Advanced course, Guided Missiles Officer's course, Nike Unit Commander's course and the Radar Electronics course.

• • •

HE IS the holder of the Commendation Ribbon with metal pendant and recently received a citation from the U. S. Army Air Defenfd Command as a result of innovations which he proposed as to emplacement of radar to provide greater radar coverage and which have been adopted throughout the Army Air Defense Command.

Major Mayes, who is married to the former Virdell Roberts of Marshall, Tex., now resides with his wife and daughter, Jesselle Anne, 12, in El Paso, Tex. site of Fort Bliss, "The World's Foremost Guided Missile Center."

MAJOR J. J. MAYES
Tops At Nike School

Va.-born major at Texas missle base

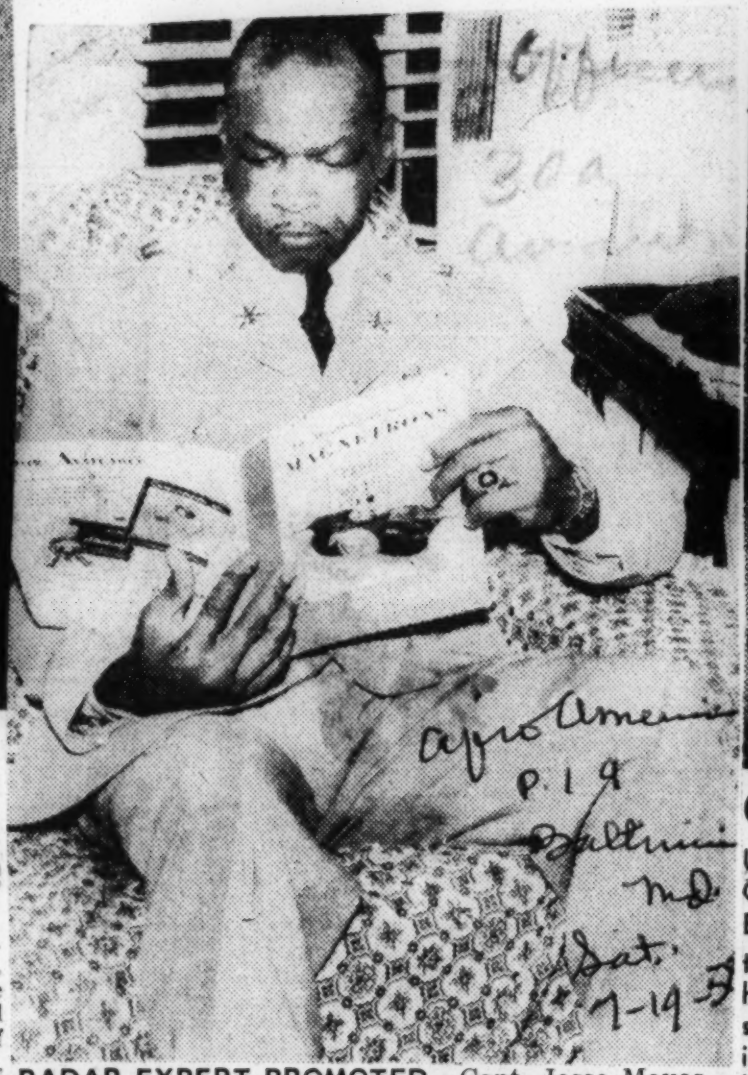
FORT BLISS, Texas— Maj. Jesse J. Mayes of Emporia, Va., has been assigned to the U.S. Army Air Defense School here as executive officer of the Ground Guidance Branch, a division of the school's Guided Missile Department.

A 1934 graduate of Emporia High School, Maj. Mayes was graduated from Florida A & M. University in 1939 with a bachelor of science degree, majoring in mathematics.

He enlisted in the Army in 1942 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the anti-aircraft artillery after graduation from Officer Candidate School at Camp Davis, N.C.

He served in the South Pacific during World War II and later in Korea.

Maj. Mayes, a master parachutist, is married to the former Virdell Roberts of Marshall Texas. He now resides with his wife and daughter Jesselle Anne, 12, in El Paso, Texas.



RADAR EXPERT PROMOTED—Capt. Jesse Mayes, a native of Emporia, Va., one of the Army's top radar and guided missiles officers, stationed at the Army Air Defense School at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex., was promoted recently to the rank of major. He's shown relaxing during a brief visit to his niece, Mrs. Effie Robinson, a beautician of 45 Second St., Newark. N.J

Grad—A second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force, Melvin R. Goodwin, received the Bachelor of Arts degree at the summer convocation held at Penn State University. He had a high rating in leadership. His parents live in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Risks Life To Repair Airplane

NEW YORK — (UPI) — An Air Force sergeant perched precariously over a yawning hole in the belly of a crippled C-119 flying boxcar Saturday and lashed the jammed nose wheel in place, enabling the plane to come in for a perfect landing.

S-Sgt. Oscar Powell, 27, a Negro from Cleveland, occupied his perilous position for an hour and 50 minutes before he could get the wheel set properly.

All civilian and military air traffic was ordered to steer clear while the Air Force plane circled over Mitchell Air Force base on Long Island and the crew frantically worked to prevent a crash in the heavily populated area.

The plane took off from Mitchell on a training flight with Lt. Charles McKenzie, 26, Stony Brook, N. Y.; Lt. Robert Danmeyer, 29, Carmel, N. Y., and Powell. Everything proceeded smoothly until Danmeyer started to let the wheels down in preparation for a landing. The nose-wheel jammed half-way down. Danmeyer managed to get it up, but could not lower it again.

After some maneuvering Danmeyer finally got the wheel down, but could not get it to lock in position.

Advocate P. 1 Jackson Miss
Dat. 11-8-58

OCTOBER, 24, 1958

Mr. & Mrs. Roosevelt Smith
P. O. Box 156
Edwards, Mississippi

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Smith:

The accompanying photograph of your son, Captain Allen Smith, was taken at his Co-pilot's position on the SC-54 Rescue Master, our primary mission aircraft. Captain Smith is doing an excellent job in the Operations Section and contributing a considerable amount toward making the "Spirited 76th" an outstanding unit in Air Rescue Service.

It is only with the continued support and effort of persons like your son that we are able to successfully accomplish our mission of saving lives.

I consider myself indeed fortunate to be in command of an organization that has such men as Allen assigned to it.

Sincerely,
M. V. FREDRICKSON
Major, USAF, Commander

30a
Aviation
Officers

Afro American Baltimore Md Sat 11-15-58 p 5

GUIDED MISSILES ACE — Capt. Jessie J. Mayes, one of the U.S. Army's top radar and guided missiles experts, now with the Army Air Defense School, Fort Bliss, Tex., inspects a support radar for a Nike missile defense. A native of Emporia, Va., Capt. Mayes was the first colored officer assigned to the General Staff with troops at Army Air Defense Command Headquarters, Colorado Springs, Col., where he spent three years. He wrote the sighting directive for the Service to Air (SAM) Missile defenses for the continental United States.

Family awaits body of Capt. Merton C. Harris

Afro American Baltimore, Md. p 18
Oct 4-5-58

BALTIMORE

Relatives of Capt. Merton C. Harris are still awaiting the return of the body of the 31-year-old soldier who died as the result of an airplane crash March 20 in Seoul, Korea.

Captain Harris, a native of Baltimore, went to Seoul on Jan. 20 for a 90-day training problem, preparatory to a promotion to major.

Capt. Harris

The officer was assigned to a rocket battalion. He was killed along with three others in the Korean crash.

Prior to his training in Seoul, he was stationed in Tokyo for over one year and a half with his wife, Mrs. Valena Harris, the former Valena Wynn of Raleigh, N.C.

Institute where he majored in electrical engineering.

AFTER FINISHING Hampton he taught for a year before entering the Army.

In addition to his wife and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Harris Jr., the officer is survived by a daughter, Cynthia Harris, 4; a sister Miss Jean Anita Harris; two brothers, D. E. Harris 3rd of Baltimore, and Lowell Harris of Washington.

Also two grandmothers, Mrs. Stella Prout and Mrs. Mary E. Harris; a grandfather, Walter Prout; a niece, two nephews, three aunts and four uncles.

The captain's father is a veteran postal worker.

Lieut.-Colonel—

Baltimore, Md.
Sat 9-11-57

According to the Air Force Times, published in Washington, D. C., Dr. Oscar J. Chapman, dean of instruction and chairman of the graduate council at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo., has been promoted from the rank of major to lieutenant colonel in the Air Force Reserve.

Lt. JAMES E. HINES, a Mechanical Engineering major at Tuskegee Institute, was awarded the silver wings of an aircraft navigator on March 19 at Ellington Air Force Base, Texas. Lt. Hines received his commission upon completion of the AFROTC program in May 1956. He plans to remain in the Air Force for five years.

Daily Worker Sheet Mar 3-57

Airman on ice island is rescued

PHILADELPHIA

Petite Mrs. Bertha Wise was smiling and happy on Monday afternoon in her comfortable home at 1809-B Patton Drive, in the Tasker Homes, because she had received a telephone call from her husband on Friday. And her prayers had been answered.

Her husband, Sgt. Raymond Wise, was among the 20 Air Force men rescued Thursday after being stranded for four days on a floating ice floe, in 20-below-zero weather.

They were marooned on the crumbling ice block in the Arctic Ocean, known as Drifting Station "Alpha."

* * *

THE MEN were part of the complement near the North Pole. The team used the base to measure ocean depths, currents, and temperatures.

The ice-island was split in two by a storm. Four days later rescue of the men was accomplished by a plane from Thule, Greenwood.

Beaming with happiness Mrs. Wise said, "Ray will be home within a week. Just think, he hasn't seen the twins since they were two months old."

Keith and Kirk are now 11 months old. The other two children are Bertha, 6 and Nadine, 5.

In his telephone conversation, Airman Wise told his family not to worry and that he missed them very much.

Mrs. Wise smiled, "Gee, he'll be home for 30 days and then he'll be stationed at MacGuire Air Base in New Jersey."

She revealed, "Ray volunteered for the six months hardship tour of duty on the floating scientific laboratory so he could be away from us for as short a time as possible."

The regular tour of duty in the Alaskan theater runs from hope and pray that the weather would calm down so that they could be rescued.

"As we all know, they were, thank God.

"All kinds of thoughts came to my mind at the time. I hoped and prayed so very hard that I wouldn't become a young widow. What would I do with four young children? I am sure I could have managed, but loving my husband the way that I do, I wouldn't have wanted to.

"I'm glad it's all over, because this is the first time we've been separated since we were married seven years ago. I was pretty worried during the four days that he was in danger," said the pretty mother.

"But I kept the bad news from the children," she explained.

Mrs. Wise had received two telegrams from Air Force headquarters in Alaska while her husband was marooned on the ice floe.

One telegram informed her that "You have probably heard through local news media that Ice Island, where your husband is stationed, is having some severe weather.

"Although these is no immediate danger, we expect to bring all personnel of the island to safety at any time."

The other telegram stated, "Your husband has been taken off of Ice Island safe and sound. You can expect to hear from him soon. He is due to arrive at Ladd Air Force Base.

Defender P. 22
Sat 1-4-58
Chicago, Ill.

30a Aviation Officers

AIR FORCE LIEUTENANTS — Graduating at A&T college at the end of the recent fall quarter, these men were last week commissioned as second lieutenants in the U. S. Air Force under the college's R. O .T. C. program. They are from left to right: Jess J. Bass, jr., Mt. Olive; Edward Summers, Greensboro; Ervin A. Cogdell, Wilson; James Dillard, Bois ervain, Va., and Jesse Palmer, Henderson.

Rites Held For Major Dudley Watson At Arlington National Cemetery

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Funeral services for Major Dudley Watson, 37, of Frankfort, Ky., an Air Force officer killed in Germany, were held Wednesday in the chapel at the Arlington National cemetery. Burial was in the cemetery.

Major Watson was killed in an airplane crash in Landstuhl, in Western Germany, about three weeks ago. His body was returned to the United States for burial.

Major Watson was the former professor of air science and tactics at Tennessee State college and that institution sent an honor detachment to participate in the burial ceremony as part of the honor guard.

During World War II Major Watson fought with the 332nd Fighter group in Italy and a large number of his former comrades attended the funeral. Among the Air Force officers at the funeral were Col. Vance H. Marchbanks, who is a flight surgeon at Loring Air Force base, Limestone, Maine; Lieut. Col. Edward Gleed, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Money, professor of air science at Howard.

Also Lieut. Col. Daniel (Chappie) James, who is stationed in the Pentagon; Lieut. Col. William A. Campbell, professor of air science at Tuskegee institute; Major Claude Dixon, professor of air science at Tennessee State college; Major Freddie Hutchins, Westover Air Force base, Mass.; Major Clarence Lester, World War II hero, who is assistant professor of air science at Howard university.

Also Major John J. Suggs, Langley Air Force base, Va.; Major Burton W. Lewis, professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee institute; Capt Leonard Turner, assistant professor of air science at North Carolina A. and T. college; Capt. Oliver Kerr, Andrews Air Force base, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Perry Hudson, Office of Public Information, Defense department; Capt. Clyde Leathers, assistant professor of air science at Tennessee State; Capt. George Haley, stationed at Rosslyn, N. Y.; Capt. John R. Pinkett, United States Air Force Reserves, Washington, D. C.; Master Sergt. Eugene O'Neil, former physical education instructor at Tuskegee, now stationed at Bolling Air Force base, Washington D. C.

Major Watson was a Regular Air Force officer.

Oklahoma Airman Stationed at Tinker To Leave For Germany

Black Dispatch, p-1 Friday, 6-13-58

SGT. HENRY C. GRIFFIN

Oklahoma City Okla

Sgt. Henry C. Griffin, stationed at Tinker Air Force Base since April of 1955, is presently making preparations to depart for Rhine Main Air Base, near Frankfort Germany. He entered the Army January 29, 1943 and served approximately two years in Europe during World War II. After joining the Army Reserve following his discharge from the regular Army, he was recalled to active duty in the regular Air Force during the Korean conflict, serving at Walker AFB, Roswell, N. M., for four years and later at Tinker.

Sgt. Griffin is a veteran Boy Scout leader of more than sixteen years service and an active member of Avery Chapel A. M. E. church where he has served as a steward, class leader, and recently elected secretary of the newly organized Avery Men's Fellowship club.

Sgt. Griffin is married and has two children. His wife is also active in Avery. The entire family looks forward to joining him at a later date overseas.

30a 1958

AVIATION

JOSEPH BLAIR, DETROIT, MICH.
INVENTOR (SATELLITE MISSILE)

THE NEGRO WHO HAD ROCKET
PLANS 30 YEARS AGO.

WASHINGTON SENDS FOR DETROIT
INVENTOR THEY REJECTED
IN 1928

By- Marc Crawford

Into Washington, D.C.'S Pentagon
on last week hobbled balding
54 year old, Joseph Blair, a De-
troit hotel kee er . . .
was ushered into the office of
the Assistant Secretary of defense
for research and development, then
to Building T, Room 2532.
Blair had been summoned to Washington
to give the government some badly
needed information on rocketry, which
they had refused to accept for more
than 30 years ago, For isx hours, Blair
a native of Augusta, Ga., who left
Paine College after two years because
he had no money lectured to high officials, tell
telling them why the Vanguard missile failed
to put a satellite into orbit . . . .

J E T pp. 22-28
Thurs. March 20, 1958

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. P. 3. Sat 3-29-58

30b

Receives "Best Mess" Plaque

Capt. Joseph O. Meerbott, depot commander of the 596th QM Company (Petroleum Depot) at Fort Lee, Va., congratulates Sfc. Willie M. Reid, mess steward in the company, after he received the "Best Mess Plaque" in the 543rd QM Group. Col. James D. Griffin, commanding officer of the QM Group, presented to Sgt. Reid the top mess hall award in a formal ceremony which took place at Fort Lee recently.

On hand to admire the plaque and also extend congratulations were Lt. Creighton D. Sorg, CO of the 596th; SP-2 Hughey D. Donald, assistant mess steward (front row) and in the back row, the following cooks in the company (from left to right) SP-2 Alonzo Cavirs, Chester, Pa.; SP-3 Willie J. Brooks, Whipple, West Va.; Pfc. Marvin D. Adams, Kingsport, Tenn.; Pfc. Roger J. Conti, Eastport, Me., and Pvt. Louis J. Sullivan, East Hartford, Conn. (U. S. Army Photo)

Norfolk Soldier Awarded 'Best Mess Hall' Plaque

Journal & Guide 4-3-58

Norfolk Va.

FORT LEE, Va. — A soldier who told his commanding officer four months ago that his worries were over insofar as "having the best mess hall on Post was concerned," recently was awarded the "Best Mess Plaque" at Fort Lee, Va., home of the QM Training Command.

30b

Sa 3-29-58

In a formal ceremony taking place in the mess hall last week, Col. James D. Griffin, commanding officer of the 543rd QM Group, presented to Sfc. Willie M. Reid, mess steward of the 596th QM Company (Petroleum Depot), the "Best Mess" award plaque. Sergeant Reid and his mess personnel won this coveted award in competition with mess halls assigned to the 543rd Group.

• • •

ON HAND AT the ceremony were Capt. Joseph O. Meerbott 596th Depot commander; Lt. Creighton D. Sorg, commanding officer; Lt. Chester L. Rice, mess officer at the 596th Company; other 543rd Group officials and the assistant mess steward and cooks in the company.

Sergeant Reid came to Fort Lee last year from Fort Knox, Ky. where he served as a mess steward in one of the Armored Training Center's mess halls. He has also served as a personal cook for Maj. Gen William Waters, chief of artillery with the U. S. Continental Army Command at Fort Monroe, Va. Upon arrival at Fort Lee and after looking around for two weeks. Sergeant Reid made the prediction that he would win the best mess award within six months.

A food supervisor and cook ten of his 11 years in the Army Sergeant Reid is a native of Norfolk, Va. where his parents Mr. and Mrs. William Perkins of 404 Middlesex street, reside. He is married to the former Miss Doris Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Johnson of 835 Wythe street, Petersburg, where they now live.

Assisting Sergeant Reid in winning of this top mess award were SP-2 Alonzo Cavirs, Chester, Penna.; SP-3 Willie J. Brooks, Whipple, West Virginia; Pfc. Marvin D. Adams, Kingsport, Tenn.; Roger J. Conti, Eastport, Maine and Pvt. Louis J. Sullivan, East Hartford, Conn.

HATTIE M. GRANT, 68 E. 56th st., a procurement clerk, is awarded $40 and a citation certificate for suggesting improvements to forms used by Army purchashing agents at the Chicago military subsistence market center. Award was presented Miss Grant by Col. W. F. Durbin, commanding officer of the defense department's food buying center.

MAJ. SIDNEY DAVIS (right) of the United States Army Recruiting Service is shown presenting William Sutton, promotions director of the Chicago Defender, a Certificate of Recognition for outstanding service rendered by the Defender inco-operation with the United States Army Recruiting Service during the year of 1958. Also in the photo (left to right) Sgt. Percy Turnley and Sgt. 1-C Lafayette Harris, jr., both of the United States Recruiting Division.

205 Get Awards For Army Service

Awards for longevity of service with the government were presented by the Army to 205 civilian employees at the Military Subsistence Supply Agency and Chicago market center, 226 West Jackson boulevard, recently.

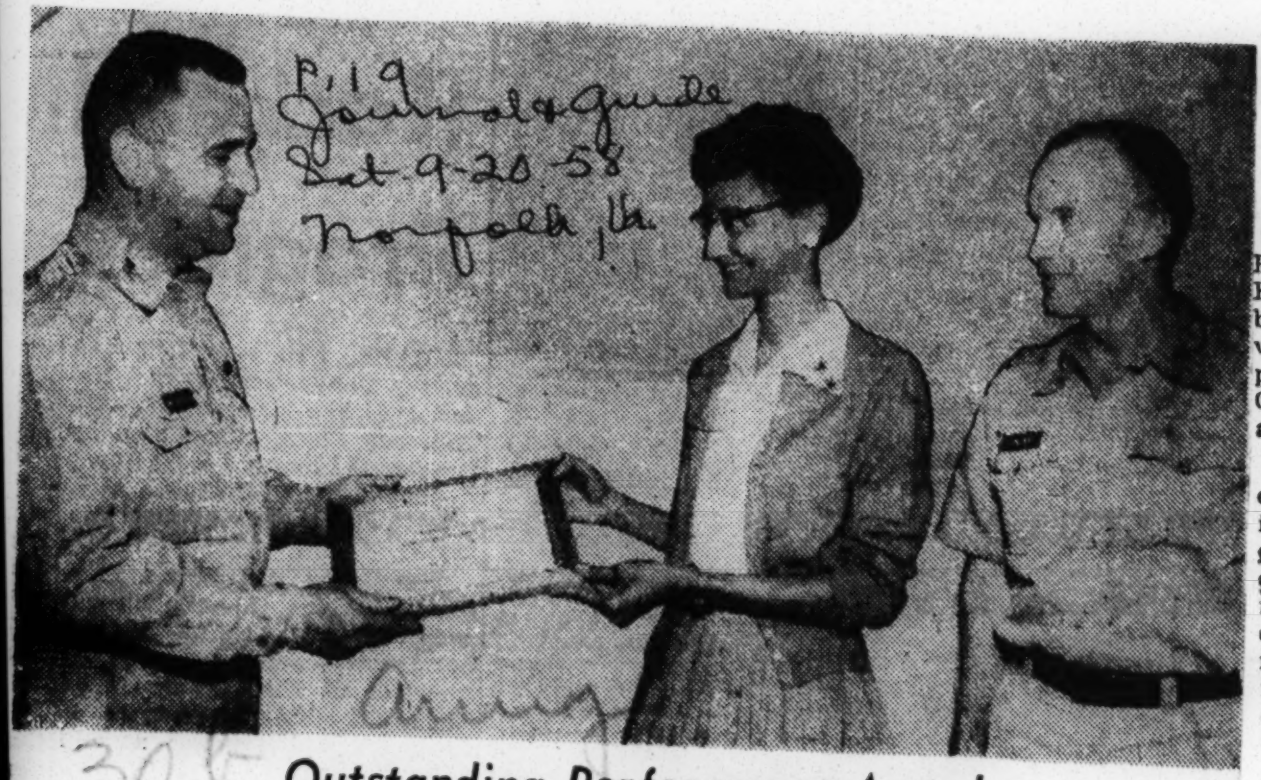
The recipients represented about 40 per cent of all employees at the military food supply center. Their accumulated service was estimated at more than 2,500 years.

Presentations were made by Maj. Gen. Hugh Mackintosh, executive director of the agency; Brig. Gen. Thomas B. Evans, deputy director, and Col. W. F. Durbin, market center commanding officer.

In the group were four employees with 30-year service records, 30 with 20 or more years, and 171 who have been in government employ for at least 10 years.

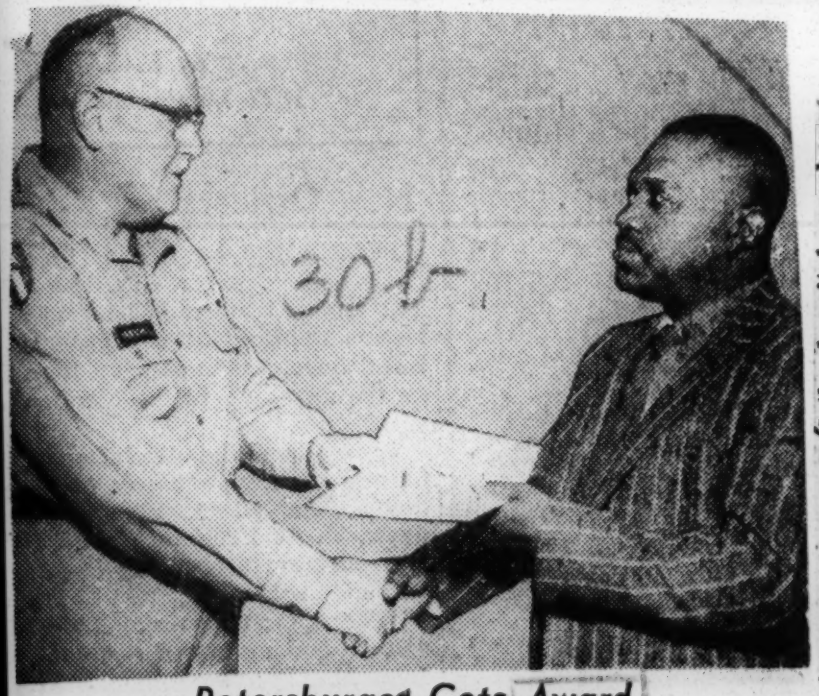
Thirty-year service pins were given to Mrs. Katherine K. Rankin, 2601 N. Lamon, a procurement clerk; Walter Gregory, 6722 S. Loomis, a purchasing agent; Frank R. Richardson, Cass avenue, Hinsdale, a food inspector; and Elmer Hass, 156 Burlington street, Clarendon Hills, a foreman.

William W. McCullom of 5125 Ellis, a supply director, and John B. Ferer, 6107 Kenwood ave., a procurement clerk, were among those honored for 20 or more years of service.



Outstanding Performance Award

Mrs. Mary E. Hudson of 548 Halifax street, Petersburg, Va., a stenographer in the QM School Court & Boards Section receives $100 award and certificate for outstanding performance rating. Col. E. D. Mulvanity, assistant commandant of the QM School, right, makes the award. The ceremony was held in the assistant commandant's office at Fort Lee, Va.



Petersburger Gets Award

Col. George Horsfall, commanding officer of the U. S. A. Hospital, Fort Lee, Va., presents a check for $200 and a coveted "Sustained Superior Work Performance" award to Fred A. Lewis of 527 Walnut street, Petersburg, Va., who was cited for outstanding performance of duty during the past five years as head foreman at the hospital warehouse. The ceremony took place recently in Colonel Horsfall's office and was witnessed by a host of high ranking hospital officials plus many of Mr. Lewis' long-standing friends.

Superior Rating Award To Miss Fannie F. Williams

FORT MONROE, Va. —Miss Fannie F. Williams, of 915 Old Buckroe road, Phoebus, has been honored for outstanding work as a civil service employee at Headquarters, U. S. Continental Army Command at Fort Monroe.

Miss Williams received an outstanding performance rating for being "outsatnding in every aspect of her job" during the past year. She also received a sustained superior performance of duty rating covering the past six months, with a cash award of $100.

• • •

SHE IS EMPLOYED as a mail supervisor in the Message Control Unit, Administrative Services Division of the Adjutant General Section at the headquarters. The awards are made through the Army's Incentive Awards Program for honoring employees who do above average work.

A graduate of Phenix High School in Hampton, Miss Williams graduated from the Pennsylvania Business School in Philadelphia. She attended courses at Hampton Institute while employed as a member of the Institute's public relations office staff before entering Government work at Fort Monroe in February 1951.

• • •

SHE IS THE daughter of Mrs. Mamie Williams, of 915 Old Buckroe Road, and the late Rev. John L. Williams, formerly pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church in Accomac county, Va.

U. S. Continental Army Command headquarters commands the six U. S. Armies and the Military District of Washington.

"Outstaning In Every Respect . . ."

Miss Fannie F. Williams displays performance award certificate to Lt. Colonel F. B. Watson at Headquarters, U. S. Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Va. Colonel Watson heads Administrative Services Division of the headquarters Adjutant General Section, where Miss Williams is a supervisor in the Message Control Unit.

CHAPLAINS CHARGE BIAS IN WEST POINT

Say One Protestant Church Has Furnished Minister to Cadets for 60 Years

The Military Chaplains Association charged yesterday that there was "calculated and unwarranted discrimination against other denominations" in the appointment of chaplains for the cadets at West Point.

The charge was made in a resolution that said that chaplains at the Military Academy "for the past sixty years have been clergymen of a single Protestant denomination." The resolution did not name the denomination. Chaplains for the cadets have traditionally been Protestant Episcopal clergymen.

Another resolution that would have endorsed President Eisenhower's stand in continuing nuclear tests was withdrawn after considerable debate.

The chaplains met at the Astor Hotel. More than 500 clergymen of the three major faiths and all branches of the Armed Forces attended.

The resolution on West Point "urgently" recommended Congressional legislation making the appointment of West Point chaplains in line with the appointment of chaplains at other military academies. They are members of the armed forces appointed from chaplaincy corps.

At West Point there are two sets of chaplains. One chaplain and his assistant are Army chaplains. They minister to the regular Army personnel at the academy.

The chaplains for the cadets are civilians. The present chaplain is the Rev. George M. Bean, an Episcopalian. His assistant is the Rev. Henry Gooch, a Presbyterian from Missouri.

Chaplains for the cadets are selected by the superintendent of the academy and the board of the Cadet Chapel from candidates nominated by the various denominations. Mr. Gooch, reached by telephone yesterday, said he was "reasonably sure" taht since the academy opened in 1802 all but four of its twenty-two cadet chaplains had been Episcopalians. Mr. Gooch's two predecessors in the assistant's post have been Presbyterians.

In other resolutions the chaplains association commended efforts to remove "morally offensive" literature from military posts. It also resolved to explore the possibility of erecting in Washington "an edifice that will commemorate" the place of religion in America.

The Rev. Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Washington, was re-elected president of the organization.

RONALD S. BRUNNER

Youth Gets West Point Degree

WEST POINT, N. Y. (ANP) — Ronald S. Brunner, 22, son of Mrs Ivory Pruitt, Los Angeles, Calif. was graduated June 4 from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

Brunner was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Artillery branch and received a bachelor of science degree. At West Point he was active in the Glee Club.

Appointed to the academy by Rep. Samuel W. Yorty of California, Brunner was a cadet sergeant during his senior year.

Atlantan's Son Receives Appointment To West Point

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

A young man who "got his roots" in Atlanta has recently received appointment to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

He is Fred A. Gorden, 18, son of Mrs. Mary Miller, of 877 Rock Street, N. W.

Mrs. Miller, a worker at Scripto manufacturing plant, Wednesday jubilantly displayed the announcement in the form of a personal letter from her son and newspaper clippings attesting the accomplishment.

Gorden, who has lived with an aunt in Battle Creek, Mich., since 1950, received his appointment through Congressman August E. Johansen, of Michigan's Third Congressional District. The lad, a 1957 graduate of Battle Creek Central High School, won a letter in track and two letters in basketball. For the last year he has been a student at Battle Creek Community College, while residing with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Fred was one of three competitors nominated by Rep. Johansen to fill a vacancy at West Point. He

FRED A. GORDEN

journeyed to New York, along with two white youths, for the stiff examination, coming out with the highest mark and flying colors. Congressman Johansen himself called Gorden to tell him of the appointment, the first Negro to receive the honor to any of the service academies from the Michigan

Third District. The youth plans to report to West Point in July, starting life as a cadet.

Mrs. Miller, his mother, has four other children, including Miss Rebecca Gorden, a teacher at Washington High School, and Miss Selena Gorden, a student at Fort Valley State College.

Young Gorden left Atlanta after finishing the fifth grade at E. R. Carter Elementary School.

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-15-58 P9 30b Army

MISS ALMA O. BARR, 234 W. 91st st., statistical coding clerk of North Central Division office, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, receives sustanted superior performance award. Presentation is made by Major General Louis J. Rumaggi, division engineer. She was one of eight to receive coveted prize.

P. 1 Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat 3-22-58

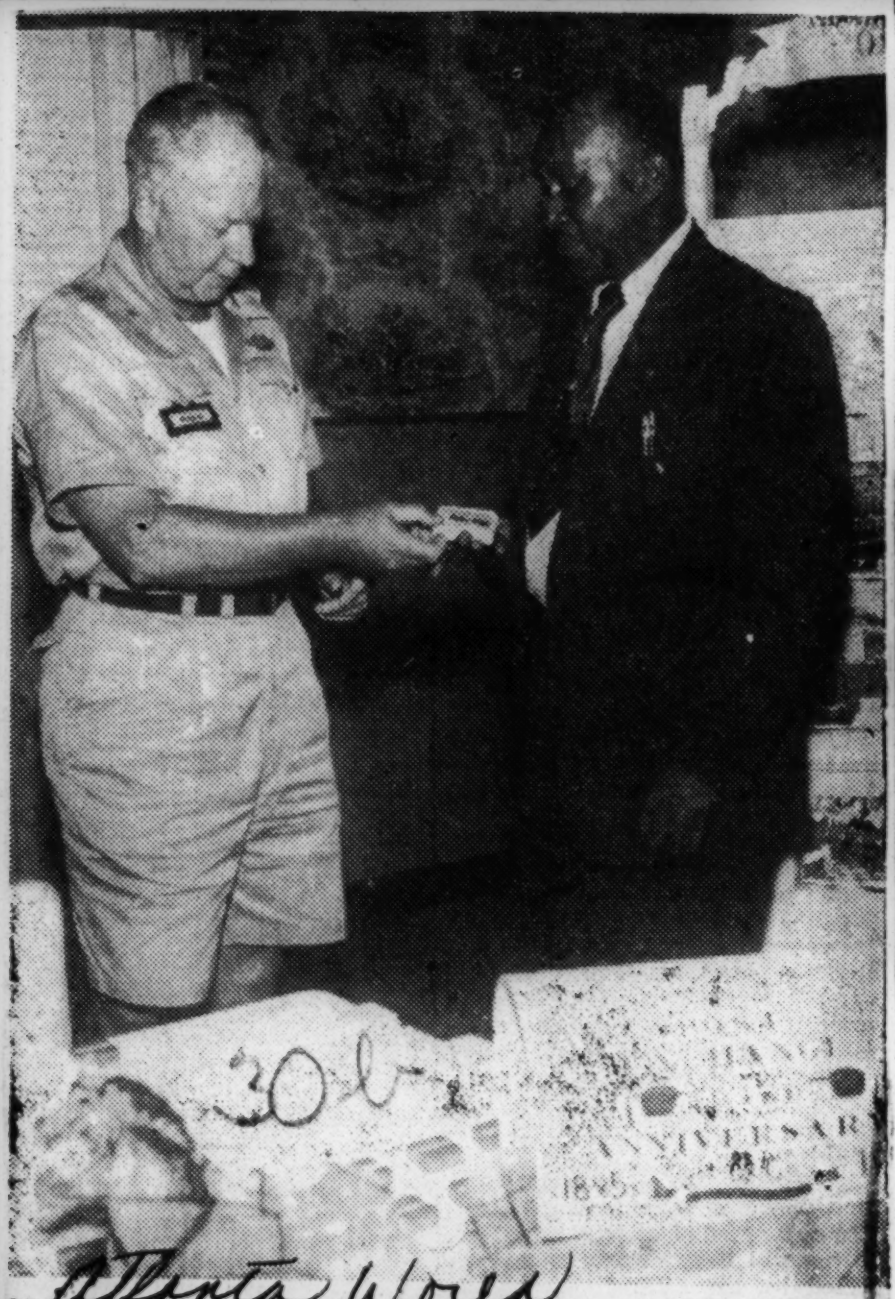
COL. MARCUS H. RAY (left) a former program coordinator at Fifth U. S. Army headquarters, Chicago, received certificate of Achievement from Lt. Gen. W. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Fifth Army. Colonel Ray was cited for his outstanding work as program coordinator from June 15, 1957, through Nov. 4, 1957. Now retired, he lives at 9115 Calumet ave.

30b Army

AWARD AT FORT BENNING—Receiving a cash award and letter of appreciation at Fort Benning is M-Sgt. William E. Hill, right, Hill won award for the post's Military Suggestion Contest for December. Brig. Gen. John E. Buggles, deputy commanding general of the Infantry Center, makes the presentation.

30b. Army Defender, P. 4 Chicago, Ill. Sat 4-19-58

WINS AWARD — MISS Maggie Morton of 5136 Kimbark ave., accepts $100 Army award from Col. J. B. W. Corey, jr., district engineer, at the Chicago District Corps of Engineers office last week. Miss Morton received a certificate for sustained superian performance in her position. Seven other employees also were presented awards bringing the total to $885. All were authorized under the Army Incentive Awards Program, under which official recognition is given for services exceptionally well performed, or for suggestions improving or simplifying procedures.



20 YEARS' SERVICE AT FORT BENNING, GA.—An engraved tie bar recognizing 20 years' service at the Fort Benning Post Exchange is presented to Judge Cofield, right, of (314 Sixth Street) Columbus, Ga., by Brig. Gen. John F. Ruggles, deputy commanding general of the U. S. Army Infantry Center. Cofield is a baker at the Main Post Cafeteria. Forty-five PX employees were presented service awards at the ceremonies commemorating the 63rd anniversary of the establishment of military exchanges.

HONORED BY ARMY — Major General J. D. O'Connell, Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Army, presents Performance Award Certificate to Mr. William E. Carter, in ceremony at The Pentagon, Washington, D. C.

VLC Merit Award Given To Frank Henderson, Jr.

The Montgomery chapter of the Veterans Civic League (VLC) held its first anniversary banquet at the home of the secretary, Leroy C. Carter. Highlight was the presentation of the National Chapter Merit Award to Frank Henderson Jr., by John H. Grimstead, field director of the VCL from York, Va.

The award was given Henderson for his contribution to the scholarship program that was adopted by the local chapter during its organizational session and also for his publication, "The VCL Standard." The "VCL Standard" was adopted as the official handbook of the organization.

Henderson was also cited for his computational methods in drawing up the annual budget of the local organization.

This honoree matriculated at Alabama State College, earning the Bacheloe of Science degree, with a major in mathematics and furthered his studies at the Alabama State and Ideal Business College.

This youthful veteran served in the USAF during the Korean war action and was awarded the Commendation Medal, Republic of Korea Presidential Citation, Korean Service Medal, Distinguished Unit Citation with one Oak Leaf Cluster, United Nations Service Ribbon.

He is presently is administrative assistant at the Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell AFB and is a former postal clerk. He is a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Independent Benevolent Protective Order of the Elks of the World and the Federation of Government employes.

Sat, 7-19-58
Journal and Guide
P. 14
Norfolk, Va

30-

Gets Citation For Efficiency . .

George W. Pledger, BMI, USCG, of Manteo, N. C., receives his second straight monthly efficiency award at Coast Guard Moorings, Berkley, from Captain B. H. Brallier, Chief of Staff of the Fifth Coast Guard District.

The efficiency competition award is presented each month to the coxswain of the winning 40-foot patrol boat and it is judged on personnel, maintenance of hull, machinery and equipment.

Weekly P.1 Sat 8-16-58

RECEIVES SUB TROPHY -- Henry E. Harris, III, a Chief Petty Officer in the Naval Reserve, received the first annual award as the outstanding Reserve submarine sailor in New Orleans. Harris, (right) a reservist of Division 8-32 is shown above with Cmdr. Ernest P. Johnson. Capt. Neville Levy made the presentation early Saturday morning, but photographer was not able to be present at that time. The trophy is a huge bronze replica of the submarine's "Dolphins", mounted on a handsome walnut plaque. Comdr. Johnson said he has recommended Harris for promotion to warrant officer rank.

Naval Officer Wins Neville Levy Trophy

Weekly P.1 Sat 8-16-58

Henry E. Harris, III, a 32-year-old post office employee, last Saturday morning was awarded the Captain Neville Levy Submarine Trophy as the outstanding Reserve Submarine sailor in the New Orleans area.

Harris, a Chief Petty Officer in the Submarine Reserve, was presented the trophy by Captain Levy in ceremonies aboard the submarine U.S.S. Whale, training vessel for Naval Reserve Submarine Division 8-32 stationed in New Orleans.

The receipient of the award is married and the father of three children. Harris and his family reside at 2032 Tupelo.

The trophy which Harris received, is a huge bronze replica of the submarine's "Dolphins," mounted on a handsome walnut plaque.

Captain Levy, chairman of the Mississippi River Bridge Commission, fostered the idea of the annual award. Levy is a retired naval captain and is senior submarine officer in the Eighth Naval District.

The award is being given annually to promote interest in the submarine reserve, which Captain Levy calls "one of the most important arms of the U. S. Navy.

New Orleans

Harris was presented the first award, as the outstanding member of the local division during the past year for his excellent record while on active duty for training.

Captain Levy said Harris earned the award for his perfect attendance record, eager participation in division activities including week end cruises, his excellent ability as a leader and instructor, and his whole-hearted efforts and extra time spent in readying the division for the annual district inspection.

Harris was born in New Orleans on June 16, 1926. He first enlisted in the Naval Reserve in June of 1943 and served on active duty at repair bases overseas until April 1946.

He enlisted in the Ready Reserve in May, 1950 and served on active duty during the Korean action aboard the U.S.S. Frontier (AD 25).

Harris has been a member of the local division since his release from active duty in December, 1951. He was advanced to Chief Petty Officer in December, 1955.

Commander Ernest P. Johnson, commanding officer of the Submarine Division, said he has recommended Harris for promotion to Warrant Officer rank.

Weekly

If Harris is promoted to the Warrant rank, it is believed that he will be the only Negro Warrant Officer in the Submarine Reserve in the United States.

Journal and Guide p 12 Sat 12-6-58
Norfolk Va.

30 b

Naval Center's "Employee Of Year" Nominees

30 b Navy

The Norfolk Naval Center's nominees for Norfolk's first "Federal Civil Service Employee of the Year" award are pictured above. Seated, left to right aret Robert L. Fodrey, recipient and Mrs. Grace Howe. Standing are Gadson Swann, E. A. Morgan and Murray Walden. The award, co-sponsored by the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce and the Hampton Roads Federal Personnel Council, highlighted the year-long celebration of the 75th anniversary of the signing of the Civil Service Act of 1883.

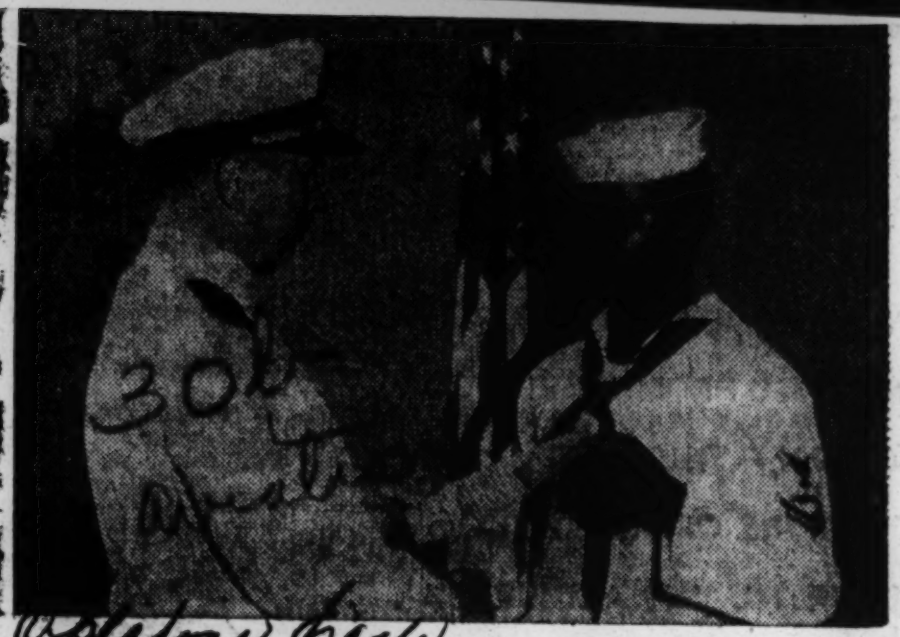
Henry C. Hofhiemer II, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presented the award to Mr. Fodrey on Nov. 18. At the same time, Howard C. Jackson, of the Third U. S. Civil Service Region, presented certificates to each of the 18 nominees from federal activities in the Norfolk area. The award was based on the way in which the individual performs his job, community interests and participation in other activities.

Mr. Swann resides with his family at 2713 Mapleton avenue, Norfolk.

AIR AWARD: 2d Lt. Kelbourne B. Ritter, 17, of 1158 S. Clarion st., cadet commander of the Franklin Institute Squadron, Civil Air Patrol, has been nominated by the squadron as a candidate for $500 Col. D. Harold Byrd Award of the National Headquarters of CAP. Cadet Ritter, a junior at South Philadelphia High School, holds a certificate of proficiency, served as tactical officer at the 1957 CAP encampment and is chairman of Philadelphia Group 10 Cadet Advisory Council. The award is given for leadership.

2D LT. RITTER

Saved Three Fliers—Staff Sgt. Calvin Campbell, left, son of Mrs. C. A. Campbell, 906 Indiana St., San Antonio, Tex., is admiring trophy presented to him recently by the San Antonian Club of Los Angeles, for his unselfish display of Americanism Nov. 16, 1957, when he pulled three fellow-crewmen from a crashed B-29 near Elmendorf AFB, Alaska. The award is presented annually to the man the San Antonians believe has accomplished unusual achievements as an American citizen during the past year. With Sergeant Campbell are his wife, Pauline, and T/Sgt. John S. Pulliams, Los Angeles area USAF recruiter. Sergeant Campbell, now assigned to the 552nd AEW&C Wing, McClellan AFB, California, resides at 6400 Sun River Drive in Sacramento.



RECEIVING A CERTIFICATE of promotion to aviation structural mechanic second class, Elmer G. Rouse, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Rouse of Route 2, Porter, Oklahoma. Before entering the Navy in July 1955, he graduated from Haskell High School. His squadron executive officer, Lt. Cdr. J. C. Mills, presented the promotion certificate June 6, at the Barber's Point Naval Air Station, Oahu, T. H. The local sailor is serving with Utility Squadron One at Barber's Point, in Hawaii. (FHTNC)

"COMMENDATION MEDAL" —Albany, Ga. — T.-Sgt. Roosevelt M. Williams, of Birmingham, Ala., has been awarded the Commendation Medal by Col. Gordon M. Graham, commander of the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing, Turner AFB here.

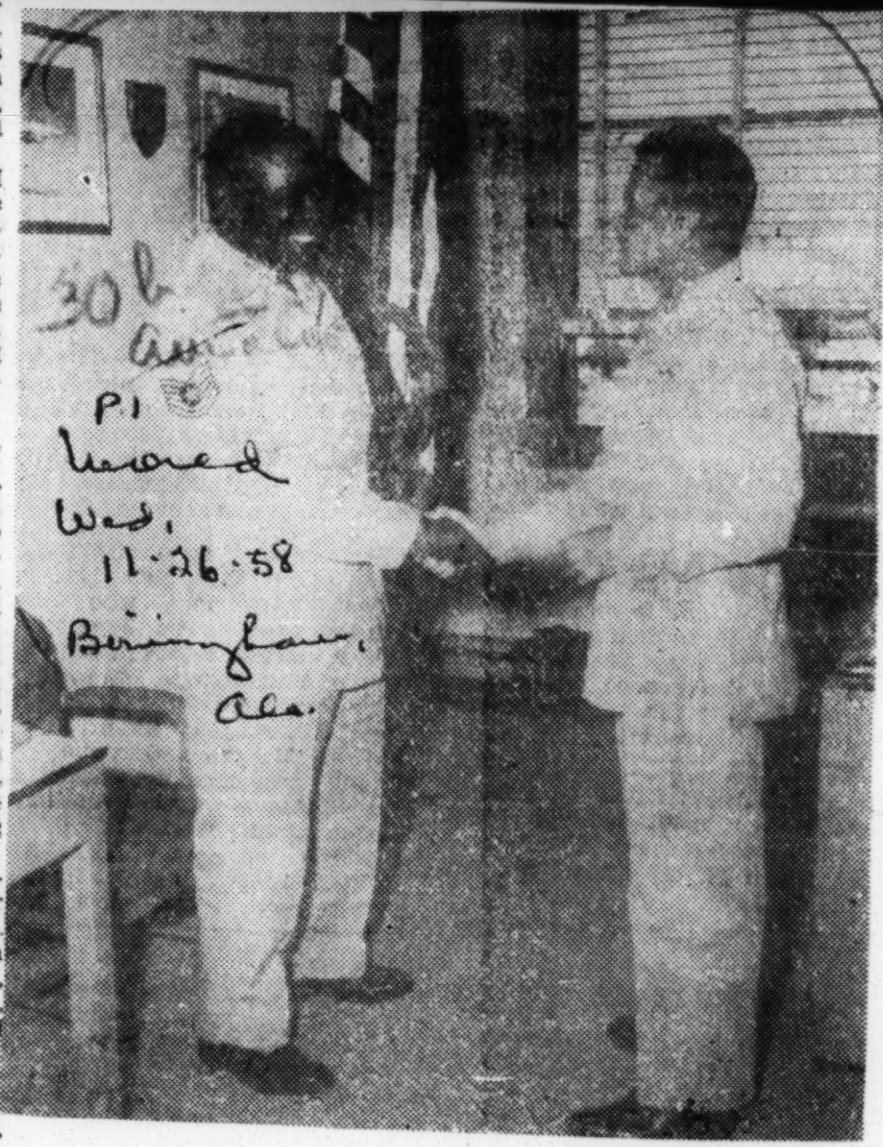
Sergeant Williams distinguished by meritorious achievement while serving as non-commissioned officer in charge of the base reenlistment office at Turner AFB for the period July 1, 1957, through June 30, 1958. During this period, the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing won Tactical Air Command's Six-Month Reenlistment Trophy.

Sergeant Williams' display of ability, ingenuity, resourcefulness, foresight, long range planning and sacrifice of off-duty time led to winning these awards. This achievement reflects great credit upon Sgt. Williams, his unit, and the United States Air Force.

Williams is the son of Rev. and Mrs. M. R. Williams, 513 North 63th Street. He is married to Juanita M. Williams, they have one son Roosevelt H., age 4 years. Mrs Williams resides at 464 Kappa Ave., South. The sergeant maintains his home in Birmingham, commuting each week-end.

Williams attended Patterson Elementary School, and A. H. Parker High School, graduating in 1945. Shortly after graduating from high school, he entered the U.S. Army, and served two years. In June 1948, Williams entered the Air Force and was placed in the personnel field. He has held personnel positions at Keesler AFB, Miss., Lockbourne AFB, Ohio, Donaldson AFB, S. C., Scott AFB, Ill., Norton AFB, Calif., Los Angeles Reserve Section, Calif., and Kelly AFB, Tex., and has served overseas tours in Newfoundland and Alaska. Williams has been assigned ot the recruiting and reenlistment section since his arrival here in 1954.

At Turner AFB, Sergeant Williams is a member of Headquarters Squadron section, 31st Tactical Fighter Wing.



FUNDS FOR PLANNING VETERANS HOSPITAL ASKED OF CONGRESS

Appeal P1

VA to Vacate Crump Facility On June 1—Building Declared Surplus

TO TRANSFER PATIENTS

Permanent Replacement For Kennedy Is Step Nearer As $2,270,000 Is Sought For Design Work

Memphis Tenn.

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Administration has asked Congress to appropriate $2,270,000 to plan a new, 1,000-bed, 20-million-dollar Veterans Administration hospital in Memphis, the VA disclosed Thursday.

The VA simultaneously disclosed the VA tuberculosis hospital on E. H. Crump Boulevard will be vacated by June 1, and the building declared surplus.

The request for planning funds indicated the VA has firm plans for a new permanent-type hospital in Memphis to replace Kennedy General Hospital there.

3/14/58

First Money Request

If appropriated by Congress, the money will be used to pay private architects and engineers for developing plans and specifications for the new structure.

The VA has talked in the past of a new hospital in Memphis but until now had not reached the stage of requesting planning money.

The new structure in Memphis would be a part of a continuing program under which the VA is replacing hospitals in Jackson, Miss., Nashville, and other cities with new, permanent-type buildings.

The cost of the new Memphis hospital is based upon estimates that a new 1,000-bed VA hospital now under construction in Topeka, Kan., will cost $19,600,000.

Patient Load Reduced

A VA spokesman presumed Congress would be asked for construction funds for the Memphis hospital after the plans and specifications have been drawn, and a site selected.

Unless the VA's building program is accelerated, he thought this might come about four years from now. About 18 months to two years would be required to build the structure.

The VA announced several months ago it planned to close its 300-bed tuberculosis hospital in Memphis and transfer patients to Kennedy.

Improved treatment techniques are reducing patient loads in tuberculosis hospitals nationwide. The 300-bed institution in Memphis now has only 195 patients.

The VA announced a "freeze" on new admissions and estimated that discharges will reduce the patient load to about 100 by June 1.

Will Be 'Excess'

The remaining patients will be transferred to Kennedy where alterations will be made to provide quarters for them. Kennedy now has about 1,100 patients and is expected to have about 1,200 after June 1.

Appeal P3

After the transfers have been completed, VA will notify General Service Administration that the former tuberculosis hospital is "excess to its needs."

GSA then will check other Government agencies to determine if any of their branch offices can use it. During this period, usually 60 to 90 days, VA will retain custody of the building and handle maintenance.

Memphis Tenn.

If no other Federal agency claims the structure, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will consider applications fro mthe city, county and state governments, and from nonprofit religious and charitable institutions.

Would Allow Discount

If one of these files an application, GSA and HEW will consider a "public benefit allowance," or discount on the "fair market value" which by then will have been fixed by GSA.

These discounts, a GSA spokesman said, range from one to 100 per cent, but usually are about 50 per cent.

3/14/58

If neither of these plans dis-pose of the building, GSA then will advertise it and receive sealed bids for its sale.

Good Use Of Hospital Predicted By Orgill

Mayor Edmund Orgill yesterday envisioned that some organization will take over the Veterans Hospital No. 88 at 1025 E. H. Crump Boulevard if and when it is declared surplus.

"It is reasonable to suppose some organization will be able to make good use of the hospital,' the Mayor said. "It is centrally located and the grounds are beautiful."

The Mayor said he is agreeable to the patient consolidation with Kennedy Veterans Hospital.

I C Was Once Interested

"If the Government can do a more efficient job by closing the hospital on Crump, and resultant costs will be less, that is what it ought to do.

"It is my understanding that we will get a fine new building at Kennedy and this probably will be better than the present facility and the Crump hospital put together."

The Illinois Central Railroad made overtures a few years ago toward buying the Crump property to add the hospital to its chain of employe facilities.

O. H. Zimmermann, vice president of the railroad and president of its hospital board, said in Chicago last night, however, that "at the present time, I think we would not be interested."

Mr. Zimmermann said the IC had to close one of its hospitals recently at Paducah, Ky. The hospital chain operated for IC employes is a "labor-management venture," he said.

Millsaps Fitzhugh, Federal district attorney and chairman of the Methodist Hospital board, said yesterday that Methodist Hospital is not interested in purchasing the building.

The Veterans Hospital No. 88 was originally building in 1917 as the Methodist Hospital here, and was sold to the Federal Government during World War I.

Mr. Fitzhugh said the building would be "expensive to operate" and Methodist Hospital will have sufficient rooms in May when its new addition on Union is opened. Should the Government want to give the building to Methodist Hospital, "we certainly would consider it," Mr. Fitzhugh said. "But I don't think we have a big need for it."

HOUSE VOTES FUNDS TO PLAN VA HOSPITAL

Appeal P38

New Facility Would Replace Kennedy—Money In Big Appropriations Bill

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A $2,270,000 appropriation to plan a new 1,000-bed Veterans Administration hospital in Memphis was approved Thursday by the House.

Memphis Tenn.

The money was included in a 6.5-billion - dollar appropriations bill which was cleared and sent to the Senate.

The new hospital would be a permanent-type structure to replace Kennedy General Hospital. The $2,270,000 is to pay for plans and specifications. Construction funds, estimated at 20 million dollars, will be requested later.

Mid-South Projects

The big appropriations bill carried a death sentence for the Administration's lease - purchase program for private construction of public buildings.

3-28-58

Instead, the bill carries direct appropriations for the construction of new Federal buildings in 66 cities. Included are six new combination post office - courthouse-Federal buildings in Mid-South cities.

The cities, and the amounts the bill provides, are:

Helena, Ark., $920,000; Hot Springs, Ark., $1,558,000; Little Rock, $8,541,000; Greenville, Miss., $1,120,000; Laurel, Miss., $770,000, and Biloxi, Miss., $1,070,000.

All the proposed buildings previously had been approved under the lease-purchase program. The House Appropriations Committee found this method too expensive. The House upheld the committee.

Memphis Affected

The House action ruled out any chance for construction of a new Federal building in Memphis under the lease-purchase program. It left direct congressional appropriations as the only hope for this undertaking.

As a necessary preliminary to an appropriation, Senator Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) has introduced an authorization bill. If enacted, it would clear the way for Congress to appropriate up to 20 million dollars for the Memphis structure.

Appeal P3

Lease-purchase contracts which have already been let would not be affected by Thursday's House action. And the General Services Administration indicated it will continue to let contracts until the House bill has been passed by the Senate and signed by the President.

However, considering the slow pace at which lease-purchase contracts are consummated, only those few now nearing final form will have any hope of being signed before the House-approved ban becomes effective.

Funds Are Added

The House also approved a $2,967,955,581 money measure for the Labor and Welfare Departments after indirectly adding $6,093,400 to the total recommended by the Appropriations group.

Ju 3-28-58

It was recommended as an anti-recession measure. It carried large sums for grants to states for unemployment and job placement programs, as well as for public assistance and public health work.

The committee predicted the funds allowed would prove insufficient, however, and assailed the Eisenhower Administration for not seeking more. It said supplemental requests, if submitted later, would be considered sympathetically.

Representative Bruce Alger, (R., Texas) protested the Appropriations group's use of the word "depression" to describe the economy. He accused the Democratic-controlled committee of playing politics.

"I say flatly to you that we are not in a drepression," Mr. Alger said. "I believe a vote of the House would sustain me in this."

E. H. Crump Boulevard probably will be vacated by the end of April, Dr. Clifford C. Woods, manager of both VA hospitals here, said yesterday.

"We have already started moving the patients to Kennedy Veterans Hospital and expect to transfer about 135. Other patients will go home or to VA hospitals nearer their homes. There were 171 patients in Hospital No. 88 yesterday."

To Go On 'Standby'

Dr. Woods said the vacated hospital will be turned over to General Service Agency July 1 for disposition. If vacated by the end of April, it will be put on "standby" with a skeleton crew to keep grounds and place in order.

"We will have about 250 tuberculosis patients at Kennedy when transfers are completed," Dr. Woods said. "By July, 1959, we estimate a total of 1,400 beds at Kennedy and 1,365 patients."

VFW To Seek Segregation In VA Wards

Jackson News
Jackson Mississippi
Sun. 6-15-58
P-1

Three Day Convention Will Open Here Friday

Segregation of white and Negro patients at the proposed $15 million Jackson VA Hospital will be sought in a resolution when the Veterans of Foreign Wars opens one of the largest conventions in its history here Friday.

John Aldridge of Winona, district attorney, former state VFW commander and now chairman of the resolutions committee, said the segregation resolutions heads the list of some 30 to 40 resolutions set for action by the overseas veterans group.

The segregation resolution originated in the Indianola VFW post and was unanimously endorsed by the 10th District at a meeting May 25 in Greenville.

STATEWIDE URGING

The resolution asks for statewide VFW endorsement of the pending bill offered to Congress by Jamie Whitten urging segregation of patients at the VA Center.

The VFW convention last year adopted a resolution re-iterating its traditional stand for segregation, but the new resolution specifically asks endorsement of the Whitten bill.

The three-day convention opens Friday at the Heidelberg Hotel. State Adjutant Alison M. James said, "Advance registration indicates this year's convention will be one of the biggest, if not the largest, on record."

SPECIAL PARTY

A special party will be held Friday afternoon to honor those who have signed up 25 members during the past year. A memorial service will be held at 6 p. m. to honor the fallen heroes of past wars. A fellowship hour and dance conclude Friday night's activities.

Saturday will feature addresses by Vice Admiral Robert Burns Pirie, deputy chief of naval operations, Washington, D. C., and Oliver Emmerich, editor of the Jackson State Times.

Sunday's top speaker will be Omar Ketchum, national legislative officer for the VFW from Washington.

Election of officers Sunday is likely to bring one of the most spirited and short-lived political campaigns the Heidelberg Hotel has witnessed in recent years.

Robert Whitehead of Kosciusko is retiring commander. Dewey Hawkins of Oxford is slated to move up to the commandership, unless opposition develops, and reports are that it may develop.

John P. Weeks, former commander of the Jackson post, could possibly become a candidate. Jimmy Adcock of Gulfport is the third-ranking officer, slated to move into Hawkins' spot. Robert Cohen of Indianola is reportedly campaigning for Adcock's post.

Paul P. Smith, junior vice commander of the Jackson post, is general convention chairman, assisted by Gibson Stroupe, one of the top membership recruiters of the state; Emmett Owens, in charge of programs; Col. James E. Barksdale, in charge of the honor guard, color squads and drum and bugle corps.

Phil Jabour of Vicksburg is chairman of the by-laws committee and Dominic T. Leperi of Biloxi is in charge of credentials.

Phil Stroupe, chairman of the national Public Relations committee, will be master of ceremonies at the Saturday night banquet.

Veterans Hospital Contracts Awarded

30d

Government To Go Ahead On Project In Jackson

Commercial Appeal
P. 15
Memphis

JACKSON, Miss., July 18.—(UPI)—The Federal Government has awarded contracts to design a 14-million-dollar Veterans Hospital here, it was announced Friday.

A. W. Woolford, manager of the Jackson VA Center, said contracts were signed in Washington with Overstreet, Ware and Ware of Jackson and Reynolds, Smith and Hills of Jacksonville, Fla.

The action means the Government will go ahead with the proposed project despite protests raised in Mississippi against its construction because it will be racially integrated, as are all Federal hospitals.

The contract calls for the designs to be completed in time to award construction contracts by July 1959.

P.S. 7-19-58

It was disclosed that the state Building Commission deeded a site for the project to the Federal Government on June 9. The site is in North Jackson near the state Medical School and Training Hospital.

The Jackson Citizens Council and other groups protested the location of the hospital in that area because the state hospital is segregated and there are a number of white schools nearby.

The state Sovereignty Commission, the state's official watchdog of segregation, and the state Legislature, however, approved the project.

Gov. J. P. Coleman said veterans would be forced to go out of the state for medical care if the state refused to convey the land.

Mississippians Ask Segregated VA Facility

Advertiser

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—A resolution calling for segregation at the proposed 14 million dollar veterans hospital in Jackson cleared the Senate 34-11 Wednesday over protests it might jeopardize location of the facility in Mississippi.

VA hospitals are operated by the federal government on an integrated basis.

Sen. Arnie Watson of Carrollton, author of the resolution, said veterans "have been subjected to integration in the service. This resolution merely states that the legislature will do all it can to prevent the same thing happening in the VA hospital.

"It also asks that veterans with service connected disabilities be given priority at the hospital over those who get cut up in crap games."

Watson's resolution was approved the day after the state building commission reported it had approved a grant of 30 acres to the VA for the hospital.

Each of the senators who paraded to the microphone Wednesday avowed his stand for segregation.

Sen. Hugh Boren of Tupelo opposed the resolution for "fear we have prejudiced our getting this multi-million dollar facility for Jackson."

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"Those who get cut up in crap games" was an apparent reference to Negroes.

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The 1957 special legislative session had called upon the building commission to place restrictions on the use of the land but the Federal Government rejected them.

Foes Of Integration

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Senator Hugh Boren of Tupelo opposed the resolution for "fear we have prejudiced our getting this multi-million-dollar facility for Jackson."

Senator Flavous Lambert of Belmont took issue with the section of the resolution that asked the University Medical Center deans committee to do all it could to screen potential patients for the VA hospital.

Senator George Yarbrough of Red Banks said the veteran with service connected disability should have priority over "the crap shooters and knife cutters."

"You know what you're doing?" Senator Lambert asked from the back of the chamber. "You're setting up that bunch of physicians as a jury to convict a man of crime without a trial."

Senators Ban Racial Mixing

Separation Ordered At New Jackson VA Hospital

ACT MAY KILL PROJECT

By The Associated Press

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Jackson News

Jackson, Mississippi

Sun. 6-15-58

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P. 1

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Smith To Dispute Integration Claims

Not Working In VA Hospitals, Mississippian Says

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 2. — An Administration contention that integration is working well in Veterans Administration hospitals will be disputed by Dixie congressmen at hearings to be held soon.

Commercial Appeal

Representative Frank E. Smith (D., Miss.), sponsor of a bill for permissive segregation in the hospitals, said he will offer contradictory evidence.

Memphis, Tenn.

VA Administrator Sumner G. Whittier opposes the bill. He said integration in VA hospitals, started in 1954, "is operating satisfactorily."

The Smith bill would allow patients to choose integrated or segregated facilities. The VA would have to abide by patients' choices.

Mr. Whittier said this would be "difficult" and would entail "some additional costs."

Chairman Olin E. Teague (D., Texas) of the House Veterans Affairs Committee has not yet announced hearings dates.

30d 1958

Negro Gets High Post At Veterans Administration

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
June 7-14-28

Congressman Hugh Scott has announced appointment effective July 1, of James C. Gaskin, 42, as Special Assistant to the Manager, of the Veterans Administration Hospital at Philadelphia. Mr. Gaskin has served in various progressive positions in the Veterans' Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama from April 1946 until his present appointment and is well quilified for his new and important post.

He holds a B. S. degree from West Virginia State College and a M. S. degree from the University of Denver in Economics. He served in the United States Air Force as First Lieutenant from April 9. 1943 to July of 1946 and holds the present rank of Captain, Air Force Reserve.

Gaskin is the first Negro appointed to such a position in the Veterans Administration Hospital aside from the Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, and this recognition of Mr. Gaskin's ability was hailed by Congressman Scott as another "first" awarded to an able man entirely on his merit.

30d 1958

TUSKEGEE VETERANS HOSPITAL (TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA)

Threatened Cut In VA Services Avoided, Report

News P. 1

The Veterans Administration has cancelled plans for reductions in employees and shutdowns of hospital beds that were expected to result from a fiscal year 1958 funds shortage before July 1.

Dr. Prince F. Barker, Manager of the Tuskegee VA Hospital, said he had been informed that additional money, approved by Congress and the President for operation of the agency's hospitals, made the reduction unnecessary.

An urgent deficiency appropriation of $2,400,000 for the VA Hospitals recently was signed into Public Law 85-400 by the President.

Dr. Barker also said that the funds squeeze during the last quarter of fiscal year 1958 resulted from a drop in the agency's collections from insurance companies for hospitalization of insured veterans.

VA Hospital Slates Study On Ulcer Surgery Results

Montgomery advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Courier P. 11

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wed. 7-12-58

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—The Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital is one of 11 over the country selected to study the effectiveness of different kinds of surgery for stomach and intestinal ulcers. Wed. 7-23-58

The study will involve follow-up of veterans who underwent operations for ulcer of the stomach or adjoining portion of the small intestine during the past 10 years, Robert Haith Jr., acting manager, said today. D-7

Records of these patients treated in VA hospitals will be reviewed and veterans making up a representative sample of the group will be recalled to the hospitals on a voluntary basis for a check on long-term results.

As the project progresses, ulcer patients receiving initial treatment in VA hospitals during the period of the study also will be included.

"The survey should show which operations are applied to which patients with what results," Haith said. "When these findings are available, we will try to develop information revealing which operations promise the greatest benefit to individual patients under certain sets of circumstances."

Haith said the surgery to be studied is the various procedures performed to relieve complications such as perforation of the ulcer, obstruction of the intestinal tract, hemorrhage from the ulcer area, and failure of the patient to respond to "conscientious use of the best possible available non-surgical treatment."

More than 25,700 veterans with ulcers of the stomach or small intestine are treated in VA medical facilities yearly, he said, although less than one of every five VA patients so diagnosed undergo surgery for these conditions.

Other VA hospitals participating in the study are located at Atlanta, Bay Pines, Fla., The Bronx, N.Y., Des Moines, Durham, N.C., Long Beach, Calif., Nashville, New Orleans, Syracuse, N.Y., and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

300

WORKOUT—The recently installed $70,000 multi-channel radio system at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., is given a test by three co-eds from Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing. Jean Jones standing, left to right, Margaret Crockett as disc jockey.

"MISS VETEGEE" —TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Pictured above are Misses Marie A. Salter, Bertha M. Lee, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Miss Georgia Lee Brown of Gilfox School of Nursing, Jackson, Mississippi, who have been nominated to compete for the crown of "Miss Vetegee" and reign over the Veterans Week Activities planned for the 1800 patients at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama.

The Coronation Ball scheduled for Thursday, November 6th is one of the highlights of a week-long celebration which includes a pageant in which one of the young ladies will be selecied.

A parade, football game, dance, and open house activities, culminating with the Veterans Day Program sponsored by the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, are among the activities scheduled.

HERE FOR CONFAB.—Col. and Mrs. Alan T. Smith were snapped by THE CALL photographer while they were in the city attending the 10th Mental Hospital Institute under the auspices of the American Psychiatric Association at the Muehlebach hotel. Col. Smith, who is retired from the service, is a native of Topeka, Kas. He is the son of the late Mrs. Minerva Smith, who lived at 2216 Garfield from 1921 until 1950, and the sister of Miss Alice A. Smith, also a Kansas City resident.

Dr. Yancey Begins Work Here Mar. 17, Spalding Reports

Dr. Asa G. Yancey, Chief of Surgery at Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., will begin his duties as head of a surgical program for Negro resident physicians at Hughes Spalding Pavilion March 17, according to the chairman of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority.

The announcement was made Sunday night by Hughes Spalding in his dedication address at the new $26 million Grady Memorial Hospital. He said Dr. Yancey indicated his acceptance in a recent letter to Dr. Ira Ferguson, Chief of Surgery at Grady.

The announcement apparently unclogged the path for a teaching program for Negro doctors. The program was planned as a starting point, and it is expected to expand to include medicine, pediatrics and obstetrics.

Dr. Yancey reportedly signed a contract to head the Negro program last May 15.

A two-year grant totalling $78,000 has been available for the program since before last December.

Spalding told the World in a mid-December conference that the program has been his dream for at least 10 years. He said he deplored the situation in which the Negro physician finds himself and pointed out that the Atlanta Negro doctor has little opportunity to keep abreast of modern techniques and medicines without aid of programs and meetings in which he has no part at present.

Spalding said Monday there never has been "any question at all about Dr. Yancey's ability." He added that he was "very happy" to have him accept the chief surgeon post at the Pavilion.

Under a unique system at Grady, doctors arrive through the Emory University system under an agreement of long standing. Consequently, Negro doctors have never been admitted to practice in Grady's wards.

Quarters for resident physicians and internes at Hughes Spalding Pavilion have existed since it opened over five years ago. Only one Negro physician, Dr. R. P. Jackson, has done resident work at the Pavilion which is an arm of the Grady Medical Center.

The Pavilion was constructed on property of the hospital authority at an approximate cost of $2 million, 66 per cent of which came through the Hill-Burton Act.

Tildon Retiring As VA Hospital Manager Friday

Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of the Tuskegee VA Hospital, is retiring effective Feb. 1 after 35 years service with the hospital. He has been manager since 1946.

He is being succeeded by Dr. Prince B. Barker, who also has been connected with the local hospital for more than 30 years. He is being promoted from the position of director of professional services.

Dr. Barker will be the fifth manager of the hospital since its organization in 1923. Maj Charles M. Griffith was the first manager, followed by Lt. Col. Joseph H. Ward and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble.

A program to mark formally the change in the directing head of the hospital has been set for 2:30 p. m. Friday in the recreation building of the hospital, with President L. H. Foster, of Tuskegee Institute, as the principal speaker.

Appearing also on the program will be Dr. Frank B. Brewer, assistant chief medical director of operations from the Washington VA headquarters; and the new manager, Dr. Barker.

Tildon Retires As Head Of Tuskegee VA Hospital

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 3—Dr. T. T. Tildon, who has served his country and the public for more than 34 years, retired as of Friday, Jan. 31. He became manager of the Veterans' Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, July 1, 1946. Historical data relative to his achievements and improvements are listed as follows:

During Dr. Tildon's period of the service from Oct. 24, 1923 to Oct. 1, 1941, he was associated with the field of neuro-psychiatry and made contributions to psychiatric literature by publishing: "Residue of Encophalitis Lethargica Among Negro Veterans," 1926, VA Bulletin. His other publications are: "Cardiovascular Syphillis," JNMA, 1929; "Cardiovascular Disease Among Patients Suffering with Neurosyphillis," VA Bulletin, 1936; "Cardiovascular Disease Associated with T. B."

The hospital made phenomenal gains during Dr. Tildon's term as manager. More than $7,000,000 has been spent in new construction and in modernization projects and patient treatment clinics boast the most modern equipment.

Of particular significance is the development of an extensive training program which is rated as one of the finest in the nation. Residency program in surgery, medicine, ophthalmology, denistry, and radiology and an internship program in dentistry have been in operation during this period.

More than 25 consultants throughout the South and medical teams from the staffs of the University of Alabama and Emory University pay regular visits to the hospital for teaching and consultant services. An affiliate nurse training program, internship in corrective therapy, dietetics, and X-ray technology, have also been established. The training has been so geared to the treatment program as to provide for the veteran patients a medical service second to none.

Under Dr. Tildon's leadership, several new programs were established, including special service and several physical medicine treatment clinics. A program of community integration into the hospital and a program of cooperation with Tuskegee Institute and other neighboring institutions has resulted in services by hundreds of volunteers from the surrounding areas and has greatly enhanced the hospital program.

Among the many honors which have been bestowed upon Dr. Tildon are his selection as a Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association and his certification as a mental hospital administrator by the American Psychiatric Association. Dr. Tildon is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the American Legion and the Presbyterian Church.

RETIRES AFTER LONG SERVICE

Dr. Toussaint T. Tildon, manager of the VA Hospital since July 1, 1946, retired as of Jan. 31, 1958, after a period of 34 and a half years of service. Dr. Tildon was born in Waxahatchie, Tex., on April 5, 1893. He received the A.B. degree at Lincoln University, Pa., in 1912, attended Harvard Literary School from 1913 to 1914, and was awarded the M.D. degree at Harvard Medical School in 1923. He has served his country both as a medical officer with the rank of colonel in the military and in civil service. At this hospital, he has served as Junior Medical Officer from Oct. 24, 1923 to Jan. 16, 1927; associate medical officer (ward surgeon) from Sept. 1, 1928 to May 20, 1930; chief reception service from May 21, 1930 to June 30, 1937; clinical director from July 1, 1937 to July 1, 1946 at which time he was appointed manager.

Tildon Retires From Hospital After 34 Years

Tuskegee, Ala. — Dr. Tous saint T. Tildon, Manager of Veteran Administration Hospital have since July 1, 1946, retired January 31, 1958 after a period of 34½ years of service.

Dr. Tildon was born in Waxahachie, Texas on April 5, 1893. He received the A. B. Degree at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania in 1912, attended Harvard Literary School from 1913 to 1914, and was awarded the M. D. Degree at Harvard Medical School in 1923. He has served his country both as a Medical Officer with the rank of Colonel in the Military, and in Civil Service.

At this Hospital, he has served as Junior Medical Officer from October 24, 1923 to January 16, 1927; Associate Medical Officer (Ward Surgeon) from September 1, 1928 to May 20, 1930; Chief, Reception Service from May 21, 1930 to June 30, 1937; Clinical Director from July 1, 1937 to July 1, 1946, at which time he was appointed Manager.

The hospital made phenomenal gains Dr. Tildon's term as Manager. More than seven million dollars have been spent in new construction and in modernization projects and patient treatment clinics boast the most modern equipment. Of particular significance is the development of an extensive training program which is rated as one of the finest in the Nation. Residency programs in Surgery, Medicine, Opthalmology, Dentistry, and Radiology and an internship program in Dentisrty have been in operation during this period.

More than twenty-five consultants throughout the South and medical teams from the Staffs of the University of Alabama and Emory University pay regular visits to the hospital for teaching and consultant services. An Affiliate Nurse Training Program, internship in Corrective Therapy, Dietetics, and X-Ray Technology have also been established. The training has been so geared to the treatment program as to provide for the veteran patients a Medical Service second to none.

Tuskegee VA Hospital Honors 8 Employes

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Eight employes of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital received cash awards for the submission of suggestions which contributed to the overall improvement of the station's operation. Dr. Prince P. Barker, hospital manager, announced.

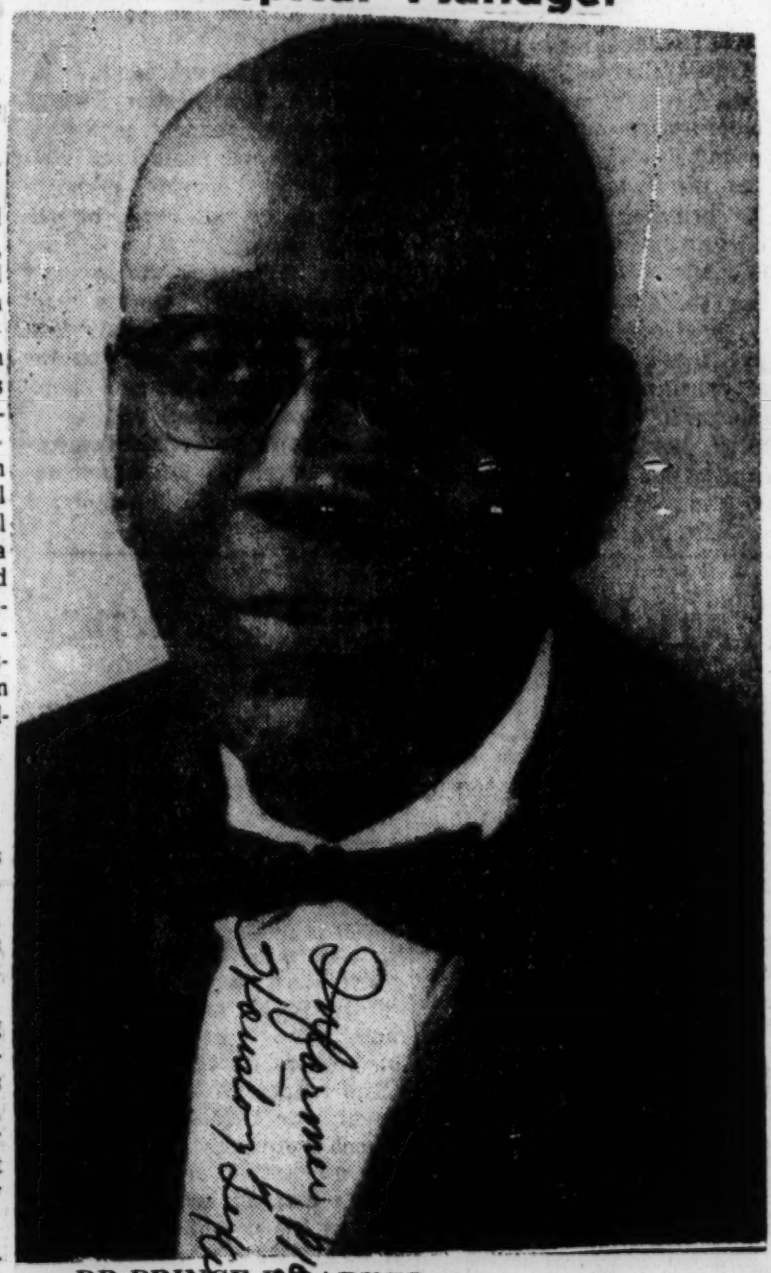
Those receiving awards included Otto Traube, engineering division, for his suggestion which included the establishment of a map within the hospital grounds for information purposes; William J. Mann Jr., engineering division, for his "Employe of the Quarter" suggestion; Ernest F. Flennoy, registrar division, for his suggestion which installed certain directional signs; Miss Anna C. Cralle, fiscal division, for the introduction of a simple procedure which is used to process authorization for organists serving the chaplaincy service; Mrs. Effie C. Leftwich, fiscal division, for the suggestion on a procedure to be used in the adjustment of personal funds of patients.

FURNITURE BUMPERS

For his suggestion which has improved the appearance of many hospital facilities, Robert S. Green, nursing division, received his award for an idea of placing furniture bumpers on chair and settees: Mrs. Charlotte C. Butts, nursing service, received one for the establishment of identification cars and to Mrs. Bertha C. Watkins, nursing service, went an award for the transfer of affiliate student nurses for another housing facility within the hospital.

In making the awards, Dr. Prince P. Barker cited that there is an increased interest shown in the incentive awards program. He urged all employes to continue their studies of methods, procedures, and other time and money saving devices which will continue to improve the overall efficiency of the hospital.

New Hospital Manager



DR PRINCE P. BARKER, new manager of the 2,000-bed Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala, succeeds Dr T T Tildon who served at the hospital for 34½ years, including 11½ as manager. Dr Barker's service at the Tuskegee Hospital began Oct 8, 1924, when he was appointed Ward Surgeon. Since that time, he has served as chief of the Acute Service, chief of the Psychiatry ad Neurology Service and in October 1956, was appointed Director, Professional Services. (ANP Photo)

VA Hospital Services Cut

TUSKEGEE—Because the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital could not anticipate heavy increases in operational costs that have come about in recent months, cut-backs in non-medical operations have been necessary to make available funds last for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

The failure to collect reimbursement funds from insurance companies as a result of a U.S. District Court decision has reduced the amount of funds anticipated by the Veterans Administration for hospital operation.

Further, rising costs of foods, supplies and services and some wage rate increases that have taken effect since the VA medical program started operations for the fiscal year 1958, tailored to the funds appropriated for the year, have made continued operation at the present level impossible during the next three months, Robert Haith Jr., acting manager, explained.

Maintaining the quality of medical care for veteran patients is the prime consideration in deciding where the cut-backs are to be made, Haith continued.

Pay increases to the segment of wage administration employes which went into effect Dec. 15, was one of the heaviest operational increases that had to be absorbed by all VA hospitals from existing funds, Haith said.

Steps already have been taken to hold up all equipment purchases and all maintenance and repair work has been stopped to help conserve funds. The hospital has deferred filling all possible positions that have become vacant because of resignations, retirements, transfers to other agencies, etc., and will continue that policy for as long as necessary.

However, Haith said today that it has become apparent that these actions have not completely offset the fund deficiency incurred by unanticipated cost increases, so it will be necessary to reduce personnel in some phases of the operation. The exact number of employes to be affected has not been determined at this time.

Retirements and resignations during the next 30 days can change the total number of employes affected by this necessary cut-back, Haith explained.

Such personnel actions will be taken in accordance with VA and Civil Service regulations.

TRANSFERRED. George L. Holland, a staff assistant in the Veterans' Administration at Washington, D. C., will become assistant manager for veterans benefits in the VA center at St. Paul, Minn.—NNPA.

Hatch Act Hearings Set In Maryland

A House subcommittee will hold the first in a series of hearings on possible revisions in the Hatch Act at 10:30 a. m. Thursday in the Hyattsville county office building.

The hearings, to be conducted by a subcommittee of the House Administration Committee, are an outgrowth of a proposal by Rep. Richard E. Lankford (D-Md.) for a bipartisan commission to study the act.

In announcing the hearings, Lankford said yesterday: 'I am more than ever convinced that the Hatch Act should and can be amended to grant the greatest possible freedom of political activities to the greatest possible number of Federal employes."

He said the act, which restricts political activity by Federal workers, is now "interpreted differently by the various agencies."

W E D N E S D A Y

T U S K E G E E I N S T I T U T E

D A I L Y A C T I V I T Y S H E E T

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Wednesday, January 29, 1958

VOLUME IV NO. 65

A SALUTE TO DR. T. T. TILDON, MANAGER, V. A. HOSPITAL

An invitation has been extended to the members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty and staff to attend the formal ceremonies honoring Dr. T. T. Tildon, retiring manager of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration.

The program will begin at 2:30 p.m., Friday, January 31, in the Recreation Building. Dr. L. H. Foster will be the principal speaker. A reception will be held Friday night at 7 o'clock in the Recreation Building.

Dr. Toussaint T. Tildon, a native of Waxahachie, Texas, received his education at Lincoln University and Harvard University. He received his M. D. degree at Harvard in 1923.

Dr. Tildon has served his country both as a medical officer with the rank of colonel and in the Civil Service. His connections with the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital dates back to October 24, 1923. He was appointed Manager on July 1, 1946. On January 31, 1958 the official date of his retirement, he will have spent 34 years and six months on active duty at the Veterans Administration Hospital.

The hospital made phenomenal gains during Dr. Tildon's term as manager. More than seven million dollars have been spent in new construction and in modernization projects and patient treatment clinics boast the most modern equipment. Of particular significance is the development of an extensive training program which is rated as one of the finest in the nation. Residency programs in Surgery, Medicine, Ophthalmology, Dentistry, and Radiology and an internship program in Dentistry have been in operation during this period. More than twenty-five consultants throughout the South and medical teams from the staffs of the University of Alabama and Emory University pay regular visits to the hospital for teaching and consultant services. An Affiliate Nurse Training Program, internship in Corrective Therapy, Dietetics, and X-Ray Technology have also been established. The training has been so geared to the treatment program as to provide for the veteran patients a medical service second to none.

Under Dr. Tildon's leadership, several new programs were established, including Special Service and several Physical Medicine Treatment Clinics. A program of community integration into the hospital and a program of cooperation with Tuskegee Institute and other neighboring institutions have resulted in services by hundreds of volunteers from the surrounding areas. These programs have enhanced hospital service

Dr. and Mrs. Tildon, with their family of four children, have taken an active part in the cultural and religious activities of this community, and Tuskegee Institute extends congratulations for this record of achievement and best wishes for the future.

SPECIAL NOTICE: There will be a meeting of all community women students Monday afternoon, February 3, at 4 o'clock, in the Conference Room of White Hall. All community women students are asked to be present. This request came through Mrs. H. S. Kelly, Dean of Women and Mrs. Alicia H. Ammons, Advisor of community women students.

At Tuskegee

Journal & Guide

Dr. T. Tildon, Manager Of V A Hospital, Retires

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 2-15-58

Special to Journal and Guide

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Toussaint T. Tildon, manager of the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee recently retired after more than 34 years service. Dr. Tildon has managed the hospital since 1946.

Under his leadership, several new programs were established, including special service and several physical medicine treatment clinics.

• • •

A PROGRAM OF community integration into the hospital and a program of cooperation with Tuskegee Institute and other neighboring institutions has resulted in services by hundreds of volunteers from the surrounding areas and has greatly enhanced the hospital program.

The hospital made phenomenal gains during Dr. Tildon's term as manager. More than 7 million dollars have been spent in new construction and in modernization projects and patient treatment clinics boast the most modern equipment.

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OF PARTICULAR significance is the development of an extensive training program which is rated as one of the finest in the nation.

Residency programs in surgery, medicine, opthalmology, dentistry, and radiology and an internship program in dentistry have been in operation during this period.

• • •

MORE THAN 25 consultants throughout the South and medical teams from the staffs of the University of Alabama and Emory University pay regular visits to the hospital for teaching and consultant services.

An affiliate nurse training program, internship in corrective therapy, dietetics, and X-ray technology, have also been established.

A native of Eaxahachie,

A native of Waxahachie,

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HE SERVED as a medical officer with the rank of colonel in the military, and in Civil Service. At Tuskegee Hospital, he served as junior medical officer from October 24, 1923 to January 16, 1927; Associate medical officer (ward surgeon) from September 1, 1928 to May 20, 1930; chief, reception service from May 21, 1930 to June 30, 1937.

Also clinical director from July 1, 1937 to July 1, 1946, at which time he was appointed manager.

• • •

DURING DR. Tildon's period of service from October 24, 1923 to October 1, 1941, he was associated with the field of neuropsychiatry and made contributions to psychiatric literature by publishing: "Residue of Encephalitis Lethargica Among Negro Veterans", 1926, V. A. Bulletin.

His other publications are: "Cardiovascular Syphilis", J. N.M.A. 1929; "Syphilis of the Intrathoracic Vessels", V. A. Bulletin, 1930; "Cardiovascular Disease Among Patients Suffering with Neurosyphilis", V. A. Bulletin, 1936; "Cardiovascular Disease Associated with T.B."

Among the many honors which have been bestowed upon Dr. Tildon are his selection as a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association and his certification as a mental hospital administrator by the American Psychiatric Association.

Dr. Tildon is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, The American Legion and the Presbyterian Church

DR. TOUSSAINT T. TILDON
Ends 34 Years

Tuskegee VA Chief Librarian Dies At Age 69

Librarian

TUSKEGEE — The chief librarian at the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital since 1924, Dr. Sadie Peterson Delaney, died Sunday at her home. She was 69.

P.T.B.

A native of Rochester, N.Y., Mrs. Delaney had served as a librarian in New York City for many years before coming to the VA hospital here.

She was awarded an honorary doctor of humanities degree by Atlanta University in 1950 and in 1956 received the VA award for outstanding contributions in the rehabilitation of patients in bibliotherapy.

Dr. Delaney was well-known both for her work in libraries and for her collections of antiques and stamps.

Retires After 34 Years

DR TOUSSAINT T TILDON, manager of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee, Alabama since July 1, 1946 retired January 31, after 34 and a half years of service. Dr Tildon, who was born in Waxahachie, Texas, began his services at the hospital as Junior Medical Officer October 24, 1923. He is also the author of many medical articles.

More than twenty-five consultants throughout the South and Medical teams from the staffs of the University of Alabama and Emory University pay regular visits to the hospital for teaching and consultant services. An affiliate Nurse Training Program, internship in corrective Therapy, Dietetics, and X-Ray Technology, have also been established. The training has been so geared to the treatment program as to provide for the veteran patients a Medical Service second to none.

Integration End In VA Hospitals Is Being Sought

Georgia's Director of Veterans Service called on "interested" citizens and organizations Friday to push for a passage of a measure in Congress which seeks to end integration in Veterans hospitals.

Director Pete Wheeler said the resolution, introduced by Mississippi Rep. Jamie Whitten, calls for "separate medical facilities for veterans, both white and black."

The proposal was submitted to the House during the current session of Congress. It reads in part:

" . . . Any veteran . . . entitled to medical treatment within the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, shall be afforded the opportunity to choose such separate facilities by making such desire known in application for admittance."

The resolution said further that if an ex-serviceman expressed preference and was assigned to a unit other than his choosing, the vet would "be entitled immediately to be moved to a facility of his or her choice upon request."

Wheeler said the proposal would "restore efficiency and morale to the VA hospitals as well as providing better treatment of veterans of both races." He added:

"I believe that both the white and Negro veteran should receive the best possible treatment and care in our VA hospitals, however, I do not believe that social and racial reforms should be imposed as part of the treatment and care of our sick veterans."

More Veteran Mental Patients Recovering, Leaving Hospital

WASHINGTON. — An increasing number of veterans hospitalized by Veterans Administration for severe mental illness are recovering and leaving the hospital, figures released by the agency show.

VA said its hospitals placed 6,736 mental patients on trial visit to their home communities during the first six months of fiscal year 1958, and 12,200 during the entire fiscal year 1957.

The fiscal 1957 number represents a 7 percent increase over the 12,351 patients placed on trial visit from VA hospitals in fiscal 1956, a 32 percent increase over the 9,985 in fiscal 1955, and a 73 percent increase over the 7,017 in fiscal 1953.

Most of the patients leaving the hospitals on trial visit have been treated for severe mental conditions, VA said.

The average daily patient load of mentally ill veterans in VA hospitals has remained at around the same number since the beginning of fiscal year 1956, but rose between 1953 and 1956. Currently, the figure is 57,423, which includes 52,456 veterans with severe mental illness and 4,967 with less severe psychiatric disorders.

VA said the increase in patients on trial visit can be attributed to changes in therapies (including introduction of tranquilizing drugs and more emphasis on individual and group psychotherapy), to an increase in open wards, and to reawakened interest in development of new habits of resocialization to prepare patients for return to community living.

HATCH ACT HEARING SET IN MARYLAND

A House subcommittee will hold the first in a series of hearings on possible revisions in the HATCH ACT at 10:30 A.M. Thursday in the Hyattsville county office building.

The hearings, to be conducted by a subcommittee of the House Administration Committee, are the outgrowth of a proposal by Rep. Richard E. Lankford (D-Md.) to study the act.

In announcing the hearings, Lankford said yesterday, I am more than ever convinced that the HATCH ACT should and can be amended to grant the greatest possible freedom of political activities to the greatest possible number of Federal employes. He said the act, which restricts political activity by Federal Workers, is now "interpreted differently by various agencies.

Post and Times Herald
p. A 20
Wed. 6-18-58
Washington, D.C.

VA Hospital Here Lauded By Inspector

Montgomery's Veterans Administration hospital was praised for its "efficiency of operation," and "fine medical care of the ill," in an official state report released here Wednesday.

Andrew J. Cooper of Tuskegee, hospital representative for the Alabama Department of Veterans Affairs, said during two days of inspection "there were no complaints registered by any patient regarding any of the services provided at this hospital."

According to state law, the Alabama Department of Veterans Affairs is required to make an annual inspection of the four VA hospitals in the state.

326 PERSONNEL

The Montgomery hospital, according to Cooper's report, has a total of 326 personnel on duty, including 17 full time doctors and two dentists.

Also included are 52 nurses, four dietitians, 30 registrars, three in special services and six handling fiscal reporte.

During the last quarter of the year, $1,250 was spent for consultant services, an average of $13.74 per patient.

Standard bed capacity of the hospital, according to the report, is 285 and the average daily patient load was 240.

The report also shows that 21 persons currently are on convalescent leave. It pointed out that 36 persons, with non-service connected afflictions, were on the waiting list for admission. Thirty-five applications were being held pending determination of eligibility.

MANAGER PRAISED

Cooper had particular praise for the hospital manager, Dr. Daniel H. Miller.

Miller, who started his career with the VA in 1932 and has served as senior medical officer, chief of medical services and later manager at Muskogee, Okla., hospital, was appointed manager of the Montgomery unit June 15.

Miller succeeded Dr. Thomas L. Harvey who was appointed manager of the VA Hospital at New Orleans.

Cooper's report cited 800 services completed for veterans by the hospital's two social workers; effectiveness of the rehabilitation program; full time recreation and entertainment program; and the high standard of cleanliness and sanitation maintained by the housekeeping service.

During the past year the hospital admitted 2,914 patients; discharged 2,650 and transferred 112. There were 137 deaths.

Vet Hospitals To Join In On Health Studies

Fifty-six Veterans Administration hospitals and clinics will participate in a National Institutes of Health study of the neurological disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, commonly known as Lou Gehrig's disease or ALS.

The project also will include study of related neurological disorders.

Dr. Thomas L. Auth, chief of the VA neurology division in Washington, D. C., said neither cause nor cure for ALS is known.

The disease affects the lateral columns of the spinal cord, he said, and causes wasting of the muscles of the arms or legs. It often affects chewing and swallowing and sometimes affects the vocal cords, but the mind ordinarily remains clear. Death often results in from one to three years, although extremes of from a few months to ten years are on record.

Dr. Auth said the NIH-VA study is aimed at clarifying possible causes of ALS and related diseases.

GUARD CUTS VIEWED AS ATTACK ON SOUTH

Army Clique Behind Drive, Alabama General Says

'STATES' RIGHTS' ISSUE'

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. — An Alabama National Guard officer has charged proposals to cut Army National Guard strength are part of "an over-all plan to destroy the last of states' rights we have today."

The accusation came from Maj. Gen. Walter J. Hanna of Birmingham, here with a group of Alabama Guard officers to resist efforts to reduce the size of the National Guard.

General Hanna said certain Regular Army officers, whom he did not name, "are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to wipe out completely the one military force in the United States they have been unable to place under their complete control."

Capitol Luncheon

The remarks were made at a luncheon with Alabama legislators at the Capitol. The 14-man Alabama delegation, headed by Adj. Gen. James F. Berry of Montgomery, also included Brig. Gen. John D. Sides of Mobile.

Referring to the school integration case in Little Rock, General Hanna said:

"Were certain high ranking Army officers a party to the plan for forced school integration in the South? Did they conspire with (the Atty. Gen.) Brownell, the Justice Department and the NAACP (Nationail Association for the Advancement of Colored People)?

"Why was it, all of a sudden the Department of the Army decided to place a major general in command of the Arkansas Military District, since those positions have in the past been reserved for old, worn out colonels . . .?

Cuts In Budget

"But all of a sudden the State of Arkansas needed a major general to command the Arkansas Military District, a West Point graduate with troop-leading and battle experience, a major general who would outrank all Arkansas National Guard officers when called to Federal duty . . .

"The NAACP and certain high ranking Army officers hope to attack the National Guard in the State of Alabama. The Department of the Army decided several months ago that the Alabama Military District needed, instead of a colonel, a high ranking major general . . .

"Why is it that Arkansas and Alabama need major generals who outrank all National Guard officers in those two states and all other states can get by with district chiefs of much less rank?

"Was this a planned, well-thought-out, premeditated scheme of our biggest single enemy, who night and day seek by any devious means to destroy the Guard as a state force?"

The President's budget calls for a 10 per cent cut in Army National Guard strength. This would mean a reduction of 1,400 men in Alabama.

Opposition Is Urged

The legislators also were urged to oppose a reported Army plan to reduce by six the present 27 divisions throughout the country.

This, the Alabama group said, would trim the Alabama Guard by 5,500, while another proposed cut, 20 per cent of non-divisional strength, might slash another 1,000 off the Alabama Guard.

The legislators were told that these various plans could result in trimming the Alabama National Guard from its present 14,000 strength to 6,000.

General Hanna stressed that he was speaking his personal opinion and not representing the Army, National Guard or National Guard Bureau.

HOUSE GROUP ASKS BAN ON GUARD CUT

Unanimous Vote Demands Also That Army Reserve Stay at Full Strength

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UP)—The House Armed Services Committee, by unanimous vote, called on the defense department today to abandon plans for a 10 per cent cut in the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

It voted also to ask the House Appropriations Committee to add $87,400,000 to Army funds for the purpose of maintaining present Guard and Reserve authorized strengths of 400,000 and 300,00 men.

Under the Pentagon plans there would be cuts in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, for lack of funds.

Demands Freeing of Funds

The committee further demanded today that the Defense Department and the Budget Bureau release $90,000,000 in appropriated funds for construction of armories, training centers and other facilities for the Guard and Reserve.

It said that the $90,000,000 was frozen in August and the situation was causing "undue confusion and delay in the plans and programs" of the states, which in some cases have put up matching funds.

It estimated that it would cost an extra $51,800,000 to keep the Guard a 400,000 men in he coming year and $35,600,000 to keep the Reserve at 300,000.

Detail of the Aims

The funds, it added, should provide for 55,000 new six-months' trainees for the Guard, instead of the 22,000 planned, and 36,000 for the Reserves, instead of 17,000.

The committee acted after extensive hearings. It cited plans for reorganizing the Guard along modern "pentomic" lines and called on the Army to clear the plans with the Army National Guard Committee.

It said that the reorganization plans should be approved by the Governor of each state involved and that the Armed Services Committee of the House and Senate should be kept informed.

Hanna Says Guard Cut Aims At Civil Rights

Army Officers And NAACP Linked In Effort To Force Integration

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — An Alabama National Guard officer charged today that proposals to cut Army National Guard strength are part of "an over-all plan to destroy the last of states' rights we have today."

The accusation came from Maj. Gen. Walter J. Hanna of Birmingham, here with a group of Alabama Guard officers to resist efforts to reduce the size of the National Guard.

Hanna said certain regular Army officers whom he did not name, "are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to wipe out completely the one military force in the United States they have been unable to place under their control."

HANNA

The remarks were made at a luncheon with Alabama legislators at the Capitol. The 14-man Alabama delegation, headed by Adj. Gen. James F. Berry of Montgomery, also included Brig. Gen. John D. Sides of Mobile.

Referring to the school integration case in Little Rock Hanna said:

"Were certain high-ranking Army officers a party to the plan for forced school integration in the South? Did they conspire with (then Atty. Gen.) Brownell, the Justice Department and the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)?

"Why was it, all of a sudden, the Department of the Army decided to place a major general in command of the Arkansas military district, since those positions have in the past been reserved for old, worn out colonels .

"But all of a sudden the state of Arkansas needed a major general to command the Arkansas military district, a West Point graduate with troop-leading and battle experience, a major general who would outrank all Arkansas National Guard officers when called to Federal duty. . . .

"The NAACP and certain high-ranking Army officers hope to attack the National Guard in the state of Alabama. The Department of the Army decided several months ago that the Alabama Military District needed, instead of a colonel, a high-ranking major general. . . .

"Why is it that Arkansas and Alabama need major generals who outrank all National Guard officers in those two states and all other states can get by with district chiefs of much less rank?

"Was this a planned, well thought out, premeditated scheme of our biggest single enemy, who night and day seek by any devious means to destroy the Guard as a state force?"

The President's budget calls for a 10 per cent cut in Army National Guard strength. This would mean a reduction of 1400 men in Alabama.

The legislators also were urged to oppose a reported Army plan to reduce by six the present 27 divisions throughout the country.

This, the Alabama group said, would trim the Alabama Guard by 5500, while another proposed cut, 20 per cent of non-divisional strength, might slash another 1000 off the Alabama Guard.

The legislators were told that these various plans could result in trimming the Alabama National Guard from its present 14,000 strength to 6000.

Hanna stressed that he was speaking his personal opinion and not representing the Army, National Guard or National Guard Bureau.

Alabama Guardsmen Welcome News Of Committee Proposal

Alabama National Guardsmen yesterday welcomed receipt of news that the House Armed Services Committee has voted unanimously to keep the Army National Guard at approximately its present strength of 400,000.

Maj. Gen. James F. Berry, Alabama adjutant general, said, however, no mention was made of the revised troop basis of Army Guard units, which Guard leaders previously said could be disastrous to the National Guard. Gen. Berry warned earlier that the proposed Army troop plan could cost Alabama at least 40 and possibly as many as 80 Army Guard units.

"What good is a large strength authorization," said Berry, "if the Army doesn't provide a sufficient number of units in which to place them?" Berry is concerned over the lack of details released so far by the Army.

In testimony before a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, Army Secretary Wilbur M. Brucker told congressmen that the Army was not yet ready to present its plan for a revision of the troop basis.

The Armed Services Committee named Rep. Overton Brooks (D-La) to present these recommendations to the House Appropriations Committee at hearings later in the session:

1. The Army National Guard to be maintained at a strength of 400,000 officers and enlisted men in fiscal year 1959.

2. Adequate spaces at Army basic training centers be provided for not less than 55,000 Army National Guard recruits.

3. The Army proceed with plans for troop revisions, working, through the National Guard Bureau, with the states concerned in any revision.

4. Approximately $52 million be

provided in additional appropriations to maintain the strength of the Army National Guard at the recommended figures.

Last month, senior commanders of the Alabama Army Guard flew to Washington to meet with the Alabama congressional delegation in opposition to the proposed reduction in the Guard.

The Oklahoma National Guard

By ROSCOE DUNJEE

Announcement this week by Governor Raymand Gary that Negroes will be enrolled in the Oklahoma National Guard is proof positive that the entire attitude of the state has completely changed about integration. The reports in the daily press that the chief executive is being congratulated on all sides because of this decision means that, in every crevice and corner of Oklahoma there is affirmative approval. Who would have thought that the Supreme Court decision regarding schools would so soon suggest the integration of the [illegible] guard?

Several states, including Illinois, have for years maintained segregated units of the state guard, but so far as we know, none of them in the extreme has proposed and suggested an integrated unit. The significant thing about the position taken in Oklahoma is that state government firmly lines up behind a princi[illegible] about which it has been in co[illegible]versy with the central gover[illegible]

Separate units in the army, based upon race, were first inaugurated in the Civil war. An entire division was set up during World War I. However, American prejudice would not permit Negroes to barrack with U. S. white troops, and thought it is not generally known by the present generation, the 92nd division in World War I, under the command of General Roy Hoffman of Oklahoma, was barracked with the French divisions.

There will, of course, arise the surmise that enrollment in the g[illegible]rd is a political move calculat[illegible]o benefit some particular candidate. On the other hand, it can be considered as evidence that integration is strongly rooting itself to the political soil of Oklahoma. Regardless of the real reason for this forward move, every honest citizen can take the attitude of the old colored lady back in slavery time, who when her husband came in during the wee hours of the morning with one of old Marse John's slain hogs on his shoulder, said "God sent it, if the devil brought it."

The governor, however, offers a likely explanation. The chief executive says that for several years the 45th Division has been low in enlistments to the extent there is danger of its losing its status and rating with the United States army. The South's first families, since the Civil war, because of its insured economy have utilized the army as a ladder up which to climb. Good times in the Uinted States may have contributed to the decease of interest in the South in the military establishment.

Alabama-Mississippi—

States could lose 110 Guard units

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 2—Alabama would lose about 60 Army National Guard units, and Mississippi about 50, under the new Army plan to cut reserve forces, according to best estimates available here.

Details of the two and a half year program are hush hush. Only the final goals—elimination of six of the 21 Guard infantry divisions along with an additional 1100 company-sized units—are disclosed.

Army spokesmen say they are optimistic that governors of the various states will go along with the "modernization" plan, as is required by law before units can be dropped. But this is an unrealistic view. If even a single governor accepts the proposal, it will surprise members of Congress.

LEGISLATORS WILL BE equally united in opposition. Sen. John Stennis (D., Miss.) already has called for a Senate armed services committee probe. And in the House, Rep. George Huddleston (D., Ala.) and Rep. Arthur Winstead (D., Miss.) are urging a similar check-up by their House armed services committee.

Congress is concerned to a lesser degree about that part of the plan that would cut the Army reserve by four of its present 10 divisions. But the reserve has more paper, or water, strength than the National Guard, and not nearly as much local and state support.

When the governors and the Congress balk at the plan, the Pentagon's only recourse—if it is still resolved to carry out the program—would be to: Withhold federal funds to the point that the states are compelled to trim units, or try to accomplish its aims by administrative action.

BOTH THESE steps violate the spirit and letter of the law, so they would have to be taken by indirection and exertion of pressure.

A well-informed specialist on Guard and reserve affairs predicted, in an interview with The Birmingham News, these round-a-bout steps to cut out Army Guard units:

"In cities where there are, say, two or more companies, there will be consolidations," he said.

"In smaller communities that now have a single Guard company, the organization may be shifted to platoon status and made a part of a company in another city."

Sen. Stennis warned that the Navy plans similar reductions in its reserve forces.

Many Guardsmen and reservists, the senator said, feel at this new "reorganization"—if carried—out—will sound the death knell of the entire reserve program.

Next round in what has become an annual Pentagon assault on the Army National Guard will come before armed Services committees of Congress shortly after the Easter recess ends in mid-April. And the U. S. Conference of Governors is sure to join in the fight when it meets in Miami next month.

WHILE PROPOSING this cut of about 30 per cent in reserve and Guard units, the Army is resisting Defense Department moves to trim the Regular Army The generals say more, not fewer men, are needed for ground forces in this atomic age.

Tuskegee Guard Unit Wins Honors At Fort McClellan

Tuskegee's National Guard unit, Company B of the 1320th Engineer Battalion under the command of Capt. Ed Reynolds, Lt. Frank Lightfoot and Lt. Emmett Mote, is in its final week near Anniston. Last week the training consisted of instruction in mine warfare, construction of bridges, demolitions, comunications and other military subjects. M/Sgt. Ervin Davis serves as first sergeant of the company and coordinates all of its activities and is assisted by platoon Sergeants Houston Weisner, Bobbie Joe Pattillo and Marvin Walters. The company is presently leading the battalion in number of superior ratings attained.

Regular Army officers are in charge of an inspection team that goes the rounds. The motor section, headed by Sgt. Gene Griggs; the supply, headed by Sgt. James Hammock; the administration headed by M/Sgt. Weisner and the class leader, Sgt. Houston Anderson all have received superior ratings for their work. All of the men in the company have been rated superior in physical appearance, knowledge and workmanship.

Sgt. Griggs and PFC Kenneth Whitman were personally selected by Lt. Col. Stokes, battalion commander, for their superior appearance and attention to duty. Sp3 Dean Spratlin was also honored by being selected to carry the battalion colors in the Governor's Day parade which was held last Friday. All units at camp, numbering several thousand, participated in the parade attended by Gov. James E. Folsom in the reviewing stand.

30f 1958

LATE NEWS

Folsom Firm On No State Guard Cutback

MONTGOMERY (AP)— An appeal to support a cutback in the National Guard was refused by Gov. James E. Folsom with the comment that the Guard is "The last bastion of states rights."

The support had been asked by Secretary of the Army Wilbur Brucker.

Army officials urged Congress to raise the military pay scale in order to keep trained men, Folsom said, but at the same time try to eliminate National Guard units."

Folsom issued a statement which asked "How can I support a plan which may result in the elimination of more than 43 or possibly as many as 80 of our vitally needed, well-trained Alabama Army Guard units?"

Powell blasts McElroy for National Guard bill action

TOLEDO, O. (NNPA) —Rep. Adam C. Powell, Monday night, blasted Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy for lumping his bill to prevent use of the National Guard to obstruct federal court orders with several bills designed to keep the President from federalizing and using the National Guard to enforce such orders.

Addressing a membership campaign meeting of the Toledo Branch of the NAACP, Mr. Powell made public a letter from Mr. McElroy addressed to Rep. Carl Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, reporting adversely on the Powell measure as well as the other bills relating to the National Guard.

Mr. Vinson had routinely sent these bills to the Secretary of Defense asking his views on them.

"It is absolutely unbelievable that at a time such as this, when governors of states are able to take the National Guard and use them as storm troops, that the Secretary of Defense has been so poorly advised," Mr. Powell said.

The New York Democrat pointed out that his bill was aimed at "preventing Little Rocks from happening again."

The Powell bill would end segregation and discrimination in the National Guard in the states which refuse to permit colored and white guardsmen to serve in the same unit or bar colored persons from enlisting in the guard.

It also would prevent the governor of any state from using the National Guard to help mobs in defiance of federal law. "It is shocking to know that the National Guard can be used to help mobs in defiance of federal laws such as was done in Little Rock," Mr. Powell said, adding:

* * *

"LITTLE ROCK is not a thing of the past. As reported in our national weeklies and dailies, the tension at Little Rock now is greater than ever before."

Mr. Powell charged that Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia and Gov. George Timmerman of South Carolina "have both indicated that they would use the National Guard if and when **any federal court order comes** down ordering integration, and it is possible that such a federal court order will be handed down this year affecting Atlanta, Ga."

Asserting that Mr. McElroy's advisers had treated his bill "cavalierly" and had not read it, Mr. Powell said he was going to demand the White House's views on his bill "since it was impossible to get objective and adequate views from the Defense Department.

Mr. McElroy's letter commenting on the Powell bill pointed out that the Constitution vests in the President authority as Commander-in-Chief and charges him with the duty to execute his office faithfully and "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

* * *

"THE RESPONSIBILITY to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution requires the declaration of war to direct the nation's armed might," Mr. McElroy wrote, adding:

"That same responsibility may require his use of Federal power when obstruction of the enforcement of the laws or other acts resulting in lawless domestic disorders compel action under law, protecting citizens of the country from injury and preventing irremediable harm to our relations throughout the world.

"Having these great responsibilities of leadership in the security of the country, the President should not have hindrances put in his way as to the use of any part of the armed forces in the exercise of his duties as Commander-in-Chief.

"As to those bills, which in one fashion or another, might interfere with his ability to meet his Constitutional responsibilities in the manner which seems best to him under all the existing circumstances, it is suggested that it is neither timely nor desirable that they should be adopted as expressions of the will of the Congress of the United States."

Guard Division In S. C. May Be Abolished

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Mendel Rivers (D-SC) said Wednesday he has learned that the Army has selected the six National Guard divisions it proposes to abolish as a part of a guard reorganization plan.

Rivers, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, said the divisions to be abolished are the 51st, comprising troops from South Carolina and Florida; the 38th in Indiana, the 45th in Oklahoma, the 49th in California, the 47th in Minnesota, and the 39th comprising Louisiana and Arkansas.

Rep. Charles W. Bennett (D-Fla) also said he had been told of plans to abolish the 51st.

However, Army spokesmen at the Pentagon denied that any decision has been reached as to which divisions will be affected.

Both Bennett and Rivers said they will oppose plans to abolish the divisions.

Assembly passes bill to kill JC guard unit

TRENTON — Unanimous approval was given last week by the Democratic - controlled Assembly to a bill which repeals a state law that authorized a colored infantry battalion in the N. J. National Guard.

The bill was sent to the Republican - controlled Senate which is expected to approve it also.

It was introduced Jan. 20 by Assemblyman Martin Kesselhaut of Essex County upon the recommendation of his secretary, Samuel Tucker, county committeeman and insurance broker.

THE LAW authorizes the Adjutant General to provide "suitable quarters" for the colored battalion in Newark, or such other appropriate place or places as the state Military Board shall decide.

Also, to organize and equip two rifle companies of colored citizens in Mercer County and vicinity with headquarters in Trenton, and in Camden County, and a battalion headquarters company.

Tucker, who is corresponding secretary for the Essex County Democratic Committee, **spearheaded the drive for the** election of the 12 Assembly candidates, including Mrs. Madelene A. Williams, and the re-election of Governor Meyner.

Army Bids to Make Guard Cut Without Killing 6 Divisions

Governors Refuse Trim Compromise

10 Pct. Slash Rejected; Collins Is Elected '59 Chairman

MIAMI BEACH, May 21 (UP)—The Army offered to compromise with state military departments today by making its planned 10 per cent cut in National Guard strength without eliminating six divisions.

But the nation's governors at their annual conference here demanded the guard be kept at its present strength of 400,000 men.

A resolution to keep the guard at full strength was one of several adopted by the governors at the final session of their 50th conference, held in Florida's lush tropical playground.

Another called for President Eisenhower and congressional leaders of both parties to work out a nonpartisan program to cope with the recession.

Collins Elected

The delegates' host, Gov. LeRoy Collins, was elected chairman of the conference for the coming year, giving him a national boost in prestige. Collins has been mentioned here as being of vice presidential timber for the Democrats. He succeeds Illinois Republican Gov. William G. Stratton as chairman.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army chief of staff, accompanied by Defense Secretary Neil McElroy who also spoke, said the Army still plans to cut 46,000 men of the guard rolls but hopes to do so without eliminating any of the present 27 divisions.

The earlier Army plan was to convert six divisions into support units.

The governors responded immediately by approving a resolution calling for maintenace at full strength.

The resolution also objected to "unilateral federal action" affecting the guard and to any reduction in strength or number of units without approval of the individual governors.

It did endorse Army plans to reorganize the Army National Guard on "pentomic" lines, as has been done to regular Army divisions.

Anderson Optimistic

The request for a bipartisan anti-recession program was voted after the state executives heard Secretary of the Treasury Robert P. Anderson give an optimistic picture of the economic outlook and play down tax reduction as an anti-recession weapon.

The governors took no action directly dealing with taxes except to include tax policy among the proposed subjects for inclusion in the bipartisan economic program.

Some governors wanted a call for excise tax reductions, but the conference rules require 36 votes for approval of any resolution, meaning that near unanimity of those present would have been necessary for acceptance and the sentiment for the resolution was not that strong.

Collins was named chairman by the newly elected executive committee at the climax of several days of jockeying in which liberal Northern Democrats lost their campaign to elect Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey.

GUARD IS FIGHTING CUT IN ITS FORCES

Spokesmen Oppose Army's Order for Reduction—Pentagon Accused

By JACK RAYMOND

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15 — National Guard spokesmen throughout the country are campaigning bitterly against cuts in their forces ordered by the Army.

They charge that thousands of youths in New York City and throughout the state are being "denied the opportunity to fulfill their military obligation" through the National Guard.

Maj. Gen. Ronald G. Brook, Chief of Staff to Governor Harriman and Commanding General, New York Army National Guard, announced that because of quotas imposed by the Army, enlistment of men with no prior service had been stopped until further notice.

Leaders of the New York Guard regard the latest Pentagon orders as a "slow death by attrition for all the Guard units."

National Guard leaders in other parts of the country feel the same way.

Cut of 40,000 Men Set

They refer to the Army's plan to cut the National Guard's strength from 400,000 to 360,000. The House of Representatives approved appropriations large enough to support the larger force, despite President Eisenhower's plans to cut it.

But even if the Senate approves the House action, Neil H. McElroy, Secretary of Defense, has indicated that he will regard the larger appropriation as an authorization rather than a command.

In that event, there may be another major National Guard Army clash similar to the one that resulted in highly publicized hearings and bitter words in January, 1957. At that time the Army's insistence upon a mandatory six-month training period for Guardsmen was denounced as a move to hurt the Guard.

The immediate concern of the Guard leaders is the effect of the cuts on individual units.

N. Y. Guard Over Ceiling

For example, the New York State National Guard has been authorized 25,671 men. Its strength as of April 30 was 26,712.

Similarly, New Jersey, with 13,682, is to be cut to 13,278; Massachusetts, with 15,482, is to be cut to 14,848.

In this calendar year, New York Guard spokesmen point out, they have received quotas for only 2,384 recruit trainees. But they contend that they need at least 6,000 more recruits to make up annual losses through enlistments in the regular forces, retirements, deaths and changes in residence.

Thus the Guard must recruit from among those who have completed their two-year service in the Army. According to an agreement in early 1957, the National Guard has priority over the Regular Army Reserve for such veterans.

But Guard leaders say that "it is impossible to recruit 6,000 'veterans' annually on a voluntary basis. The best they have been able to do is 500."

Must Drop 5,500 Officers

In addition to the training quota reductions, the Guard now faces the prospect of cutting 5,500 officers from the present 44,000 throughout the country and of dropping 1,875 company-size units.

This is not entirely the result of the reduction of forces.

The Army is planning to convert the Guard's present "triangular" divisions into the "pentomic" divisions of five units that prevail in the Regular Army.

The pentomic divisions are equipped with modern weapons suitable for atomic warfare. The present division of three regimental combat teams has 17,000 men, but a "pentomic" division has 11,700.

Armories a Problem

While the new companies will be somewhat larger, fewer of them will be required in the new division. This will present the state National Guard adjutant generals with still another problem, that of eliminating companies that have been trained as a unit.

Another factor will be the assignment of armories, and the reassignment of officers and men to units that may be less favorable geographically than the ones they joined voluntarily.

The situation now, with the Guard under acute pressure to reduce its size, differs markedly from that which its leaders foresaw when President Eisenhower took office in 1953.

At that time he announced that one of the principal efforts of his Administration would be to develop a "ready" reserve of of 1952 and the Universal Military services.

An Administration bill was passed by Congress in 1955. It was known as the Reserve Forces Act. In effect it amended the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 and the Universial Military Training Act of 1951.

The Army, following passage of the 1955 act, developed a six-month training program for young men between the ages of 17 and 18½ who enlisted in the Army Reserve with no prior military service.

A young man in the 17-to-18½ bracket could enlist in the Guard and win draft deferment without the six months of training required in the Regular Army Reserve. However, for the Army Reservist the military obligation in the active reserve was eight years, while the National Guardsmen were required to stay in until the age of 28.

Could Reduce Obligation

However, Guardsmen could volunteer for the six months of training and reduce their obligation.

The Army set out to build up its Reserve, which until then had been a skeleton outfit, top-heavy with officers. But the drive did not meet the hoped-for success.

To deal with this, the Army adjusted the requirements. It permitted enlistment of men up to 25 years old. Those in the 17-to-18½ group were allowed to serve for only three years in the active reserve after their six months of training. Those in the 18½-to-25 group were required to serve only five and one-half years, instead of eight, after their six months training.

The Army also made the six-month training requirement mandatory in the National Guard.

The Guard protested that the six-month obligation would destroy the organization.

The six-month training was upheld, but one of the considerations was an understanding that he size of the Guard would be naintained at 400,000.

The Army and Guard both were flooded with applicants. The Army Reserve was forced to stop recruiting for lack of facilities.

Then the Defense Department abandoned its goal of a reserve force of 2,000,000 and adopted the slogan of "quality instead of quantity."

In March, 1957, the Guard had 434,000 officers and men—the most in its history. It was ordered to scale back to 425,000 by June and to 400,000 by December.

Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, and Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Chief of Staff, have testified before Congress that they would like to maintain the Guard at around 400,000 and the Army Reserve at 300,000. But they supported the cuts as "team" members of the Administration.

The National Guard Association has argued on behalf of the 400,000 figure as one that can be supported by the States.

Point to Trained Units

The Guard contends that there is no logic in eliminating organized, trained and equipped units, especially the infantry divisions.

Guard spokesmen point out that the present strength of the Army Reserve is 260,000 and that while cutting the Guard by 60,000 men, the Army plans no cuts in its Reserve.

Guard officials point out that many of the Regular Army Reserve units are untrained and some exist only on paper.

Guard officials contend that if the Army continues its policies, it will be impossible for thousands of young men to meet their military obligations with home town units.

30g 1958

Greeted By President

Isaac Fassett, the oldest Navy pensioner on record celebrated his 100th birthday last week. He is shown holding a recent INP photo of President Eisenhower and the birthday note sent to him by the Chief Executive congratulating him on his birthday and signed by Ike. Mr. Fassett joined the Navy in 1881 and retired in 1911.

Honorman

Joseph Winfred Brown, Seaman apprentice, has been chosen honorman of Navy recruit company Number 529, one of 15 companies graduated this week at the U. S. Naval Training Center in San Diego, California. Brown is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gus L. Brown of Houston. Honormen are chosen on the basis of leadership, sportsmanship, military bearing, initiative, response to orders, qualifications of a good shipmate, and application to recruit training. Selection is made by a vote of the company membership. Brown expects to be assigned to the Fleet in the clerical grou upon his return from 14 days recruit leave.

O'Halloran On His Way Up

Sailor Now Midshipman, Hopes To Be An Admiral

Special to Journal and Guide

Midshipman Joseph F. O'Halloran is one young man who can talk about the Navy's "Seaman to Admiral" program.

The Bronx, N. Y., native was attending the Navy's enlisted Radio School at Bainbridge, Md., when he was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy. At that time he was a radioman seaman.

After passing an examination in competition with thousands of enlisted men through out the Navy, O'Halloran was sent to the Naval Preparatory School at Bainbridge and from there to Annapolis.

AFTER ONLY a year and a half as an enlisted man, Seaman O'Halloran was on his way up. A four-year stint at the Academy and he will be Ensign Joseph F. O'Halloran. and, 18 months thereafter, he will wear the silver bar of a Lieutenant (junior grade). From this point on, the climb to Admiral is up to the man.

Midshipman O'Halloran arrived in the Norfolk area June 5, with some 800 other Annapolis men, to begin an intensive two-week indoctrination in amphibious warfare techniques.

THIS TRAINING period, now taking place at the Little Creek Naval Amphibious Base, is composed of two phases. During the first phase, O'Halloran will receive accelerated instruction ashore in the composition and concepts of amphibious assaults. He will also observe a full-scale amphibious landing assault by seasoned Marine troops.

The second afloat, phase will see him as participant in a full-scale assault on a beachhead, which terminates a three day period of instruction and indoctrination in an amphibious ship.

this leave to his favorite pastime, ice-skating, and follow his favorite team, the San Francisco Giants, more closely.

* * *

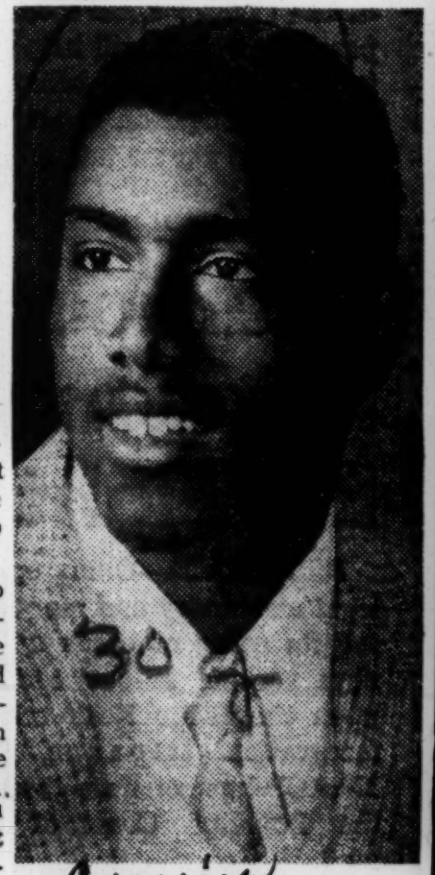
THEN HE WILL return to the Academy to travel to Pensacola, Fla., for flight training with other Midshipmen. This is a period O'Halloran looks forward to with great interest. At the present time he is torn between becoming a naval pilot or a submarine officer. The trip to Pensacola will help him decide.

Last year, during a cruise to South America in the battleship Iowa, he decided that life as a general line officer would not be exciting enough. Although the cruise afforded him the opportunity to visit Rio de Janeiro. Trinidad and Cuba., his desires remained with planes and submarines. Next year he hopes to make a submarine summer cruise.

MIDSHIPMAN O'Halloran is a member of the Catholic Choir at the Academy. He also participates in intramural soccer.

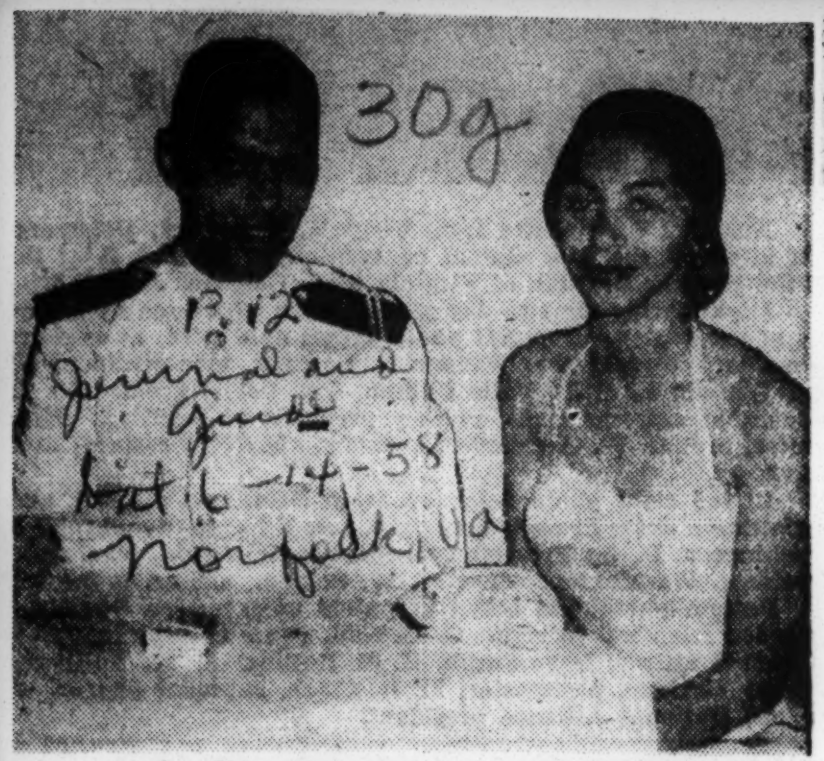
Besides himself, there are two brothers in the armed forces. Airman second class John O'Halloran, USAF, is now stationed in Germany. Specialist third class James O'Halloran, USA, is serving in Japan. However, Joseph is the only career-minded O'Halloran; both brothers will be discharged within the next few months.

Before entering the Navy, Midshipman O'Halloran was graduated from Cardinal Hayes High School in the Bronx.



Cruise To Academy—

Rep. Albert P. Morano (R., Conn.) announced the appointment of Gerald Eatman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge A. Eatman, Norwalk, Conn., to the United States Naval Academy. He was authorized to report for admission June 30.



At The Annual "Tramid Ball"

Miss Joan Belardo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jose Hernandez Belardo of 740 Marshall avenue, Norfolk, was the guest of Midshipman Joseph F. O'Halloran, of the Bronx, N. Y., at the annual "Tramid Ball" Friday night in Rockwell Hall, Little Creek Naval Amphibious Base. The dance was given in honor of more than 800 midshipmen and 45 Royal Canadian Naval Cadets who arrived Thursday to begin two weeks amphibious indoctrination and training.

Navy ROTC Exams At Fisk Dec. 13; Eligibles Invited

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fisk University is cooperating in the Navy's 13th annual competitive examination for its nation-wide regular NROTC college training program. The mental examination is scheduled for December 13, 1958, and is open to all high school seniors and graduates who can qualify.

Applications for this program leading to a career in the naval service are available from Dr. S. O. Roberts, University Testing Center, Park Hall, Room 314, Fisk University, or from the nearest U. S. Navy Recruiting Station.

Dr. Roberts has been provided with specific information concerning the NROTC program and will furnish information bulletins to any interested student.

The deadline for receipt of all applications is November 15, the Navy stated.

Male citizens of the United States between the ages of 17 and 21 are eligible to apply for the Navy College Aptitude Test. Persons attaining a qualifying score will be given the Navy's rigid midshipman physical examination next February. From the pool of qualified candidates remaining in competition, approximately 1,800 young men will be selected for appointment as midshipmen and will enroll in one of the 52 colleges of their choice where a Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps unit is located.

The regular NROTC is maintained for one purpose—to train and educate young men for ultimate commissioning as career officers in the Navy and Marine Corps. Successful candidates will start their Naval careers in collegs and universities across the country in 1959. After a normal college education and substantial Navy training, graduates will be commisioned as regular officers in the Navy or Marine Corps, for active duty with the United States fleets, throughout the world. For those who qualify and apply, assignment to flight training will open new careers in naval aviation.

In addition to the normal college curriculum, midshipmen in the regular NROTC will study a planned course in naval science. All tuition, fees, and books will be furnished by the Navy, plus an annual retainer pay of $600 for a maximum of four years. Regular NROTC midshipmen will spend part of three successive summers on training cruises with various fleet units.

Outstanding Naval grad killed in training crash

NEW YORK—Ensign George Matthew Fennell Jr., 21, an outstanding June graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, was buried in Pine Lawn National Cemetery on Thursday.

The young naval officer was killed Sunday, Sept. 21 when a training plane plunged to earth at the U.S. Naval Air Base, Pensacola, Fla.

Ensign Fennell and his instructor were killed instantly. Their bodies were burned beyond recognition.

A Navy spokesman described the accident as an "operational crash."

He also said that while Sunday is normally an off day for trainees, Ensign Fennell requested the training flight because of his love for flying.

The plane involved was a 728-1F1 ship.

ENSIGN FENNELL was assigned to Pensacola for flight training immediately after his June graduation from the Academy.

An only child, he is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Fennell Sr., of Brooklyn, N.Y.

An outstanding student at the Academy, Ensign Fennell was graduated in 116th position out of a class of 899. As a top student he received his diploma personally from President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

He was also awarded the Jack Cobb prize, a wrist watch for having stood highest in his class in the naval aviation course.

* * *

ENSIGN FENNELL was an alumnus of Brooklyn Technical High School from which he graduated at the age of 17 as an honor student.

In 1949 he was awarded a scholarship by the Greater N. Y. Boy Scout Council to study public speaking and made several radio and televsion appearances in the council's financial campaign.

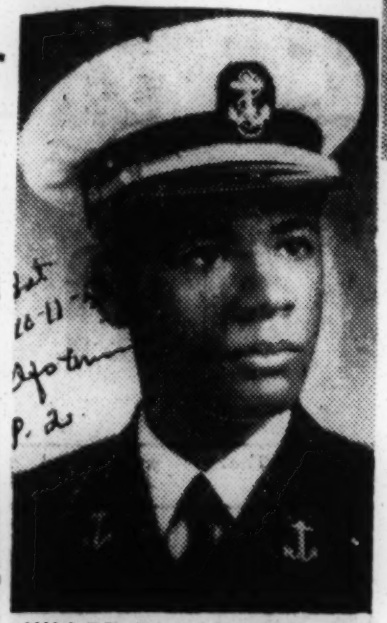
For two seasons he served as assistant scout master at the Scout Camp at Ten Mile River.

Because of his activities on behalf of the Scouts, he was known as the "Ideal Boy Scout."

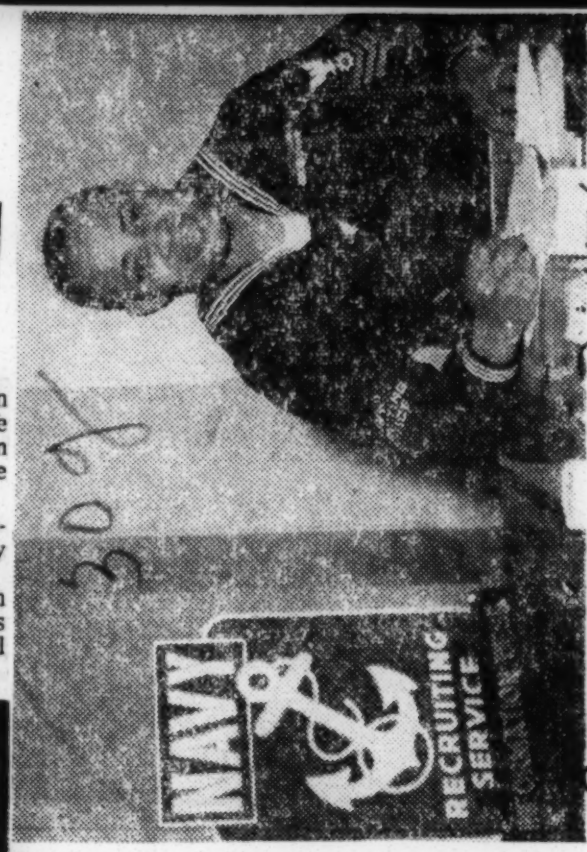
He was a member of Siloan Presbyterian Church where he taught Sunday school, sang in the choir and played on the basketball team.

The Naval officer was appointed by Rep. Edna F. Kelly of New York.

His father is connected with an insurance firm and his mother is a public school teacher.



KILLED IN ACCIDENT—Ensign George M. Fennell Jr., USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Fennell Sr. of Brooklyn, N.Y., who was killed recently in a naval accident at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. Ensign Fennell, a graduate from the U.S. Naval Academy on June 4, 1958 was an active member of the Siloan Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn.



OPEN FOR BUSINESS—In line with a recent policy to recruit young men in their neighborhoods, the Navy has assigned Bernard Scarlatti, engineering first class, to the Recruiting Booth at 168th St. and Broadway.

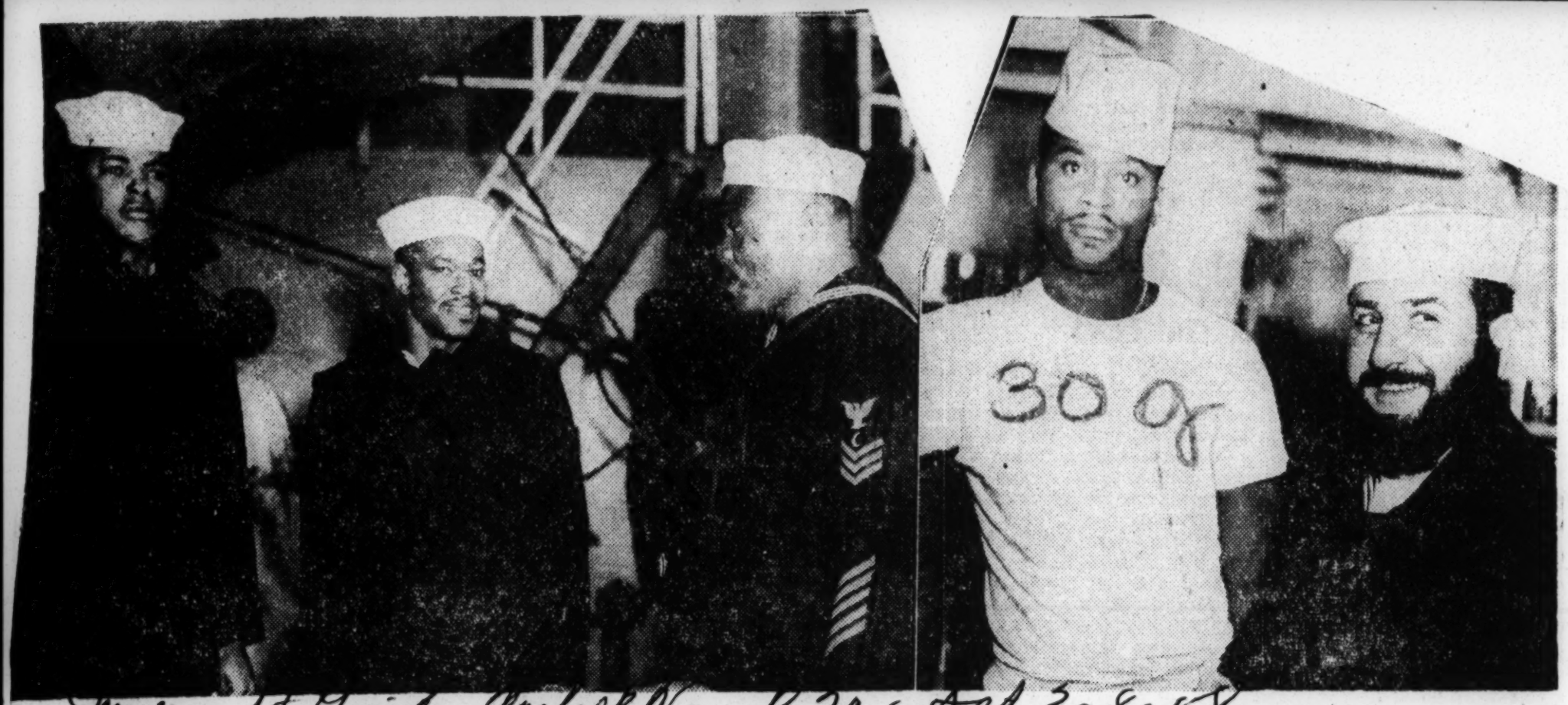
30g 1958

Wins Berth At Naval Academy

PORTLAND, Ore. — Isaac Payne, jr., 17-year-old Portland State college freshman and graduate of Jefferson High school has been named to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

Isaac was appointed by Rep. Edith Green, following his successful completion of a series of required examinations.

Wyandot Crew "Thaws Out" In Norfolk



Journal & Guide Norfolk Va p. 20 - Sat 3-8-58

It was a real unthawing in Norfolk, Va. last week when the USS Wyandot came back from its third 19,000 mile trip to the Antarctic. Top left photo shows the stately attack-cargo ship nearing home port after taking some 2,200 tons of scientific equipment to the Antarcic to be used for U. S. participation in the International Geophysical Year. After the ship docked, beaming CD/2 William Collins of Pittsburgh, Pa., was the first to hit the gang plank. Before leaving the Wyandot for a well-earned shore leave, Theodore Satterfield, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Zaron Monk, Wilmington, N. C. got a few words of advice from an "Old Salt", Chief Elijah Turner of Portsmouth, Va. Turner has been in the Navy 24 years. In bottom right photo, Jesse Pearson Jr., North Wilkesboro, N. C. enjoys a cup of coffee with bearded Gerard A. Cardone of New York. Beard growing was part of contest among men while in the frozen land.

Jersey Joe's son may be 1st tan athlete at Navy

Afro-American p. 13

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Naval Academy officials are not ruling out the possibility that Jersey Joe Walcott's son may become the first colored athlete at the famed service school.

Captain Slade Cutter, Navy's director of athletics reports that there is nothing in academy files on young Vincent Cream, the ex-heavyweight champion's 17-year-old son. But he admits that, under the circumstances, the youth may be planning to enter school here.

* * *

THE LIKELIHOOD that Walcott's (his real name is Cream) son may apply for entrance at Navy, is an outgrowth of statements made by the former fighter in New York last week.

Jersey Joe told a Gotham newsman that Vincent, who wanted to become a fighter several years ago, was dissuaded from quitting school. He said he told the boy to finish his education first, then think about what he wanted to do.

* * *

I JUST told him to finish high school first, and then I'd let him try," Jersey Joe said. "Well, Vincent—he's a fine trackman and an all-around athlete—fulfilled his part of the bargain.

"And you know what?" Here the champ's eyes shone with pride. "He won a scholarship to Annapolis! He'll enter the Naval Academy after a year at prep school."

Conn. youth to Naval Academy

Afro-American Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON

Rep. Albert P. Morano (R., Conn.) Thursday announced the appointment of Gerald Eatman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge A. Eatman, 29 Sunerest Rd., Norwalk, Conn., to the United States Naval Academy.

Sat. 7-5-58

He was authorized to report for admission on June 30. This is the first time that a colored candidate has been nominated by a Connecticut Congressman for the honor.

P. 9

Eatman, 19, is a pre-medical major at Morgan State College, Baltimore, where he was admitted to the Promethian Kappa Tau, freshman honor society. Eatman is a participant in the school football, basketball, and swimming programs.

His father, Eldridge Eatman was a top-ranked heavyweight boxer who met some of the outstanding ring greats including Rocky Marciano, Nathan Mann, Bernie Reynolds, and Melio Bettina.

Mr. Morano said that young Eatman has been recommended and endorsed by civic, community, church, and school officials.

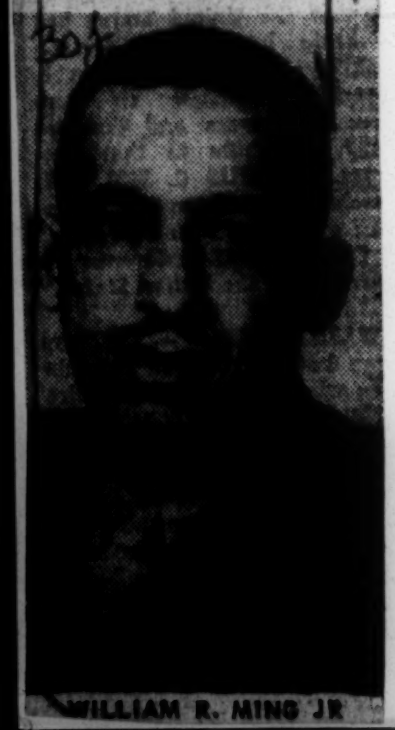
30j 1958

Ming again named head of the AVC

POCONO MANOR, Pa.—William R. Ming Jr., 46, of Chicago, was re-elected Sunday as the national chairman of the American Veterans Committee at the closed session of the 15th anniversary convention of the AVC here.

Mr. Ming is the first person of his race to serve as the top officer of a major national veterans organization. A lawyer who has served as a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago and as advisor to Adlai Stevenson when the lawyer was Governor of Illinois, he is now in private practice as a member of the law firm of Moore, Ming and Leighton.

The organization, composed of World War I, World War II and Korean War veterans, charged that "abandonment of the Federal government of its paramount role in aggressively giving direction to economic and social policy" was the primary cause of the economic recession and urged a vigorous general public works program together with immediate financial assistance to those most in need, including the extension of unemployment insurance benefits and increased social security benefits.



WILLIAM R. MING JR.

Legion To Air Dispute On Miss. Negro Charter

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed 8-27-58

CHICAGO, (ANP) — The national convention of the American Legion, to be held in Chicago this summer, will have on its agenda the important issue of whether the Jackson, Miss. Negro post will lose its charter.

White Mississippi legion officials charged that Albert L. Powell, commander of Post 214, used Legion connections to further the goals of the NAACP. Powell, although admitting a leading role in the NAACP, as well as in the Mississippi Progressive Voters league, says he participated in both organizations as an individual, not as a legion official.

In Mississippi, all posts were warned against aligning themselves officially with either the NAACP or the Citizens Council. Because Powell disregarded the warning, the state legion cancelled Post 214's charter, with the stipulation it would be returned if Powell stepped down.

Powell, however, appealed to national headquarters. A five-man subcommittee of the executive committee, met in Indianapolis to hear the case, but withheld decision until the Chicago convention.

Bus 9-13-58 304

TWO SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS of the Legion convention show [illegible] to a Legionnaire from Dublin, Ga. From left to right are Charles Cundy of George L. Giles Post 87, Ed A. Collins of Dorie Miller Post 915, and Jim Barnes of Jim Hughes Post 537, Dublin, Ga. Defender photo

Race issue spurned by the Legion

NEW YORK — The American Legion will not interest itself in issues concerning race, color or creed, according to John S. Gleason, national commander.

Gleason was asked by John D. Silvera, past commander of Post 1068, New York, to:

1. Explain revocation of a Jackson, Miss., post's charter for "racial agitation."

2. Order Legionnaires to refuse post halls as meeting places of the White Citizens Councils and subversive groups.

3. Create a commission to plan for Legion activity in behalf of civil rights.

Mr. Silvera said that Mr. Gleason's reply means that Legion halls will continue to be used for meetings admittedly called for the purpose of attacking the U.S. Supreme Court.

Negro Legion Post Gets Ultimatum

JACKSON, Jan. 30 (U.P.)—Mississippi American Legion Headquarters, which announced earlier it was revoking a Negro post's charter, said today it had given the post until Feb. 1 to turn in its charter unless it wishes to stand trial.

Albert Powell, commander of the post and an outspoken integrationist, said the headquarters "is now saying it will revoke something it earlier claimed was already revoked."

Legion Ousts Negro Post

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 12 (AP)—The Mississippi Department of the American Legion said today it served formal charges against a Negro post whose charter was suspended because its leaders meddled unduly in politics.

Department Adjutant Frank Chambers said serving of the charges followed notice of appeal by Post 214 and its commander, Albert Powell of Jackson.

The post's charter was picked up last year, Chambers said, after Powell and the post had been warned twice against using their official positions in addressing meetings of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

After the action, Powell appealed to national headquarters, saying the post had not been served charges or granted a hearing.

Chambers said Powell has until March to file an answer to the formal charges and a hearing will be granted some time after that.

Powell issued a statement that "Post 214 has won the first round in its bout to retain its charter."

COMPROMISE REFUSED

Negro Legion Post Head Will Not Resign

JACKSON, Miss., May 13.—(UP) — Albert Powell claimed Tuesday he had turned down a compromise offer to reinstate the Negro American Legion Post he commands.

The post was ousted by state headquarters on grounds Powell and other leaders used their Legion positions to further the work of the NAACP but Powell claims an "authorized or self-appointed mediator" informed him the charter would be made valid if Powell would resign as commander and promise not to seek re-election.

The post has appealed the charter revocation and the case is now before the national Legion headquarters.

LOCAL NEGRO AMERICAN LEGION POST PLANNING VIGOROUS DEFENSE AGAINST OUSTER PROCEEDINGS INSTIGATED BY STATE BODY

See Case Causing Widespread Repercussions Among Legionnaires

See Strong Backing For Negro Post

The national spotlight may again be focused on Mississippi's rigid and unmovable prosegregation attitude on March 2nd, the day when the Local Negro American Legion Post has been ordered to appear before the State body to show why its charter should not be revoked allegedly because of "un-American Activities" of the Post Commander, Albert Powell, growing out of his activities as a member of the local Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The local Negro post, composed of some seventy-odd members, is planning to make a vigorous defense of its right to keep its Charter, and last week there were signs that it will have strong backing. In letters made public last week, John D. Silvera, Past Commander of Jesse Palmer Post No. 1068, of New York City, one of the largest post in the country, revealed that he had come to the defense of the local Negro Post by going directly to John S. Gleason, Jr., the National Commander of the American Legion. While Commander Gleason in his reply to Mr. Silvera asserted that he "did not propose to involve the Legion in issues concerning race, color, or creed, there was evidence that the action by the state body was already causing repercussions among members of the Legion outside the state of Mississippi.

According to reports, the Local Negro Post, which is having it regular monthly meeting Thursday night, is planning to send a delegation to New York immediately in an effort to obtain the service of some outstanding Legion members who are acquainted with its Constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations, its history and philosophy, to represent them at the March 2nd hearing so that their cause may have an adequate defense.

In his letter to the National Commander in defense of the local Negro post, Mr. Silvera said:

Sir:

The recent withdrawal of the charter of a Jackson, Mississippi Legion post for "racial agitation," gives cause for grave concern to thousands of Legionnaires. As a Past Commander and an active supporter of the Legion I repectfully call this to your attention with the hope that it might stimulate the following:

1. A clear-cut definition by you of racial agitation.

2. Issuance by you of a cease and desist order on the widespread use of Legion halls as meeting places for White Citizens Councils and other such subversive groups.

3. Creation of a commission to plan for Legion activity in behalf of Civil Rights.

4. Cooperation on the part of the Legion with other reputable religious, educational and civic organizations and the Supreme Court decrees on the integration of public schools.

I need not remind you, Sir, that the issue involved is a most serious danger to our national security and well-being. Continued division over the enforcement of law is a luxury American can ill afford at this time. Those who seek to resist the Courts are indeed as un-American as the Communist party itself.

The thousands of Negro Legionnaires, and it is for them in particular that I petition, are shocked at this suppression of the fight against home-grown fascists. Is the membership of Negro veterans in our great organization to be taken so lightly?

It is folly indeed to continue ignoring the need for a Legion policy not alone concerning civil rights, but in behalf of civil right. Enlightened veterans of America will no longer tolerate a 1919 concept of second-class status either as veterans or citizens. The American Legion must shake itself loose from the mire of this archaic concept. Failure to do so puts up out of step with the rest of America.

The great American Legion can and should be a tremendous force for law and order including obedience and respect for the Supreme Court. Any other course makes hollow mockery of our pledge in behalf of the principles of Brotherhood and Democracy.

Respectfully,
John D. Silvera.

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Powell issued a statement that "Post 214 has won the first round in its bout to retain its charter."

AGITATION CHARGED

Negro Legion Post's Fate Is Hanging Fire

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

A four man sub-committee today held the fate of a small Jackson Negro American Legion post accused of "dabbling in partisan matters" in its hands.

The sub-committee, appointed by the State American Legion's Executive Committee, heard testimony in the Legion's move to revoke the charter of the William Walker Post 214 of Jackson for more than four hours yesterday.

Members of the sub-committee which heard the case were Forrest Cooper of Indianola, William Brooks of Kosciusko, Albert S. Johnston III of Carthage and Wendell Craft of Tylertown.

The sub-committee heard State Legion Adjutant Frank Chambers of Jackson testify that Albert Powell, commander of Post 214, used his Legion affiliation in addresses to National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meetings.

Powell admitted he and many other members of his post are NAACP promoters, but denied they used the Legion post to promote civil rights.

The sub-committee will submit its findings to the Legion's state this month.

EXPECTED TO APPEAL

The Negro post is expected to appeal to the National American Legion if the subcommittee recommends its expulsion and the recommendation is upheld by the state executive committee.

Chambers said he first learned officers of the post were NAACP members in 1956 when Lynn Lassiter, the post's sergeant-at-arms, was arrested for possession of five rifles.

He said Lassiter was later released when Hinds county authorities learned the rifles belonged to the post. Chambers said he was told at the time of the arrest that officers found NAACP literature in Lassiter's car when they arrested him.

DROP MEMBERSHIP

Later, he said, charter members of the post told him they dropped their membership after Powell was elected. Membership dropped from more than 60 in 1956 to 23 this year, he said. Chambers said about [illegible] Negro veterans live in Hinds county.

Under cross examination Chambers was declined to identify the Negro members with whom he had talked.

He said he had promised to keep their names secret because they feared "retaliation from the NAACP".

IGNORED WARNING

Chambers charged Powell's post has ignored a warning last year from the Legion's state department that posts stop "dabbling in partisan matters" or face expulsion.

He said this warning was meant to include both NAACP members and Citizens Council members. Chambers testified one post adjutant in the state resigned after the warning because he was active in the Citizens Council.

Hinds county patrolman Bob Thomas testified he arrested Lassiter during a drivers' license check in August of 1956 and found a "suitcase full" of literature in his car along with the five Legion rifles.

Jackson Police Capt. Beavers Armstrong told of attending meetings of the NAACP and the Progressive Voters League at which Powell spoke.

He said Powell addressed persons attending the meetings several times, but only once did he hear him introduced as commander of the American Legion post.

Jack Pace of Magee, 1957 commander of the state department of the legion, told of issuing a warning to Legion posts to keep clear of partisan matters.

Present Legion commander Fred Metcalf of Itta Bena testified he ordered Chambers to investigate reports of violations among members of the Jackson post and that he filed the ouster charges after Chambers submitted his report.

ADMITS CONNECTIONS

Powell, testifying in his own behalf, admitted he spoke at NAACP and Progressive Voters League meetings but said he was acting only as an individual. He said he is chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP but claimed the organization is not "partisan".

Subcommittee members agreed that Powell, as an individual, has a right to belong to the NAACP. He was questioned about whether he knew national officers of the NAACP and that a Congressional investigation had shown that some of them were, or have been, affiliated with Communistic organizations.

Powell said he knew some of the officers but has not seen the Congressional report.

Medgar Evers, who identified himself as service office of the Legion post, said he has never asked the post to affiliate with the NAACP. Evers is field secretary for the NAACP in Mississippi.

Joseph Broadwater, vice - commander of the post, said he is president of the Jackson Branch of the NAACP. He denied any affiliation between the two organizations. Broadwater refused to say if all 23 members of the post are NAACP members or if only NAACP members voted for him when he was elected.

He refused to say how many members of the NAACP live in Hinds county.

Broadwater identified Nelson McIntosh as adjutant of the Negro post, but said he doesn't know if he is a member of the NAACP.

Dispute On Negro Legion Post Charter To Get Airing

By TIM PARKER
Associated Press Writer

Whether Jackson's Negro American Legion post loses its charter apparently won't be decided until the legion's national convention in Chicago this summer. The dispute is likely to attract some attention there.

Mississippi's white legion officials charge that the commander of Negro Post 214, Albert L. Powell, has used his legion connections to further the goals of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People.

Powell readily admits leading role in the NAACP. He is also president of the Mississippi Progressive Voters Legue, which apparently works closely with the NAACP in seeking to get Negroes registered to vote.

But he says he participates in the NAACP as an individual and not as a legion officer. Recalling that a white legion post in Jackson joined the Citizens Council in sponsoring an event here, Powell asked:

"Is freedom of speech and freedom of assembly for white Americans only?"

It's not expected that white legion posts will join the Citizens Council in sponsoring any more meetings. State legion Adjutant Frank Chambers of Jackson says all posts have been warned against alligning themselves officially with either the NAACP or the pro-segregation Citizens Councils.

March, the state legion executive committee upheld State Commander Fred Metcalfe's action in cancelling Post 214's charter, but Powell appealed to national headquarters.

A few weeks ago, Powell and his Negro attorney, Jess Brown, of Vicksburg, had their say before a five-man subcommittee of the national executive committee in Indianapolis. The white legionnaires' side was given by Chambers and Albert S. Johnston of Carthage, district commander.

But the stenographer didn't get her notes transcribed before the session ended and the decision—by the national legion executive committee—was put off until the Chicago convention. Mississippi Negro legionnaires will send two delegates to the national convention. But the subcommittee which heard the dispute, like the national executive committee, is all white.

Information developed at the March hearing in Jackson—and passed along to the subcommittee in Indianapolis—included:

Jackson Police Capt. Beavers Armstrong told of attending meetings of the NAACP and Progressive Voters League at which Powell spoke and said Powell was introduced on one occasion as the legion post commander.

Powell identified himself as chairman of the board of directors of the local NAACP. Subcommittee members ahreed Powell has a right, as an individual, to belong to the NAACP.

Medgar Evers, field secretary for the Mississippi NAACP, identified himself as service officer of the post. The post vice commander, Joseph Broadwater, testified he is president of the Jackson branch of the NAACP.

Chambers said Powell ignored a warning last year that all posts cease "dabbling in politics." He referred to a warning in May, 1957, by Jack Page of Magee, then state commander, that all posts should "rid their membership of radical agitators or face expulsion."

Magee's warning came shortly after Powell, in a speech, accused police here of taking liquor payoffs and urged that Jackson hire Negroes as policemen and firemen.

Clarification needed

(An Editorial)

We have been waiting patiently to hear some declaration of principles from the usually vocal leaders of the local American Legion on the happenings in Mississippi.

Because Commander Albert Powell of the William Walker Post No. 214 of Jackson addressed several meetings of the NAACP, the charter of the post was revoked by the Mississippi Legion.

What disturbs us is the statement of the state subcommittee, which said the action was based on the premise that "the officers of the post were using their official positions to PROMOTE THE IDEALS AND PURPOSES of the NAACP, IN DIRECT VIOLATION of the Legion's constitution and by-laws."

This is a very enlightening statement, which bears close scrutiny.

The ideals and purposes of the NAACP are to advance the cause of colored citizens, secure their rights guaranteed under the Constitution and promote the blessings of democracy for all people.

Most of us have taken for granted that the American Legion stood for the same things. If they don't, just WHAT DO THEY STAND FOR?

If their purposes and ideals are counter to this and they are dedicated to some ulterior and sinister program cleverly hidden beneath their pretentions of superpatriotism, both the public and veterans who contemplated joining their ranks have a right to know just what the program is.

We have seen what the Black Shirts did for Italy, what the Brown Shirts did for Germany, and what other fascist organizations have done in other nations. We cannot afford to let that happen here.

We wish our local legionnaires would enlighten us on this point and let our readers know just what the Legion constitution proscribes.

'Trying to shut us up'

(Editorial on Page 5)

JACKSON, Miss. — "Procedures are currently underway to appeal the ruling to a higher body.

The whole action against William Walker Post 214 by the Mississippi American Legion is a misrepresentation to shut us up."

Mississippi NAACP Field Secretary Medgar Evers, American Legion service officer for legion post 214, used those words Friday to sum up the action of the Mississippi AL in revoking permanently the charter of the unit.

* * *

THE EXECUTIVE committee of the Mississippi legionnaire group ousted the William Walker Post with the assertion;

"Its officers were using their official positions in the American Legion to promote the ideals and purposes of the NAACP.'

A four-man sub-committee listened earlier to testimony that post commander Albert Powell and other legion officials were affiliated with the NAACP and "dabbled in partisan politics."

IN ANNOUNCING that appellate action to a higher national level was underway, Mr. Evers countered charges of the all-white organization, stating;

"I believe the action of the Mississippi American Legion is no more than a move to shut us up. My position as NAACP field secretary and my membership in Post 214 aggravated white legionnaires.

"As an NAACP ... have carried out my duties accordingly, but as a legionnaire I have said nothing.

"Commander Powell has in every manner upheld the constitution of the American Legion and done an admirable job. It's a plain case of misrepresentation."

UPON THE recommendation of the subcommittee, the Mississippi AL ... cutive committee expelled the colored legion post.

For its earlier action in temporarily ousting the post, the Mississippi AL has been verbally attacked by several national organizations, one of which offered Post 214 membership in its body.

Feeling that it has a right to exist as an organization in its home state, the William Walker Post has given notice it will fight the suspension action "down to the wire."

FATE OF NEGRO POST TO BE TOLD IN WEEK

State Legion Officials Pondering Charges On Unit

JACKSON, Miss., March 3.—(UP)—State American Legion officials said Monday it would be "at least a week" before a subcommittee decides whether to oust a Jackson Negro post headed by an outspoken integrationist.

The subcommittee of the executive committee held a hearing Sunday on charges that post members addressed meetings of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as American Legion representatives.

Post Commander Albert Powell admitted he is a member of the NAACP but denied he used his Legion position to promote the work of the association.

The subcommittee said it found officers of the Negro post "were using their official positions in the American Legion to promote the ideals and purposes of the NAACP in direct violation of the Legion's constitution and by-laws."

The subcommittee charged the post had deliberately held down its membership.

'Used As Tool'

"It is apparent the main thing they wanted was to make sure their official connection with the American Legion was to further their zeal for the left wing dominated NAACP," the announcement said. It said the post was "used as 'tool' by which its post commander, as spokesman, could appeal for funds as if the organization he was spokesman for was linked with the NAACP."

The subcommittee report said fighting communism is "a main program" of the Legion, but "we cannot find where the officers and members of this post have done anything to show their sympathy of the Legion post in fighting communism."

NEGRO LEGION POST LOSES ITS CHARTER

Mississippi Board Rules It Was 'Tool' For NAACP VIOLATION OF BY-LAWS

JACKSON, Miss., March 23.—The executive committee of the Mississippi American Legion Sunday revoked the charter of Jackson's Negro Legion post.

The ruling is expected to be appealed to the national level by officers of William Walker Post 214.

Powell Is Commander

A four-man subcommittee heard testimony March 2 on charges that the post commander, Albert Powell, used his Legion affiliation in addressing NAACP meetings.

The subcommittee, which was headed by Forrest G. Cooper of Indianola, recommended the revocation. The executive committee, with state Commander Fred Metcalfe of Itta Bena presiding, accepted the recommendation.

Legion Leader In Mississippi Is Told To Quit

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Albert L. Powell, commander of Jackson's Negro American Legion Post said last week he has been told efforts to cancel the post's charter will be dropped if he will resign and promise not to accept re-election.

Powell has been accused by the white legion officials of using his connection in addresses to NAACP meetings. He turned down the offer.

The Mississippi department executive committee has ordered the charter of post 214 cancelled.

Powell has appealed to national legion headquarters.

Legion Postpones Negro Post Ruling

Jackson Group Protested Its Ouster After Charges

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2. (UP)—The American Legion national executive committee said Friday it would not reach a decision on a Jackson, Miss., Negro post's protest of its ouster by state headquarters until a pre-convention committee meeting in Chicago Aug. 5-3-58.

A special subcommittee held hearings on the protest Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday but voted Thursday to continue the case.

The post charter was revoked because Comdr. Albert Powell and other post officials were allegedly using their Legion posions to further the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Among those testifying in the week's hearings were Powell and state American Legion Adj. Frank Chambers.

Thousands Of Local Negro Veterans Hit By Ruling Of State Organization Revoking Charter Of Negro American Legion Post Here

Negro Post Appeal Must Overcome Seeming Lack Of Concern Of National Commander

Thousands of Negro veterans of the first and second world war, and the Korean war in Jackson are now seen as being denied the right to membership in the American Legion, the nation's greatest veterans organization, as a result of a ruling made here last Sunday revoking the charter of William Walker Post No. 214, Negro post [illegible] under the authority of the state American Legion.

The William Walker Post was named in honor of the first Negro veteran from the city of Jackson to give his life in the First World War.

The controversy which led to revoking the charter of the Negro Post arose over the conduct of only one member of the Post, World War Two Veteran Albert Powell, who at the time happened to be Post Commander, who after the controversy arose was backed by the entire membership of the Post comprising some sixty-odd members including World War One, World War Two, and Korean War veterans.

The controversy arose some weeks ago when the State Adjutant charged that Powell was using the American Legion, and his position as Post Commander, to promote the work of the NAACP in violation of the State Legion Constitution. A hearing on the issue was held here two weeks ago after the Post had been temporarily suspended in order to determine if the suspension should be made permanent. Following the hearing the testimony of Powell and fellow Legionnaires was taken under advisement which resulted in the action here Sunday in revoking the charter of the Post.

Under the terms of the revocation the Post is ordered to turn its charter and all assets and property over to the Department headquarters of the Legion here.

Prominent white Legionnaires in the special session here Sunday which ortered the revocation of the charter of the Negro Post were State Commander Fred Metcalfe, of Itta Bena, who presided over the session, and Forest G. Cooper, of Indianola.

The Negro Post, according to reports, is planning an appeal to the Legion National Convention which meets later this year, but unless this group is able to find wide support from other posts, and influential members of the organization, they will be faced with a seeming lack of interest on the part of John S. Gleason, the National Commander of the American Legion.

When the matter concerning the Negro Post here was brought to the attention of the National Commander some weeks ago by John D. Silvera, a former Commander of Jesse Palmer Post No. 1068, of New York City, which is one of the largest in the nation, in reply to a letter from Mr. Silvera, the National Commander asserted that he "did not propose to involve the Legion in issues concerning race, color, or creed."

Mr. Silvera's letter to the National Commander concerning the charges made against the Negro post asked for (1) a clear cut definition by you of racial agitation.

2. Issuance by you of a cease and desist order on the widespread use of Legion halls as meeting places for White Citizens Councils and other such subversive groups.

3. Creation of a commission to plan for Legion activity in behalf of Civil Rights.

4. cooperation on the part of the Legion with other reputable religious, educational and civic organizations and the Supreme Court decrees on the integration of public schools.

Negro Legion Expected To Fight Ouster

A small Jackson Negro American Legion post is expected to appeal to the national organization its ouster by state Legion officials.

The American Legion's Mississippi Department yesterday revoked the charter of the William Walker Post 214 of Jackson on grounds it mixed Legion affairs with activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Fred Metcalfe of Itta Bena, state commander of the Legion, presided at a meeting of the organization's executive committee which withdrew the Negro post's charter.

The William Walker post was commanded by Albert Powell, an official of the NAACP in Jackson, Joseph Broadwater, vice-commander of the post, is president of the Jackson branch of the NAACP and Medgar Evers, service officer for the post, is field secretary for the NAACP in Mississippi.

The move to oust the Negro post came after a recommendation by a sub-committee headed by Forrest G. Cooper of Indianola. The sub-committee held a hearing several weeks ago at which Powell and Frank Chambers, the Legion adjutant for the state, testified.

Under term of the revocation of the charter, the Negro post was ordered to turn in its charter and all assets and property to Legion headquarters in Jackson.

Cooper said the apparent main thing the Negro post wanted "was to make sure their official connection with the American Legion was to further their zeal for the left wing dominated NAACP".

Representatives of four other Negro posts in the state attended the meeting Sunday. They said they agreed with the Legion's ouster of the William Walker post.

Mr. Cooper states, "After a full day's hearing on March 2nd, at which appeared the officials of Post #214 and a large proportion of the membership of the post along with legal counsel, and after hearing and examining five witnesses for the complainant and three witnesses for the defendant. and after careful consideration of the 154 pages of testimony, we, the members of this sub-committee, find as follows:

"We find as a pertinent fact that the Legion Post should confine its activities to promoting the program of the Legion which is well-known and which includes child welfare, rehabilitation and hospitalization of veterans, community service, and aid to widows and dependents of veterans and all of the above irrespective of race, class, creed or section. A Legion post has plenty to do to keep from being linked with other organizations in promoting the program of the Legion.

"We find that all posts should cooperate with Department Headquarters in carrying out the program of the Legion as mandated by Department and National Conventions; that a post should not allow itself or its officers in its official capacity to be the agents for the dissemination of partisan principles. We find that this post is dominated by officers who have dedicated themselves, and in some instances their lives, to programs which are not germane to the Legion program and that practically all, if not all, officers who are more interested in the program of the NAACP than in the program of the American Legion and that the membership of the post is assenting to this situation.

DO-NOTHING POST

"We find that the Legion post has become a do nothing post either in membership or activities because the zeal of the officers of the NAACP has killed off the program of the Legion.

"We find that a main program of the American Legion has been all through the years to fight communism and that no other organization in America has done as much as the American Legion to point out the inherent dangers of communism, and in pointing out that subversive groups and organizations dominated by subversive groups are an enemy of the welfare of our country. We cannot find where the officers and members of this post have done anything to show their sympathy of the Legion post in fighting communism; that even when their attention has been called to the infiltration of subversive groups of the NAACP that they seem perfectly satisfied to continue to link the Legion with this organization. Even if the newspaper incorrectly carries stories about "Post Commander Albert Powell," appearing at NAACP meetings and pleading for money, neither Powell nor any member of the post did anything to correct this impression. We must conclude that they welcomed the impression carried.

"We find that although this post had been warned, that the membership did nothing, and by silence, approved the actions of their Post Commander and other officials, and at the end of that Legion year, re-elected the same officers. They knew that the public was being told and believed that the Post Commander, Albert Powell, was using his position in the Legion or allowing it to be used contrary to Legion principles.

RESTRICTED MEMBERSHIP

"We find that the Legion post was kept low in membership for reasons best known to these officers holding positions in two organizations. They did not want a large membership. It is apparent that the main thing they wanted was to make sure their official connection with the American Legion organization was to further their zeal for the left wing dominated NAACP. The Legion post was not a Legion post as a post should be, but its officers and members allowed it to be used as a "tool" by which its Post Commander, as spokesman, could appeal for funds as if the organization he was spokesman for was linked with the NAACP. Even if he did not ask to be introduced as a Legion Commander, his error was as gross as if he had asked to be thus introduced. He failed to correct the impression. His action seemed to welcome linking the two capacities and the two organizations together. And the membership in the Post followed meekly. They, too, did nothing even after the faithful news gatherers had reported that a Legion officer had appealed for funds for the NAACP.

"We find that it would do no good to insist that the post remove its officers as the members of the post have assented in or acquiesced in the action of its officers in re-electing them and in refusing to do anything to prevent their using the officers in the Legion to disseminate partisan principles. We find that the NAACP does disseminate partisan principles and in following the Communist line of stirring up strife — class against class, section against section, and race against race.

"We recommend that the Department Executive Committee of the American Legion of Mississippi revoke the charter of William Walker Post No. 214 of the American Legion and require the post to turn its charter and all assets and property over to the Department Headquarters.

At the conclusion of the report, the Department Executive Committee, which has four Negro district officials on it, accepted the report, commended the sub-committee, and voted to revoke the charter of the William Walker Post No. 214, and ordered it to

Negro Students To Get Awards

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25 (AP) —The American Veterans Committee (AVC), a national organization, will present Americanism Awards next Sunday to the nine Negro students attending integrated Central High School here.

Presentation will be made at Little Rock's Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The AVC presents the awards annually to persons who in the opinion of the organization have made significant contributions to democracy.

In the past, AVC awards have been presented to Bernard Baruch, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Gen. Omar Bradley, Adlai E. Stevenson, Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan and Dr. Ralph Bunche.

AVC Offers Charter to Negro Legion Post Ousted by Mississippi Whites!

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Atty. William R. Ming Jr. national chairman of the American Veterans Committee recently announced that his organization has offered a charter to the Negro American Legion post in Jackson, Miss. which had its Legion charter cancelled on Dec. 18.

The AVC action will provide the post uninterrupted and continuing national representation before the Veterans Administration, service for its members, and a chance to express itself on civil right and other veterans' national and international matters, stated Ming.

The only restriction placed on the offer of the AVC was that the post would have to make its membership available to white veterans, since AVC is a completely non-segregated organization.

■

THE ACTION of the Legion in Mississippi apparently followed a warning issued by the State Legion commander last July, in which he declared that the Negro posts of the Legion in Mississippi would have to "rid their membership of radical agitators or face expulsion."

Ming's statement declared that AVC would welcome any Legion posts or Legion members who could no longer continue their membership in that organization because of its strong segregationist stand.

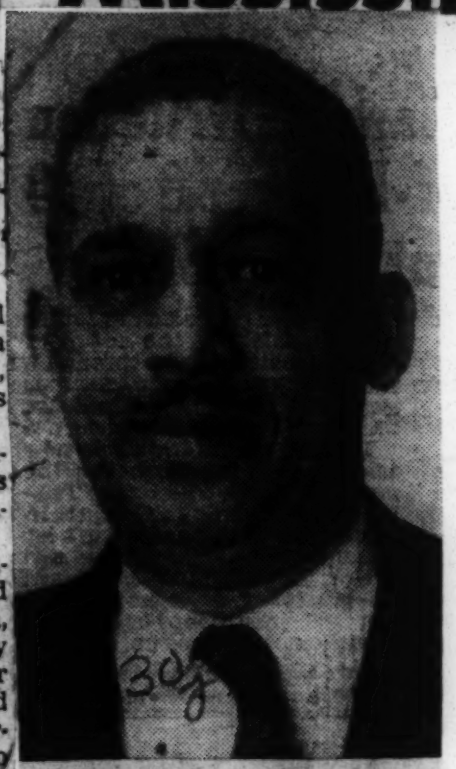
"IT IS A monstrous thing that the Legion is doing to honorably discharged veterans who served in the American armed forces, fighting for freedom, and now find themselves thrown bodily out of a so-called patriotic American veterans' organization," stated the chairman.

"The Legion's record on civil rights is dismal. Since its inception, it has been a wholly segregated organization except in a few isolated places.

"Early this year, the national commander of the Legion, in a speech at the capitol in Atlanta, praised Georgia for its state's rights and segregationist stand.

"There are many other examples such as this of the Legion's position on civil rights," concluded the AC chairman.

The American Veterans Commitee, with members who served in World Wars I and II and Korea, celebrates its 15th anniversary this year. Its chairman, a former Attorney General of Illinois and professor of law at the University of Chicago, is the first Negro to head a national, non-segregated veterans' organization in the nation's history.



WILLIAM R. MING, JR.
National Chairman

Former Assistant Attorney General of Illinois, former professor of law at the University of Chicago, and now the senior member of the firm of Moore, Ming, and Leighton, Chicago, Ill., and is the first Negro ever elected to head a national, non-segregated veterans organization in the nation's history, will speak at Bethel Sunday [illegible]

30m(1) 1958

Half Of Veterans Blinded In War Now Holding Jobs

Half of the nearly 2,000 war-blinded veterans of the Korean conflict and World War II hold jobs, even though many have other physical handicaps.

In a comprehensive study of rehabilitation of the war-blinded, done by the Veterans Administration, the group shows that most of the nation's war veterans without useful sight have been able to rebuild their lives.

In addition, according to the VA report, the disabled group is making a "positive contribution as workers, citizens, and in many cases, as heads of families."

Slightly more than 100 of the group are working in professional fields. One is a clergyman. Others include a professor of speech, an instrument maker, teachers of geology and sociology, a YMCA secretary, a biologist, an economist in international affairs, 10 lawyers, three office managers, a personnel director of a large company, a plumbing and heating sales engineer, and many salesmen.

Some hold degrees which they received for study under VA-administered programs at Harvard Princeton, and other universities About 140 were in training in colleges, universities and technical schools when the study was completed.

Outlines Achievements Of 22,700,000 US Veterans

As the nation prepares to observe Veterans Day on Tuesday, Sumner G. Whittier, administrator of Veterans Affairs, has reviewed the achievements of America's 22,700,000 living veterans.

He found an outstanding record of adjustment to civilian life, made possible to a great degree by veterans' benefit such as GI training and GI loans.

IN ALL WALKS

He found disabled veterans, through VA programs of hospitalization and rehabilitation, making their own way in the world on the same terms as the able-bodied, with no favors asked.

He found veterans leaving their mark in almost every walk of life—the professions, the skilled trades, business, industry, farming, government.

Here are highlights of the record, as recounted by Whittier:

More than 10,000,000 veterans have prepared for new careers with the help of the educational benefits of the World War II and Korean GI Bills.

Among them are 500,000 engineers, 250,000 school teachers, 170,000 doctors, dentists and nurses and 115,000 scientists.

Whittier noted that manpower shortages in these fields alone would be much more severe than they are today, had it not been for the trained veterans who entered the ranks.

GI-trained veterans have helped raise the entire educational level of the United States, Whittier said. He cited a Census Bureau report that the average head of the household today has 10.4 years of schooling compared with only 9 years in 1950.

The Census Bureau attributed the rise largely to the educational benefits of the two GI Bills.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Two other VA programs have assisted veterans in meeting the challenge of readjustments to civil life — GI loans and GI insurance.

Under the GI loan program, more than 5,000,000 veterans have been able to establish roots in their communities by purchasing homes of their own with VA-guaranteed loans.

They have set a remarkable record of meeting their GI mortgage obligations, Whittier said; VA has had to pay claims on only eight-tenths of one per cent of all home loans guaranteed.

Low-costs GI life insurance has given more than 6,400,000 veterans the sense of security that comes in preparing for the care of their families should anything happen to them. This peace of mind is a necessary first step in readjustment, Whittier pointed out.

America's disabled veterans have fought their way back to productive, independent lives with notable success, Whittier said.

Many have been helped along the way by VA benefits such as hospital and medical care, vocational rehabilitation training, compensation and pension payments and grants for automobiles and specially - designed "wheelchair homes."

Some 650,000 disabled veterans received vocational rehabilitation training. According to a VA study, 95 per cent of the rehabilitated veterans are employed; nearly all are using skills acquired during training, and 99 per cent like the kind of work they are doing.

These are among the veterans to whom the nation will pay tribute on Veterans Day, Tuesday, Whittier said.

More Training Opportunities For Veterans

GI Bill training opportunities have been extended by new law to World War II and Korean War veterans whose military discharges have been changed from "dishonorable," "undesirable" and the like to "Honorable," the Veterans Administration announced [illegible]

The law gives World War II veterans whose discharges have been changed four years to start training under the World War II GI Bill, J. M. Slaton, Jr., Manager of the VA Regional Office at Atlanta, Ga., said.

Korean War veterans wil lhave three years to begin training under the Korean GI Bill.

BASIC REQUIREMENT

Mr. Slaton explained that one of the basic requirments of both GI Bills is a discharge under sonditions other than dishonorable.

In some instances the branches of service have reviewed less-than honorable discharges and have changed them to honorable, whenever the facts warranted the change.

But very often these new honorable discharges came too late for veterans to make use of their new-found GI training opportunities, since their deadlines for starting training had passed.

Mr. Slaton said that these veterans may apply for GI training at any VA office. Along with their applications, they should include a phototat or certified true copy of their new honorable discharge certificate. Also, any VA office ca answer any of their questions to eligibility.

Vets Executives To Learn How To Read Better, Report

Like school children the country over, executives in the Veterans Administration are heading back to the classroom.

Their aim: to find bad reading habits of long years standing through a course that will teach them to read faster, understand better, remember more and sharpen their thinking.

All of this, in turn, will benefit veterans and their families since the various veterans' benefits are based on a huge volume of laws, rulings, regulations, amendments and interpretations that may differ with individual cases.

A speed-up in the time required to study each case will not only aid veterans but will be of definite savings in time and money to Uncle Sam.

The Department of Veterans Benefits of VA, now carrying on this improved reading program on a national scale, is playing a leading role among federal agencie and private industrial concerns in developing and putting into practical use new reading techniques that were pioneered during World War II in airplane identification courses.

There it was learned that the human eye sees and the mind retains many things in the barest flash of perception, as quick as one hundredth of a second. Thus with practice, one can read, not word by word, but whole phrases, whole sentences, whole paragraphs at a glance.

A possible objection, whether such speedy reading might result in sketchy knowledge of the subject was overcome when it was learned that training and practice actually increased comprehension and memory.

A 20 to 50 percent increase in reading speed with no loss of understanding has been reported by all VA stations where classes have been conducted.

Instructions in VA's Central Office in Washington and training other VA employees in the 48 states to conduct the classes on a local basis. Since special projectors, and reading devices are required, only a limited number can be admitted to each class but in time all VA employees whose work requires much reading will be given opportunity to take the course.

EXTEND GI BILL RIGHTS TO SOME DENIED EARLIER

Discharge Revision to Honorable the Key

BY ROBERT YOUNG
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Oct. 30 — The Veterans administration announced Thursday that GI bill education and training opportunities have been extended by a new law to World War II and Korean war veterans whose military discharges have been changed from "dishonorable," "undesirable," or "bad conduct" to "honorable."

The law gives these World War II veterans four years to start education and training under provisions of the GI bill of World War II.

Korean war veterans have three years to start under the Korean GI bill.

Requirements the Same

The VA noted that one of the basic requirements of both GI bills is an honorable discharge or a discharge under conditions other than those designated less-than-honorable.

In some instances, the military services have reviewed less-than-honorable discharges and, when warranted by facts in individual cases, have changed them to honorable, the VA said. But, the agency continued, in many cases these new honorable discharges came too late for veterans to make use of GI education and training opportunities because their deadlines for starting had passed.

Must Submit Proof

The new extension law gives these veterans with revised discharge status the opportunity to take advantage of GI education and training benefits denied them because of their previous status.

The VA said these veterans may apply at any VA office, including with their applications a photostat or certified true cop of their new honorable discharge certificate. The VA said its offices can answer any questions as to eligibility.

Solon Proposes Extension Of GI Housing Program

WASHINGTON (INS) — Sen. Homer Capehart (R., Ind.), Saturday proposed a two-year extension of the G. I. housing program with higher interest rates to attract more money to the home-building market.

Capehart, ranking GOP member of the Senate Banking Committee, said that he will introduce legislation Monday to continue the veterans housing program to July 25, 1960.

He declared that his measure would aid approximately 14 million veterans to get the benefits of the G. I. housing law and also provide thousands of jobs to ease the nation's unemployment problem.

The Indiana Republican said that the veterans are not now getting the benefits of the G. I. loan program because the four and one-half per cent limitation in interest rates "is wholly unrealistic."

Proposing that the interest rate be raised to the same level of FHA loans — five and one-quarter per cent, Capehart said the move was necessary to attract money to the current market.

Capehart's bill also would increase from the present $10,000 to $13,500 the maximum amount in individual loans that could be made under the direct loan provision of the G. I. law.

In addition, it would authorize 100 million dollars for the direct loan program, and remove the requirement that the Veterans Administrator impose limitations on discounts which may be absorbed on the sale of mortgages.

Says Vets Lose Money From School Benefits

Many veterans are unknowingly forfeiting as much as $5,760 in educational benefits to which they are entitled under Public Law 550, for time spent in the Armed Forces between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955. Those who entered service on or before January 31, 1955, and served after that date are also entitled to these benefits.

This lost opportunity would be tragic at any time, but it is doubly so today, when the ability to get and hold a job depends so much on possession of specialized skills which mornally can be obtained only through formal training. Even in the midst of our current recession, a quick look at the help-wanted columns of the newspapers will disclose that men and women with specific technical skills are very much in demand right now.

On the other hand, the day of the unskilled laborer, the water carriers, floor sweepers, etc., is just about at an end. As all too many can testify today, the first people to be laid off, and the last to be recalled or to find other jobs, are those who have no specific skill to offer the employer.

Therefore the eligible veteran is more than foolish to pass up the opportunities for training he has available today. Chicago offers a large number of schools, conveniently located, and offering the widest possible variety of courses. At most of these schools, it is possible to work full time and still attend classes full time, either in the daytime or the evening. Your Defender offers a very good selection of schools in its educational directory.

If you are a veteran, or if you know a veteran who is not aware of his benefits, be sure to remember that it is necessary to be in training before three years from the date of discharge from service. Getting training now is the best say of providing financial security for the future. Apply today for the course of your choice at any school approved for veteran training.

Application may be made directly to the school of your choice, or at the Veterans Administration Regional Office, 2030 W. Taylor st., Chicago 12, Ill.

Two Million Korean Vets In Training

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The 2,000,000th Korea veteran has just enrolled for training under the five-year-old Korean GI Bill, Veterans Administration announced today.

VA doesn't know who he is, since he could have filed his GI application at any of the agency's 67 regional offices. But by studying the records of the 1,999,999 veterans who have preceded him, VA has been able to sketch his profile.

Chances are the 2,000,000th Korea veteran enrolled in college, VA said, since more than half of all Korean GI trainees have taken college-level courses.

In all likelihood, this is the first time he has set foot on a college campus, for VA records show that most Korea veterans in college have had no prior training in institutions of higher learning.

If he is average, veteran-student No. 2,000,000 is 24 years of age and still single. More than half of all veteran-students at the college level have no dependents.

He probably is in school full-time. Seventy per cent of all veterans in college have been going full-time and 30 per cent have been taking part-time courses.

As for his course of study, it could have been in virtually any major field in which man earns his living. Korea veterans have trained for a wide variety of occupations ranging from engineer to educator and from scientist to social worker.

The Korean GI Bill became effective in August, 1952. When it ends in January, 1965, VA expects total enrollments will have reached 2,500,000.

New Insurance Plans For Vets

WASHINGTON — An easy-stage method of converting GI term insurance to permanent plans is available to any of the 3,200,000 World War II veterans who cannot afford to convert the full amount of their term policies.

Veterans Administration said the law and VA regulations permit these term policyholders to convert as little as $1,000 the first time and then any amount thereafter they wish in multiples of $500.

By converting $1,000 a year for 10 years, the full amount will be in permanent plan insurance within a decade, VA pointed out.

DIVIDEND USE

Annual dividends may be used in the process to reduce the cash outlay to the policyholder at the time of conversion, the agency added.

In some cases, the agency added, term insurance is preferable. In others, permanent plans are indicated.

Permanent plan policies available to World War II term policyholders who wish to convert under this easy-stage method are ordinary life, 20-pay life, 30-pay life, 20 year endowment, endowment at age 60, and endowment at age 65.

VA said the premium rates for the permanent plans are higher than for the term policies at the same age of issue, but they remain static.

Term policy premium rates, on the other hand, increase every five years until they may become prohibitive at advanced ages, VA said.

For Veterans Only

Defender 8-2-

Refresher Courses Aid Vets Mental Recovery

Sat 4-19-58

30 mo

Refresher courses in business skills, taught by volunteer teachers, are helping bring mentally ill veterans on the road back to normal living.

Chicago Ill

Such courses are conducted by volunteers from the community for patients at most Veterans Administration mental hospitals, under supervision of staff therapists, the agency said.

VA cited its hospital at Roanoke, Va., as an example of the program. There, patients are relearning typing, shorthand, mathematics, accounting, and statistics.

Dr. Joseph B. Bounds, manager of the hospital, said several of the patients in the courses formerly worked as secretaries, typists, or clerks.

After a few weeks in the classes, they begin to regain part of their lost skills, Dr. Bounds said, and more important, comprehend that they can re-learn and hope to resume useful work when they leave the hospital.

Veterans

As patients gain confidence in the courses, many perform tasks in offices of the hospital, for the therapeutic value of the work, he said.

Dr. Bounds said although the courses have been organized at the Roanoke hospital only six months, one of the patients, a former legal secretary, has returned to her old job in her home state at a salary of $70 per week.

Door of slam on Korean vet college bill

Birmingham News

Sun 7-3-58

BY MAJ. THOMAS M. NIAL

This Fall will be the last chance many of you Korean veterans will have to start college under the GI Bill.

The reason: You have to start your schooling within three years after your separation from service or you're out of luck.

So, if you don't begin college this Fall and your three-year deadline passes before you can get started in the Spring semester, your right to GI Bill help is gone.

MAJ. NIAL

The help can be substantial if you choose to use it. If you make full use of it — that is, if you start from scratch and go to college until you get a bachelor's degree — it can amount to a $5760 scholarship.

Veterans

HERE'S WHY:

During the time you're in college, you'll receive a monthly cash allowance from the Veterans Administration for tuition, books, living expenses, and so on. The size of the allowance will depend on the number of your dependents and the amount of education you're taking.

For full-time study it's $110 a month, if you have no dependents; $135 a month if you have one dependent; and $160 a month if you have two or more dependents.

This allowance, chances are, won't cover all your expenses. You'll probably have to supplement it by working, from your bank account, or by help from home. But it ought to cover a good chunk of your expenses.

The amount of schooling you can get under the GI Bill depends on how long you spent in service.

YOU'RE ELIGIBLE for 1½ days of education for each day you were in service after June 27, 1950, providing you entered service before Feb. 1, 1955. The maximum you're entitled to is 36 months, which amounts to four nine-month school years.

To start college training, your first move is to get an "application for a Program of Education and Training" from the nearest Veterans Administration office.

Before filling out the application, you'll have to make two decisions: You'll have to decide the goal of your education and where you intend to pursue it.

In choosing your goal, the VA will expect you to try for a degree, diploma or certificate showing scholastic achievement. The VA will give you guidance or counseling on this if you ask for it.

THERE ARE ONLY two restrictions in picking an educational goal. You can't shoot for something for which you're alerady qualified and you can't take a course which is largely recreational.

As to the school, you may choose any one you wish as long as it's been approved to provide GI Bill education courses. Of course, you should make sure the school you choose will admit you.

After you've completed your application—showing your goal and school—attach it to a photostat copy of your separation papers and mail both to the nearest VA regional office. If everything is in order the VA will issue you a "Certificate of Education and Training."

Once you have your education certificate in hand, all you have to do is present it to the college you've chosen with your application for admittance.

* * *

(You may write Major Nial in The Associated Press, 330 Star Bldg., Washington 4, D. C. about your service-connected problem. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.)

Maps 5-Point Plan To Aid Disabled Vets

Leesburg

BEAVER DAM, Wis. — The national commander of the Disabled American Veterans has advocated a five-point program to "protect" disabled veterans in the current recession.

Paul E. Frederick Jr., Cincinnati, speaking at the Wisconsin State DAV convention proposed:

—Job protection for the disabled veteran.

Pat 6-21-58

—Protection of the disabled veteran's monthly disability compensation.

20 mo

—Dependency allowances for the war handicapped regardless of degree of disability.

—A scholarship program for children of seriously disabled veterans.

Rehabilitation

—Generous public support for the DAV idento-tag project to assure continuance of the group's free service program.

Frederick said he hoped "the unsettled employment conditions will not react to an unfair advantage for disabled veterans."

The government should protect the war handicapped in federal employment, Frederick said, and "disabled veterans should be laid off last" in private industry.

War Widows To Receive Increase In Pensions

Journal and Guide

30 mo (1)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than 82,000 widows of U. S. veterans of wars before World War I will receive increases in their Veterans Administration pensions next month, VA said last week.

P. 10

The wars concerned, VA explained are the Spanish-American War, Indian Wars, Civil War, and the Mexican War of 1846-1848.

Norfolk Va.

THE INCREASES, which will range from $7.27 to $12.50 per month and will be reflected in the pension checks mailed out at the end of July, are authorized by Public Law 85-425.

Sat 6-21-58

Slated for increases are all widows of veterans of the Spanish-American War or the Mexican War of 1846-1848, who are receiving VA pension.

ALSO SHARING in the increases will be most—but not all—widows of Civil or Indian Wars veterans. VA pointed out that the law does not provide an increase for such widows who are less than 70 years of age.

VA emphasized that widows already on the agency's pension rolls need take no action to get the raise. It will be paid automatically.

30m(9) 1958

Rebels Believe Troops To Go

Marine Killed In Lebanon —Murphy Is Seeking Compromise

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 22.—A rebel leader predicted Tuesday that United States Marines and paratroopers will be going back to their ships and bases soon because the Middle East crisis over Iraq has about passed.

Hussein Oweini, a former premier and leader of the National Front, made the prediction as Robert Murphy, President Eisenhower's special representative, sounded varied political elements in search of a compromise in Lebanon's tangled presidential succession. This is the cause of the 74-day-old rebellion. One of the men Murphy talked to is Oweini.

But the American troops were still in the midst of a lot of shooting. A Marine was killed early Tuesday when a bullet came from one of his own sentries. This was the second American killed in Lebanon. A Navy fighter pilot was killed Sunday in the crash of his plane.

Laying Trip Flares

An officer said the Marine had been laying trip flares in front of an outpost near the airport and failed to answer challenges. The flares, which illuminate a wide area, are set off by trip wires.

The American buildup continued. The utility aircraft carrier Corregidor arrived from Naples with a consignment of helicopters and light liaison planes.

Oweini said he never believed the 9,400 Marines and paratroopers here were sent because of the Lebanese crisis "but because of the trouble in Iraq and the possibility of intervening there."

His estimate of the situation in Iraq was made as London and Washington pronouncements indicated there was little likelihood of intervention against the rebels who overthrew the pro-Western Baghdad government. On the contrary, London reports said Britain and the United States were considering recognizing the new Baghdad government.

Chamoun Opposed

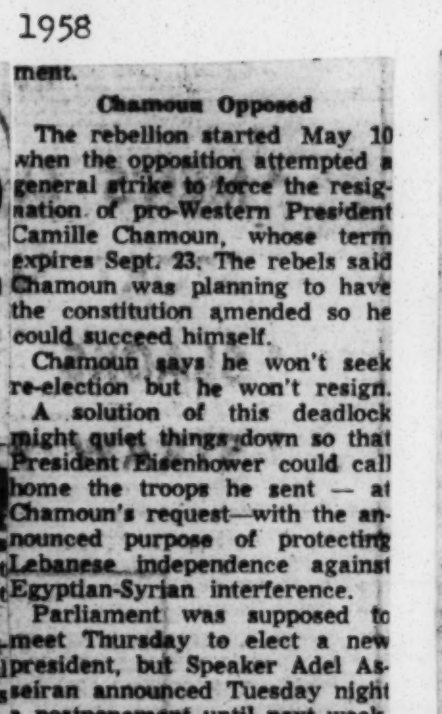
The rebellion started May 10 when the opposition attempted a general strike to force the resignation of pro-Western President Camille Chamoun, whose term expires Sept. 23. The rebels said Chamoun was planning to have the constitution amended so he could succeed himself.

Chamoun says he won't seek re-election but he won't resign.

A solution of this deadlock might quiet things down so that President Eisenhower could call home the troops he sent — at Chamoun's request—with the announced purpose of protecting Lebanese independence against Egyptian-Syrian interference.

Parliament was supposed to meet Thursday to elect a new president, but Speaker Adel Asseiran announced Tuesday night a postponement until next week. Parliament can put off an election for two months.

A prominent nonpolitical personality (Gen. Faud Shehab, the army chief), the most likely compromise candidate, muddied the situation by again attempting to withdraw his name from consideration for president.



MARINE MECHANIC—Pfc. Andrew J. Thomas of 1803 Bossfield, Lake Charles, is attending a 10-week mechanics school at Camp Lejeune, N. C. Private Thomas is the son of Landry Thomas.

2,000 More Troops Landed in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Aug. 3 (UPI)—More than 2,000 U.S. "support troops" arrived here today with a full battalion of 74 Army tanks in the biggest military buildup since the first American forces arrived nearly three weeks ago.

The landings brought American strength here to more than 13,000 men—more than 1½ times the number of men in the Lebanese army.

The troops, members of the 35th Tank Battalion of the 7th Army now stationed in West Germany, arrived at the Beirut docks at dawn, immediately debarked and headed for a bivouac area south of Beirut International Airport. The tanks are scheduled to come ashore at White Beach below the airport at dawn tomorrow.

Move Into Capital

The Americans poured into the capital as U. S. State Department "trouble-shooter" Robert Murphy flew back to Lebanon following his talks in Baghdad with the new Iraqi Premier Abdul Kerim Kassem. He planned to fly to Cairo Tuesday for talks with United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Murphy told newsmen before leaving Baghdad he had discussed the Baghdad Pact and America's policy toward the Middle East with the Iraqi leaders.

"My impression is that they are taking a hard look at the pact," he said. "Some features of the pact were not clear to Iraq. It might take some time before Iraq makes a decision."

The American diplomat said the talks were "extremely cordial and frank" and said he may have "succeeded in eliminating whatever suspicion they may have had about invading their country or attacking them or interfering in their internal affairs."

Beirut and the rest of Lebanon enjoyed a day of relative calm unmarred by gunfire or explosions. Thousands of persons went to the Beirut beaches and into the mountains overlooking the city to enjoy their quietest Sunday since early May.

The city's commercial life was expected to begin reawakening in force tomorrow.

Enjoy Quiet Day

The gradual easing of tensions began Thursday when Parliament elected Gen. Fuad Shehab as Lebanon's next president. It continued despite an occasional outburst of violence and a still unsettled political problem.

The main stumbling block to an early solution to the Lebanese situation is the deadlock between government and opposition forces over the resignation of President Camille Chamoun.

Hopes that a compromise could be reached with the resignation of Premier Sami Solh were smashed today with Solh's announcement that he would not betray the confidence of "certain friends" who wanted him to stay in power.

However, deputies led by Speaker Adel Osseyran hoped to rally a majority and vote Solh out in favor of a caretaker government that would ask the Americans to leave.

Marines Seek End To Rebel Snipers

Lebanese Army Joins U. S. Forces To Halt Shooting American Planes

By WILTON WYNN

BEIRUT (AP) — U. S. Marines joined Lebanese army patrols Monday with the aim of stopping attacks on American planes flying noncombat missions over Lebanon.

Other top developments:

1. The United States was making a strong diplomatic effort to stop the Lebanese civil war through compromise measures.

2. A U.S. Navy spokesman here said American forces in the Mideast have atomic capability." The Defense Department in Washington later sought to play down the impact of the statement, saying it "can not foresee any circumstances requiring the use of atomic weapons" in the current Lebanese situation.

The Leathernecks roved, with patrols of the Lebanese army, to reduce rebel sniper fire on Marine guards at strategic points as well as on planes.

They also took over guard duty at the British Embassy, relieving a Lebanese detail. The patrol action seemed likely to increase the Marines' contact with rebel-held areas.

The Marines sometimes had returned sniper fire in the last few days, but otherwise left counteraction to the Lebanese government's armed forces.

Rifle and machine-gun bullets have nicked 16 American planes since the landings last week. No casualties have resulted. A rebel area is in the path of planes using Beirut's International Airport.

Speaking of the equipment of the American forces, the Navy spokesman reported "all combat units, including ground, air and sea have atomic capability."

The 6,300 Marines brought with them howitzers capable of throwing atomic shells about 11 miles. The Navy spokesman did not specifically say they had atomic warheads, but the implication seemed clear. The 3,100 paratroopers from West Germany also have landed heavy artillery.

In Paris, Soviet sources said there was a possibility Moscow would send troops to adjoining Syria if an emergency summit conference failed to bring a Mideast settlement. These informants said Moscow believes the United States is building up a strong base in Lebanon for an attack on Syria or the Nasser-allied regime in Iraq.

"If the situation is not regulated, there is every possibility the United Arab Republic (headed by Nassar) will ask us to station troops in Syria, and we will," the Soviet sources said.

REFUSE TO BE RUSHED

The news in Washington, London and Paris, however, was that the Western powers were refusing to be rushed into the summit talks proposed by Soviet Premier Khrushchev. They believed the problem should be fully dealt with in the United Nations first.

To counter Soviet charges of American aggressive aims here, U. S. planes began a leaflet-dropping campaign. A million leaflets in Arabic were dropped from one end of Lebanon to the other Monday telling the people American forces would leave "as soon as the United Nations has taken measures assuring the independence of Lebanon." The leaflets carried pictures of President Eisenhower.

At the same time Robert E. Murphy, President Eisenhower's special envoy, saw two top leaders of the opposition to Lebanese President Camille Chamoun in an effort to find a basis for compromise in the country's 73-day rebellion.

SEEK COMPROMISE

A compromise tidying up the Lebanese political situation would ease pressure for a dramatic summit settlement.

premiers, Abdullah Yafi and Hussein Oweini. Both claim they are not anti-Western. Oweini as premier signed the first Point Four aid agreement with the United States in 1951, and Yafi was premier when parliament ratified it.

Murphy also planned to see two prominent Lebanese who have been trying to mediate in the rebellion. They are Henry Pharaon, who leans toward the opposition, and Raymond Edde, leader of the pro-government Christian National bloc.

The Lebanese must reach agreement on a president to succeed Chamoun in the next three days or risk a big new upheaveal of rebel activity.

Heavy firing broke out in Beirut and Tripoli again Sunday night. The rebel leader in Tripoli said four persons were killed.

Four Graduates Of Local Schools With Marines At Beirut Landings

Four outstanding servicemen, products of two local high schools, were among nine Jefferson County area men who took part in the recent United States Marine landing in the troubled Middle East.

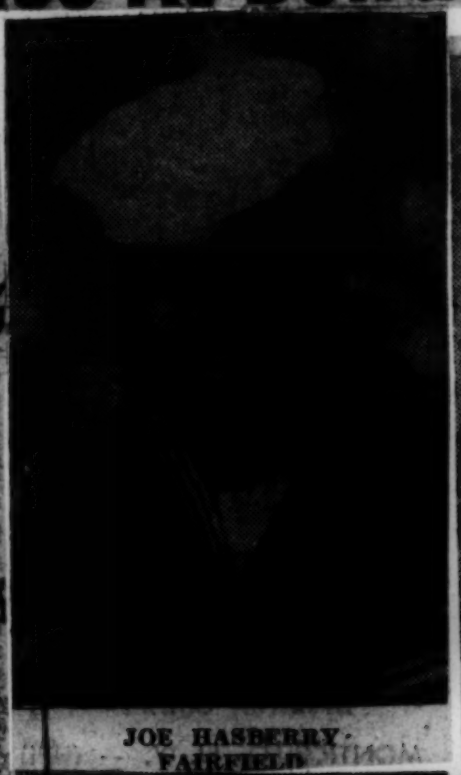
They are Seamen Joe Hasberry, Ronald L. Wright; Pfc. Clarence Brown, and Pfc. Ulysses Williams of the U. S. Marines.

Hasberry, son of Mrs. Lucy Ann Hasberry of 332 [illegible]6th Street, Fairfield, is a graduate of Fairfield Industrial High School, class of 1955. He served four years in the school band and majored in upholstery. One of four children, all sons, he attended First Baptist Church, Fairfield of which the Rev. E. W. Williams is pastor. He has been in the service for three years.

Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Wright of 4024 Terrace G, Fairfield, left Fairfield High School in 1953 and entered the Army, where he served for three years, returned home and entered the Navy in February. While at school he was active in basketball and track. He attended the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, where the Rev. B. Edwards is pastor. He is one of five children.

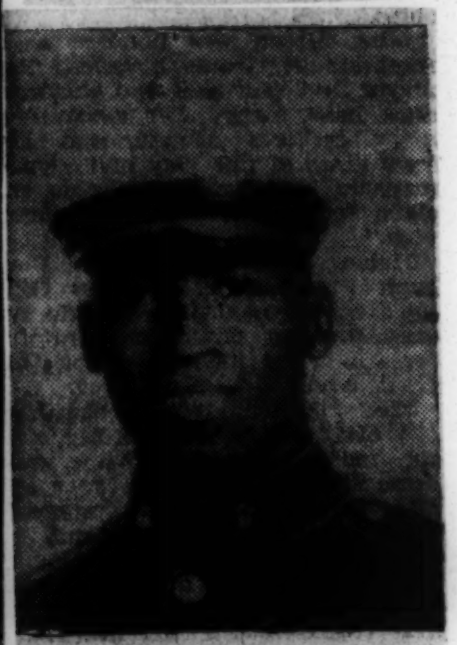
Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Brown of 521 Tilmill Road, Westfield, is a graduate of Westfield High School, class of 1955. He participated in football and baseball while in school. The oldest son of nine children, he attended the Hopewell Baptist Church of which the Rev. W. M. Williams is pastor. He has been in the service for 18 months.

Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Lee Williams of 1528 Wells Street, Brighton, is a graduate of Westfield High School, class of 1956. His active participation while in school was football. The only son of six children, he attended the Second Baptist Church of which the Rev. James F. Davis is pastor. He has been in the service for 20 months.



JOE HASBERRY
FAIRFIELD

RONALD L. WRIGHT
FAIRFIELD



ULYSSES WILLIAMS
BRIGHTON

CLARENCE BROWN
WESTFIELD

30m(9) 1958

Marines mixed, says General

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-18-58

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Marine Corps is thoroughly integrated, although the number of colored Marines in the corps would be hard to determine, since no records are kept according to race.

In an interview published this week in U.S. News and World Report, General Randolph McCall Pate, USMC commandant, declared that the Marines are thoroughly integrated, that it works out fine and that there is no trouble.

• • •

GENERAL PATE said also that colored Marines, who have been combat service in World War II and in Korea, are considering the military service more and more of a profession to stay in and that there are colored drill instructors and non-coms up to master sergeant.

34m(9)

The commandant said that he personally knows of colored Marine officers up to the rank of captain and voiced the possibility that there might be "a major or so, but I don't think so yet."

Members of the corps, he added, are integrated right at Parris Island, Marine boot training center, where colored drill instructors are among those who train white recruits.

Parents of 2 Boys Sue Marines Over Drownings on Death March

World Telegram Sun New York
Wed. 4-9-58

Ask $200,000 Each in Action Filed in Virginia

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

RICHMOND, Va., April 9.—Two years to the day after six Marine recruits perished on a tragic "death march" into a South Carolina swamp, two New York residents have filed suit asking $200,000 damages each for the deaths of their teen-age sons.

30m(9)

The suits were filed in Federal District Court here yesterday by Mrs. Lucille V. Wood of Downsing St., Bay Shore, L. I., as administrator for the estate of her son, Norman Alfred Wood, and by Peter O'Shea of 438 Bleecker St., Bklyn., as administrator for the estate of his son, Donald Francis O'Shea.

Charging that former S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon was "intoxicated and irresponsible" when he led his training platoon into the swamp on the night of April 8, 1956, the suits name 14 Marine Corps officers as defendants.

Among them are three of the top-ranking men at the time of the tragedy, Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, corps commandant; Lt. Gen. Vernon E. Megee and Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Burger.

The O'Shea boy was 18 and young Wood 17 when they lost their lives in the murky swamp at Parris Island, S. C., Marine Corps boot training center.

DONALD F. O'SHEA.

NORMAN A. WOOD.

All six victims died in Ribbon Creek, a slender thread of water that winds through the swamp. Normally, the creek was shallow, but at the time McKeon took Platoon 71 through, it had deepened considerably due to the tide.

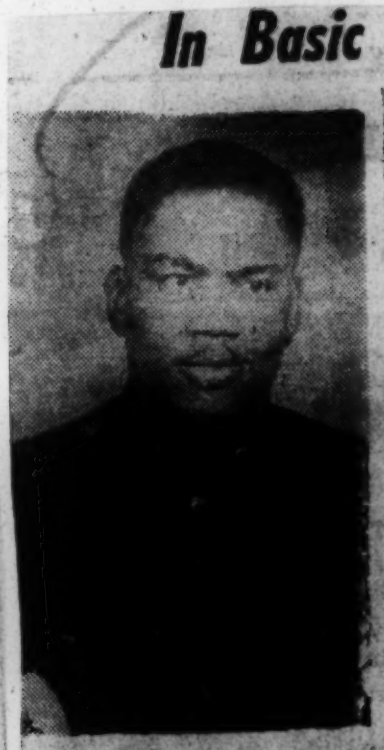
The sergeant later explained he had ordered the march as a disciplinary measure and that panic had swept through his men when they discovered the depth of the water.

For his part in the tragedy, McKeon was broken in rank to PFC and given a nine-month brig sentence.

In the suits, the parents charge that the march was ordered for the purpose of "oppressing" the recruits. It also charges that McKeon and other sergeants assigned to training drank excessively, hazed and assaulted recruits and ordered punitive marches for trivial offenses.

Misconduct and violation of law and regulation by McKeon, the suits said, should have been known to the Marine Corps commandant and the other defendants. Failure of top-ranking Marine officers to direct and control training sergeants, they contended, contributed to the tragedy.

In Basic Training



LaPorte Athletes Enlist In Marine Corps For 4 Yrs

30m(9)

HOUSTON — Two LaPorte youths who are graduates and athletes of Dr. Carver High School in Baytown have enlisted in the Marine Corps for four years and are presently undergoing their basic training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California.

Houston

They are Marine PRIVATE Burton D. Riley, son of Mr and Mrs George Riley of 401 North 6th Street and Billy G. Young, son of Mrs Gladys Young of 22 North 15th Street, LaPorte.

Sat. 1-12-58

Both Marines played football while attending high school with Riley leading the gridders to the state championship and runner-up titles during the past three years as captain of the team. He also made All-District during the three years and All-State Honorable Mention for two years.

Riley also was a member of his school state championship and runnerup track team be-

sides being active as vice-president of the Hi-Y, member of the National Honor Society, typist for the school paper and member of the school band for 8 years.

Private Young as a member of the school art club.

UNDER CROSSED SABRES of six-man Marine Corps honor guard, Marine Sgt. Samuel Manis and his bride, the former Marquese Thomas, leave Ebenezer AME church, Evanston, Ill., following their marriage. Groom is stationed at Marine Air Reserve Training Center, Glenview. Bride is the daughter of William Thomas of Evanston. Sixteen Marines from Glenview base participated in 25-minute ceremony. (Illinois News photo)

49 Navy Ships Now Operate On Lebanon

More Troop Planes Reaching Turkey; British in Jordan

By the Associated Press

An additional 1,700 United States Marines swarmed ashore in Lebanon this morning, four miles north of Beirut.

The battalion, third to land this week, streamed in under cover of carrier-based planes.

The landing was made at 2:30 a.m. E.S.T. (9:30 a.m. Beirut time).

The new group of the First Battalion of the 8th Marine Regiment built up the United States force in Lebanon to about 5,400 men.

With the arrival of the new group, 49 United States Navy ships are now operating in the Beirut area, including two big aircraft carriers which showed up yesterday.

More Planes at Adana

United States combat planes continued arriving at the Adana staging base in Southern Turkey. Fighters, fighter bombers and light bombers flew in for the composite striking force of 100-assorted types of planes assembling there with the paratroopers.

The British meanwhile were reinforcing their forces in the Mediterranean. The cruiser Cumberland arrived at Gibraltar. Informed sources said the Sussex regiment was aboard, bound for an "unknown destination."

An advance party of American paratroopers also arrived in Beirut to scout the territory patrolled by the Marines prior to relieving the leathernecks.

The 30-man group came aboard two Air Force transports from the Adana, Turkey, base where 2,000 troopers from Germany are awaiting Middle East duty. Col. Charles Pardiale, commander of the unit said he did not know when the 24th Division task force would be shifted from Adana to take over from the Marines.

D. C. Area Men Present

Commanding the Marine battalion which landed at Beirut today is Lt. Col. J. H. Brickley of Billings, Mont.

Four ships of Transport Amphibious Squadron 4, commanded by Capt. P. L. Wirtz of Alexandria, Va., and the USS Plymouth Rock LSD-29 of Transport Amphibious Squadron 6 carried out the landing.

Ships composing the landing forces are USS Mt. McKinley, Capt. F. J. Blouin, Whitinsville, Mass.; USS Fremont, Capt. P. S. Savidge, jr., Bethesda, Md.; USS Olstead, Capt. R. B. White, Washington, D. C.; USS Muliphen, Capt. G. S. Bullen, Shreveport, La., and USS Plymouth Rock, Capt. J. D. Lautaret, Norfolk, Va.

Jordan Welcomes British

The Marines and the British troops in Jordan meanwhile sat tight without firing a shot. The United States intervention aroused mounting opposition in the Lebanese Parliament, however.

The British paratroopers, sporting jaunty red berets, were welcomed by Jordanians who fear the pro-Nasser coup in Iraq might spread to Jordan. They blamed President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, the Middle East's prime exponent of Arab nationalism, for the return of foreign troops to their country.

The United States backed up the 2,000 British troopers with a flight of more than 50 Navy jets. The planes roared over the Jordan valley for more than an hour "to let it be known they were there," as a Pentagon spokesman put it.

Speaker Abdel Osseyran led the opposition in the Lebanese parliament to the American landing, charging the United States action infringed on the nation's independence and sovereigty. Mr. Osseyran said he planned a special session of parliament to consider complaints from normally pro-Western members against the United States intervention.

Could Embarras U. S.

Such a debate could seriously embarrass the United States, which said it sent in the Marines at the invitation of President Camille Chamoun to guard Lebanon's independence and safeguard United States interests.

Emile Bustani, a pro-Western deputy of the foreign affairs committee, said he could find only 26 members of the 66-man parliament who supported Mr. Chamoun's request for troops.

The arrival of the Marines put a temporary damper on the rebel fighting against Mr. Chamoun.

In London, Prime Minister Macmillan's Conservative government won approval from Parliament for sending British troops to Jordan. The vote was along strict party lines, 314-251.

Mr. Macmillan said he acted to head off a plot against Jordan's King Hussein but admitted, "Of course there are dangers." Aneurin Bevan, Labor Party foreign affairs spokesman, told the House of Commons, "The government may have taken a long step toward plunging this country into war."

Red Maneuvers Discounted

Soviet forces presumably were massing along the Turkish and Iranian borders for maneuvers which the Russians announced would start today. The Western governments most concerned took the official position that the maneuvers were an annual occurrence, and that this time the Russians were trying to use them for propaganda effect.

The Turks, closest at hand to the Soviet troops, were not alarmed. "We think these maneuvers are normal. We want to consider them normal," said Foreign Minister Fatin Rushtu Zorlu.

A British Foreign Office spokesman also said the Soviet maneuvers may well be normal for this time of year. A Pentagon spokesman in Washington said such military exercises are an annual affair and "the fact that they announced them is part of their propaganda."

1700 Marines To Leave Lebanon

Troop Withdrawal Set For Sept. 15

BEIRUT, Thursday, Sept. 11 (AP)—The U. S. military command announced today another battalion of Marines — 1,700 men — will be withdrawn from Lebanon Sept. 15.

This leaves about 3,000 Marines and soldiers left.

The first withdrawal came Aug. 14. About 1700 Marines left then.

The announcement of the Sept. 15 withdrawal, made by Gen. James B. Holloway, commander of American forces in Lebanon, came only hours after UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold opened talks with Lebanese leaders concerning Middle East peace.

(In Washington, the Defense Dept. said the troops will begin boarding ships on Sept. 15 and will sail directly for the United States on Sept. 19. It said they will arrive in East Coast ports in early October. This reinforced battalion and Amphibious Squadron 4, which is transporting it, were originally scheduled to return to the United States last May.

(The Pentagon said elements of the 6th Marine Regiment are embarking in ships of transport Amphibious Squadron 8 at Morehead City, N. C., today as rotational reliefs. This force numbering about 1900 men will sail as they are loaded and will serve afloat in the Mediterranean in the 6th Fleet.)

30m(9) 1958

Birmingham Marine Fatally Wounded In Okinawa, Pacific

The United States War Department, Washington, D. C., notified Mr. and Mrs. William Webb of 577 North 13th Avenue, Friday, September 26, that one of their three armed forces-connected sons, PFC Edward Webb, 18, United States Marine, recently died from gunshot wounds in the stomach while serving in the Pacific Area Command of Operations, U. S. Armed Forces.

PFC Webb was stationed at Camp Hanson, Inisland of Okinawa, at the time of his death.

A former student of Parker High School, PFC. Webb left the United States last June. He was serving his 16th month in the service when this tragedy occured.

According to the telegram received by the parents, Lt. General B. J. McCall, U. S. Marines commander, disclosed that "PFC. Webb died under undetermined circumstances."

The Webbs have two others sons in the service, Seaman William Webb, Jr., U. S. Navy, Formosa, South Pacific; and Roosevelt Webb, U. S. Marines, Parris Island, North Carolina.

The parents stated that they were going to reply to the War Department and have their son's remains shipped back to the States

PFC EDWARD WEBB

and Birmingham for funeral services and burial here.

Beside the parents and two service-connected brothers, PFC Webb is also survived by three sisters: Misses Clemmie Jean Webb, Mary Elizabeth Webb and Margaret Ann Webb; nine uncles and three aunts.

More Marines May Go Home

U. S. Reported Preparing To Take Another Unit Out Of Lebanon

By United Press International

BEIRUT, Aug. 16.—The United States is preparing to withdraw a second Marine battalion of 1,800 men from Lebanon, "probably within a week," an informed source said Saturday.

The withdrawal would leave Marine strength at less than half the original total. It would cut the number of United States troops in Lebanon — Marines, paratroopers and supply troops —to 10,700.

One Battalion Gone

Top strength of American forces landed in Lebanon was 14,300. The number was reduced when the Second Battalion of the Eighth Marine Regiment was withdrawn Thursday and Friday.

The second group of Marines to be pulled out was identified by the informed source as the First Battalion of the Second Marine Regiment, now holding a hill-top position above Antelia.

Adm. James Holloway, commander of the United States forces here, conferred for more than an hour Friday with Lebanese President-elect Gen. Fuad Shehab, the United States Embassy reported without revealing the subject of the discussion.

Solh Attacks UAR

Lebanese Premier Sami Solh renewed charges against the United Arab Republic Saturday. He said that UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser's main objective was to annex Lebanon to the territory he already controls.

Solh also attacked the United Nations observer team in Lebanon, saying its "inefficient observation" of the borders had "aggravated the situation not only in Lebanon but also encouraged aggression in Jordan and other Arab countries."

30m(9) 1958

Released by Rebels—A Marine and four sailors are shown following their release by rebels as they walk away from their helicopter at Guantananomo Naval Base after having been flown out of the mountains of Oriente Province in Cuba. Left to right: Robert Gerringer, Downingtown Pa.; Merritt Stuck, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Hannibal Holmes Jr., Richmond, Va., and Albert Matthews of New York City.—Wide World Photos

Associated Press Wirephoto

HUCKSTER ON BEACH . . . A Lebanese youngster offers to sell a melon to a United States Marine as the American stands guard on beach near Beirut.

DECORATED U. S. Marine Sgt. L. Roundtree dances with Swedish actress Anita Ekberg at the annual Marine Ball in the American Embassy in Rome, Italy. A few days previously, Anita made headlines by dancing a torrid cha-cha-cha at a raided party in Rome. UPI Telephoto

30m(10) 1958

Look What The Army Did To Him!

30m (10)

Major Douglass Hall, Army chaplain recently assigned to Fort Sheridan, Ill., has been given overseas duty in Paris. A former AFRO reporter, he has been decorated for service in Italy, Berlin, Paris, Okinawa and Korea. Wife Evelyn; Harriet, 6; Douglass, 10; Adrien, 3, and Karen, 10 months, have been accumulated since he worked for the AFRO before joining the army during World War II. The family, now living in Brooklyn, will join him in Paris next June.

Prominent Eastside Woman Receives High AMVET Award

Two Oklahoma Cityans, one an Eastside woman, received two of the highest awards bestowed by the national organization of the AMVETS at a special meeting of AMVETS Post 39, the youngest and fast growing AMVETS group in the state, held Sunday afternoon ,Feb. 16 at the new Post headquarters, northeast of the city.

They were Mrs. Edna R. Slaughter, northeast of the city, and Carlton Poling, county superintendent of schools and state commander of the American Veterans of World War II and Korea, AMVETS.

Cited for outstanding contributoins to the 3-month-old AMVETS Post 39, Mrs. Slaughter, an outstanding civic leader for years, received a certificate of merit, and Supt. Poling received the distinguished service award, the organizations highest award.

National Commander Stuart J. Satullo of Bayvillage, Ohio, winding up a brisk 5-day tour of the state, presented the awards. Satullo spent Saturday night and Sunday in Oklahoma City prior to leaving for Kansas where he will visit posts. Working directly from the AMVETS headquarters in Washington, D. C., Satullo spends 10 months of the year visiting the different veteran posts of the organization throughout the United States.

Commends Post 39

In his Sunday speech, Satullo commended the young local post for its advancement and cited them as the first Oklahoma post to organize an auxiliary.

According to the national chief, national AMVETS now is sponsoring 47 students in colleges and universities under its scholarship program for children of deceased and disabled veterans.

"We have over $75,000 in the program so far," he said, "and usually local posts also have helped the scholarship winners. They pay for everything from luggage to visits home. They really give the kids a sendoff."

"Heritage USA" is another project being sponsored by the AMVETS. It is an adult discussion group plan aimed at stimulating thought about the principles on which the country was founded.

Satullo said it is hoped that the present setup with AMVETS serving as group leaders would soon be tied in with colleges with professional men serving as leaders of the public discussion sessions.

The project resulted from the charges that men who succumb most to communist brainwashing techniques are those with little background in American history and philosophy of government.

An industrial aprpaiser, Satullo is the 13th commander of the youthful veterans organization which now numbers 130,000 members.

Sharing the platform with the national and state commanders was D r. Byron Biscoe, commander of Post 39. Biscoe along with other AMVETS and auxiliary members composed the welcoming committee for the guests and honorees.

Those composing the welcoming committee were: Mrs. Theodosia Lee Crawford, acting commander of the auxiliary; Mrs. Maggie Metoyer, acting adjutant of the auxiliary; Mrs. Lillie Booker, Mrs. Dorothy Young, Mrs. Berdie Orange and Mrs. Dorotha Lucas, auxiliary members; and T. J. Miles, Mr. Brookins and Mr. Thompson, Post 39 members.

30m(11) 1958

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Receives Cap And Pin

Mrs. Catherine McClendon of Petersburg, Va., recently received her cap, certificate and pin after completing a course of instruction at the USA Hospital, Fort Lee, as a staff aid.

Mrs. Russell G. Vermillion, chairman of the staff aides, is shown capping Mrs. McClendon.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Straight Out Of Alabama

31 Advertiser

An Iowa Editor Asked A Question Of The South Through The Advertiser And Went Sleepless Reading The Mountainous Response

Editor W. Earl Hall In The Mason City (Iowa) Globe Gazette

OUR mail from Alabama has been extremely heavy of late. The reading of it required a couple long evenings and the printing of it all would require most of one bulky issue of the newspaper over which I preside as editor.

This flurry of letters was prompted by the reproduction in *The Montgomery Advertiser*, one of the South's most respected newspapers, of an Earl Hall commentary titled: "A Start Has to Be Made." Your first guess would be correct. It was about public school desegregation. My piece closed on this note:

"Those who cling to a belief that our colored people are essentially inferior and must be restricted in their rights of citizenship are as tragically benighted, it seems to me, as those who sought to perpetuate human slavery in a day when human brotherhood had begun to wipe out the artificial barriers based on skin pigmentation."

EDITOR W. EARL HALL

In my prefatory remarks I tried to pay compliment to my good Southern friends who, almost to the man, disagree with me on this race question. I mentioned a couple of Alabamians by name, Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery and Grover Hall, editor of *The Montgomery Advertiser*.

Some of the writers in their letters to me expressed a hope that their communications would be published. Others enjoined me against publication, pointing out that their sole wish was to set me right with respect to the South and its race problem.

The literary style in a number of the letters could be described as something more than vigorous. But in the whole sheaf of communications, there wasn't one that could be called abusive, at least not abusive against me. None even called me a "damn Yankee."

FEEL STRONGLY ON THE SUBJECT

One thing is for sure: The white readers of *The Montgomery Advertiser* feel very deeply about this question. More than that, they do not regard it as any legitimate concern of a Northerner.

Because it would not be practicable to reproduce all of the letters, I have decided to dip into them in as disinterested and detached a way as I can for excerpts which will add up to a fair distillation of the broad case for segregation.

I start with one Clarence Byrd, listed on his stationery as recorder for the City of Opp, Ala. He is by far the most prolific of my new correspondents. He has surfeited me with letters, cartons of letters, newspaper clippings and, I think, at least a couple of pamphlets.

To lay the background for his case, Byrd recalls the South's poverty-stricken status after the War Between the States. After a long and difficult struggle, he states, "a great deal of progress toward affording educational opportunities and facilities for both races" has been made.

"It is obvious," the Alabamia city official writes, "that Negroes who have had the courage and determination to persevere have made and are making progress. They are to be commended."

With this he points to colored scientists, attorneys, physicians, and business men, all products of the South's "separate but equal" setup.

"And in the realm of education itself," Byrd pointed out in his courteously written letter, "many Negroes have persevered until they acquired degrees and have chosen the profession of teaching. They are compensated identical with white teachers."

"In Alabama," Byrd pointed out, "great sums have been and are being appropriated and spent to provide educational advantages for the Negro race. For example, Alabama contributes approximately $350,000 annually to Tuskegee Institute, a Negro school."

At this point the Opp, Ala., man invited my attention to some clippings bearing out his contention that there has been an honest effort to give meaning and reality to the phrase used in the famous Supreme Court opinion of 1896, "separate but equal."

WHAT THE WAR SETTLED

From this Byrd moved into a consideration of a question I had put to our mutual friend, Judge Walter B. Jones of Alabama, widely known in legal profession and as a writer on religious subjects.

My question to Judge Jones, and to more than a few others among my Southern friends, was: "Just exactly what was settled by the Civil War if not (1) the prior authority of federal government over state government when they are in conflict and (2) the freedom and equal citizenship of our Negroes?"

"Without hesitation," says Recorder Byrd in his letter to me, "I say that slavery is all wrong. It was wrong before the war."

"But," he quickly added, "I would respectfully ask *you* what individual right, including that of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, are the Negroes deprived of by providing them separate schools?"

"I would also remind you anew," he went on, "that the matter of school integration was ruled on by the Supreme Court judges in 1896, quite a few years subsequent to the Civil War when it was decreed that separate but equal schools met the requirement of the Constitution."

Why, Byrd wants to know, has the high tribunal reversed itself? President Eisenhower, he observes, has "suggested" if not "asserted outright" that he shares the Southern white view on this aspect of the matter.

Neither Clarence Byrd, the Opp city official, nor any of the others represented in the thick sheaf of letters before me will concede that the refusal of the South to accept school integration sterms from any contempt for "the law of the land."

THE COURT IN CONTEMTPT

To the contrary there's an assumption that it's the Supreme Court itself that is in contempt of the law of the land. Paragraph 2 of Article IV of the Constitution is cited, as follows:

"This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

It is upon this that Byrd bases his contention that the Supreme Court judges are not the ultimate determiners of what constitutes the law of the land.

With this premise as a springboard, it is both easy and logical for believers in segregation to conclude that management of schools is an inalienable right of the state and the community, that no interference from outside, particularly Washington, shall be tolerated.

From a number of my correspondents the Supreme Court gets a going over. Hugh Clayton, Democratic National Committeeman for Mississippi, calls my attention to the condemnation of that tribunal not so long ago by State Supreme Chief Justices meeting in Los Angeles.

The chief justice from my own state was one of the 36 who voted for the resolution which accuses the U.S. Supreme Court of having lost its sense of judicial restraint and becoming in effect a legislative body, according to my Mississippi lawyer friend.

Clayton and others mentioned the Gallup poll of a few weeks ago in which there was a showing that sentiment in the North is a long way from being solidly behind desegregation.

"Lawyers, forgetting the race problem," wrote the Mississippian, "are disturbed by this developed trend. When the court not only decided the Little Rock case but went on and declared future policy on issues not before it, it violated every procedure known to the judiciary.

Perhaps a score of the clippings

passed along by my correspondents had to do with instances in which Negroes had been subjected to discrimination or violence in some Yankee community. The moral repeatedly suggested, of course, is "You'd better clean up your own backyard before you start telling us what to do."

A SOUTHERN NORTHERNER

My longest single letter was from one Robert B. Skelton of Auburn, Ala., who identified himself as "a Northerner, born, raised and educated in Michigan who has spent about half the last 25 years in the Deep South."

His arguments follow pretty much along the line of those already cited from Mr. Byrd of the City of Opp. But his conclusion is worthy of reproduction. It follows:

"The issue is not segregation or integration. The issue is the survival of our representative, constitutional form of government. Segregation, with its emotional appeal, is being used by the totalitarians (self-style liberals)) as a smokescreen in their attempt to reduce government by the people to government of the people, in the way they think the people should be governed.

"The crucial lie is that of the 'oppression' of the colored by the whites. The white Southerner is no less humanitarian than the Northerners. This writer has seen no where else such sincere affection and cooperation between the races as exist in this part of the country.

"The few who leave this section do so for economic reasons and when the overwhelming majority remain in this land of 'oppression' with integrated paradise only a few hours away, doesn't your common sense whisper something to you?

"Do you wonder why it was a Southern colored person who attempted to do away with Martin Luther King? Don't you wonder why, if we may judge from the box count, the colored people voted for segregation in the recent Little Rock election?"

BULLS NOT KNIGHTS

And a final paragraph out of this letter from an ex-Michigan man now living in Auburn, Ala.:

"You fancy yourselves as knights on white chargers rescuing damsels in distress and righting wrongs. A more accurate description would be that of the bull in the china shop."

These are, I hope, representative samplings from the many letters elicited by a reproduction of my September commentary about segregation. One or two writers pictured Negroes as intellectually and morally only a step above the beasts of the field. Another one or two put full blame on the North (the New England states more specifically) for the institution of slavery and the present racial problem in the South.

These I passed over lightly on the theory that the South's case for continued segregation deserved a better representation. That has been my primary purpose in this commentary.

Newspaper Editors Afflicted With Gout And Anemia

They Are Tired And Unhappy, Their Pages Innocent Of The Fire And Vitality That Mark A Proud Craftsmanship, But Here And There Are Still To Be Found A Few With Kick

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[Following is the text of remarks of Grover C. Hall Jr., editor-in-chief of The Advertiser, before the North and South Carolina Press Associations last night in Asheville, N.C.]

Montgomery Advertiser

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, it certainly ought not to be difficult to establish how agreeable it is to be up here on this blue alp with you Carolina alpini. The fact is that I would have ascended even if your press associations had not cast a rope and hook down to me, because I had already arranged to vacation here. Moreover, your invitation allows my office to pay my vacation travel expenses. So I couldn't be much better off if I were a "poor government worker" and a pal of Mr. Goldfine.

Montgomery, Ala.

I wish to address myself to a more homely subject—editors and editorial pages. I might say that my qualifications for speaking on the effectiveness of editorial pages are substantial, for I'm fresh from an Alabama election in which thousands of competent Alabamians gave my paper and me full credit for destroying one candidate with a "kiss of death" and electing his opponent governor by opposing him. I'm sure that you Carolina editors have picked up similar certificates of merit.

KISSES FROM A RED HOT MAMA

I'm not sure my newspaper deserves this reputation for a kiss so powerful that it kills him upon whom it falls dead as a clay pigeon and elects him from whom it is withheld. After all, the ancient nickname for my newspaper is *Grandma*, and even granting that *Grandma* is a red hot mama, that's very powerful kissing. For example, 65% of the vote is in North Alabama where *Grandma* doesn't circulate.

Furthermore, *Grandma* put this same kiss of death upon candidates for lieutenant governor and attorney general and they survived to sweep the state, including Montgomery County.

But let 'em go on believing my paper has the sovereign power to defeat any candidate by endorsing him and to elect any candidate by telling the truth on him. Such absolute power perhaps will corrupt me absolutely. I might run for governor myself and insure my election by endorsing my opponent.

PREACHERS AND EDITORS

There is a rough analogy between the influence of the editorial page and the pulpit. The preacher, with his hand upon the word of God and a congregation drilled from infancy to submit to divine authority, exhorts his congregation on stealing, charity, vanity, adultery, liquor and perhaps the low neckline. The preacher's homilies, even when reinforced by the pillory or the stake, have never had more than partial influence. But it would be as foolish to deny the preacher's influence as it would be to assert that his divinely authoritative words control sinning.

Likewise a newspaper's influence is highly variable. Often people will concede the truth and logic of an editorial contention but nevertheless take a contrary position. For example, in Alabama every time Big Jam Folsom is reelected over the newspapers' dead body he does so by making outrageous Robin Hood promises to gut gotrocks.

Neither he nor his partisans ever grapple with our facts, they just suffocate us at the polls. Whereupon, in what is getting to be a ritual, my paper quotes this from the historian Gibbon—". . . The practice of superstition is so congenial to the multitude that, if they are forcibly awakened, they still regret the loss of their pleasing vision."

MISSING: EDITORS WITH STYLE

I don't see why there should be any mystery about the gout, anemia and dry heaves of so many editorial pages to any editor who seeks good editorial comment for reprinting or who has attended sessions of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. As a matter of fact, about 200 dailies and an untabulated number of weeklies have no editorial page at all, which is as anomalous as a falcon without talons.

What is chiefly missing is the old breed of writing newspaper editor—a stylish, magnetic, confident and versatile writing craftsman; writing editors who do not shrink from art for art's sake, who cherish brevity but have no fear of length, who are at once respectful and disrespectful, who employ wit as opposed to folksiness, who confidently write a nontopical essay when the sap is flowing that way, and who spurn formulas for so many precinct, city, county, state, national and international editorials each day.

In my judgment, there is not a single editor today who has the writing prowess of Hearst's angry man, Westbrook Pegler.

You remember what William Allen White wrote of Roosevelt the day after Roosevelt salivated Landon in 1936: "We who hate your gaudy guts, salute you!"

I doubt very much that there are a dozen editors of metropolitan papers today who would have written that line even if they had had the genius to conceive it.

Likewise *The New York Sun's* reluctant endorsement of Theodore Roosevelt. Here is the complete text of that endorsement: "Theodore—with all thy faults!"

CARTOONS BUT NOT EDITORIALS

I have the impression that editors today are much less interested in other editors than was the case in my father's time; and if editors aren't interested in other editors, we may be sure that the public isn't.

For example, *The New York Times* and *Washington Post* never reprint comment from other newspapers on the editorial page, which continence is all the more pointed since *The Times* systematically and profusely reproduces cartoons. Several years ago a *Washington Post* staff member told me that *The Post* subscribed to but three other newspapers.

One reason why there are not more master craftsmen among writing editors is that so many publishers no longer seek them out as precious stones. Few indeed are the publishers today who would exert themselves as Joseph Pulitzer did to discover, explore and engage the talents of an obscure editorial writer in Detroit—who presently emerged as the illustrious Frank I. Cobb of the old *New York World*.

The tendency nowadays is to fill a vacant editor's chair with some safe and sane managing editor, a competent news handler and type shoveler, but a man lacking the instinct, passion and flair for editorial comment.

It's remarkable that so many publishers are so passive or inert in acquiring the best editorial writing talent since the people's craving for comment, as for news, is almost biological, and it is a field in which the TV-radio dragon can't compete on even terms.

But the infirmities of many editorial pages are not the exclusive fault of obtuse publishers. Several times I have attended sessions of the American Society of Newspaper Editors with a certain prominent and sagacious North Carolina editor not unknown in Asheville; he has looked about at his colleagues and sourly observed, "Too many editors are tired and unhappy."

SOME STILL KICK

But, of course, all editors are not "tired and unhappy," nor is it any trouble to name some splendid writing newspaper editors who would have been influential, commanding figures in any era. I will name a few if it is well understood that my list is a random sampler with many conscious omissions and not an unabridged directory.

In Kansas I recently discovered by accident from my remoteness a writing editor who doubtless has regional prominence but has not had the national attention he deserves. This is Mark Clutter of *The Wichita Beacon*. Every aspect of his page informs me that he is a masterful editor.

Bob White of *The Mexico* [Mo.] *Ledger* is a mustang whose small paper has won more prizes than any paper I've ever heard of.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones of *The Tulsa Tribune* has a mouth like a barracudar and an editorial page to match. By the way, in recent years the languishing of the editorial page has been attested by the fact that the officers of the American Society of Editors have characteristically been managing editors or executive editor types, rather than the old editorial writing chief. Jones is the exception who served as president.

ECHOES ON THE PRAIRIE

I don't know much of the day-today performance of William R. Mathews of *The Tucson Star*, but you can hear his bellow resounding in the cactus. One of the exceptional younger editors, Raymond McConnell Jr. of the *Lincoln* [Neb.] *Journal* seems to have exiled himself from newspaper work in California.

For clarity, sanity and information on large issues, turn confidently to the page of Lauren Soth of *The Des Moines Register*. The excellence of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* are so celebrated, both naturally and synthetically, that comment needn't exceed affirmation. Among its weaknesses are self-consciousness about its glorified if not canonized "liberal" tradition. It is brilliant, impetuous and agitated. It would be a marriage made in heaven if the *Post-Dispatch* hired Joseph Alsop as editor. Even so none of us would like to think about American journalism bereft of the *Post-Dispatch*.

George Chaplin of *The New Orleans Item* presides over an alert, thrusting page. Don Ewing of *The Shreveport Times* swings a formidable club in behalf of his dogmas and never tires. Jim Clendinen of *The Tampa Tribune* is energetic and effective.

A CHICAGO WETBACK

In speaking of John S. Knight, I don't know what paper to bracket him with. I think I've heard Tom Waring mumble something or other about Knight writing the same editorial for use in the Chicago, Akron, Detroit, Miami and Charlotte papers. Perhaps I can keep the peace with Tom without sacrifice of accuracy by referring to the new owner of *The Charlotte Observer* as a Chicago wetback.

At any rate, I dote on Mr. Knight's *Chicago Daily News* as one of the two or three most readable newspapers in the country.

It is gratifying to see an austere, somewhat pompous press magnifico like Knight with a talent and passion for both reporting and editorial writing.

DON'T SNIVEL AT THE TRIBUNE

If you don't read *Chicago Tribune* editorials, or if you snivel just because they appear in *The Tribune*, you're gypping yourself. It is one of the least inhibited pages—vivid, savage, vulgar, virile and magnificently independent. *The Tribune* has its prejudices and dogmas, and even though they may represent the mortmain of Col. McCormick, it speaks to them with distinction. Sometimes it does sound like Donald Duck likkered up in Dogpatch kickapoo juice, but it's worth 20 of those fat old dowagers elsewhere whose only talent is for being decorous.

The New York Herald Tribune is a phenomenon in that its excellence is undisputed but nobody knows whether it's going to live or be sold to "Jock" Whitney. In the respect that even its competitors cherish it and fret over its survival, *The Herald Tribune* is like the august *New York World*. Young Oged Reid, who reminds you of Teddy Roosevelt in his young days as New York police commissioner, deserves credit for revitalizing the paper.

A GOOD, GRAY MESS

The editorial page of *The New York Times* is just a potted palm in the production of the news columns. I understand that members of *The Times'* staff do not read its editorials anymore than its comic strips. Turner Catledge has improved the news writing some, but it's on the editorial page that some reformer could have his finest hour. I have one editorial writer whose doodling takes the form of putting a red grease pencil to the mixed metaphors in *Times* editorials. You'd be astonished at the bloody mess he makes.

That humorless scold, James Wechsler of *The New York Post*, made this statement in writing last year: "There are only a handful of newspapers in America on which liberal newspapermen could hold a policy-making position without selling their souls." But before Wechsler chokes on his self-righteousness, I want to say that he is an exceptionally able and versatile editor whose editorials have wallop.

Your fellow North Carolinian, Vermont Royster of *The Wall Street Journal*, writes nothing but tart, logical editorials of force and distinction.

Alicia Patterson of *Newsday*, like Nelson Poynter of *The St. Petersburg Times*, is more a master of news column technique than the editorial page.

EXPORTERS OF SKILL

There is a rather shocking contradiction encountered by those who read Hodding Carter in *The Delta Democrat Times*. Day by day the editorials are thin, commonplace and sometimes banal. They would never be noticed or remarked if they did not bear the Hodding Carter imprimatur. The contradiction is that Carter is an adroit craftsman, a stout and gifted man who can write with skill on a wide variety of subjects. I suppose the explanation of this mediocrity is that Carter's large talents are diverted to other writing pursuits.

Ralph McGill of *The Atlanta Constitution* and Harry Ashmore of *The Arkansas Gazette* are superlatively equipped newspapermen. I certainly could not mention *The Gazette* without saying that I believe that a finer, more devoted man was never publisher of a paper than J. N. Heiskell. I think he allowed *The Gazette* to make a truly organic error in the Little Rock storm but I never doubted his sincerity. It is not in Mr. Heiskell to do bumps and grinds for patrons in other regions.

FOURTH BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

The Washington Post I consider the most pretentious newspaper in America. It gets that way by forming a quadrangle with the White House, the Capitol and the Supreme Court building.

It's as if *The Post* believes there are four coordinate branches of government—the executive, legislative, judicial and Eugene Meyer. The immediate and intimate contacts with the high and mighty would induce this subjectiveness in anybody I suppose, although *The Evening Star*, less of a parvenu, seems to be content with the three constitutional arms of government.

I have more respect for *The Star* and the *Baltimore Sun* papers but there is not the slightest doubt of *The Post's* brilliance and powerful influence on the federal government. I seek it out myself on complex subjects and am often much influenced by it.

KILPATRICK'S RISING STAR

Virginius Dabney of *The Richmond Times-Dispatch* I account the most distinguished of Southern editors. But the coming Boston Strong Boy is James Jackson Kilpatrick of *The Richmond News Leader*.

Kilpatrick is heavily endowed on all sides. At age 38, he has phenomenal energy, has read three books to one for most editors, he is ingenious with makeup, his writing has rhythm and pace and takes in an uncommon diversity of subjects.

Among the young stars of Southern journalism who stencil themselves with the "liberal" label, and I believe consider it some sort of sanctification, are Creed Black of *The Nashville Tennessean* and "Pete" McKnight of *The Charlotte Observer*. They are able men and certain to be among those dominating the next two decades of Southern journalism.

The Louisville Times and *Courier-Journal* maintain waspish, spirited and highly informed pages. Possibly the strongest writer in the building is Mark Ethridge, who doesn't write much because he's publisher.

TO KNOW IS TO RESPECT

Tom Waring of *The News and Courier* is worthy of his tradition of grim independence and tireless persistence. He makes a fine symbol of deviltry for the naive yankee press, which believes that he is leading up to a campaign for nullifying the Emancipation Proclamation.

I don't suppose anybody in our calling ever had more rump-over-tea kettle fun out of a typewriter than the antic Jonathan Daniels of *The Raleigh News & Observer*. He is one of the dwindling number of Southern editors who boasts that he is not independent. By which I mean he is a yellow dog Democrat and acknowledges that he runs a Democratic paper organ. His page suffers from precisely the same thing as Hodding Carter's and the contradiction is the same because Daniels obviously is a highly endowed writer.

BACK TO THE LAST

Finally, let me praise the work of a North Carolina editor who is not even an editor today. This I may confidently do by judging the future by the past. Which is to say that Don Shoemaker, formerly the editor of *The Asheville Citizen*, has been repatriated from the Ford Foundation into the newspaper field by a knowing publisher, and assumes the editorship of *The Miami Herald* on Aug. 1. Shoemaker, you might say, is that rare cobbler who returns to his last, and his return will be a booster shot for Southern journalism.

Now in conclusion, a quoted description of a giant editor, one who to me is perhaps the most magnetic of all. It tells a lot about the nature of a powerful editor. Here are the words with which Walt Whitman described Charles A. Dana of *The New York Sun:*

"A straight, trim-built, prompt, vigorous man, well dressed with strong brown hair, beard and moustache, and a quick, watchful eye. He steps alertly by, watching everybody . . . a man of rough, strong intellect, tremendous prejudices fully relied on, and excellent intentions."

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ADVERTISER

Eddins Protests Hare Adjustment

By Bob Ingram

EDWARD OSWELL EDDINS, Marengo's massive state senator, is seeing red these days over a recent decision of the State Board of Adjustment.

Big Ed, and he's called that for good reason, is enraged by an award of $8,298 by the board to the Judiciary Advisory Council.

INGRAM

He is so mad, in fact, that he has indicated he is prepared to demand the supreme legislative penalty for the board—abolition.

Developments leading up to the $8,298 grant to the Judiciary Advisory Council are these:

In 1955 the Legislature created the council to make a study of a suggested reform of Alabama's judicial system. An appropriation of $35,000 was made to carry out this project.

The council began its work but it soon became apparent that the project was so involved that the $35,000 would not be sufficient. The Legislature, never a body to let one of its own creatures suffer for want, obligingly appropriated an additional $35,000 to the council, better known as the Hare Committee (Rep. Nick Hare of Monroeville was chairman.)

Out Of Pocket

WHEN THIS second grant ran out Hare was too near completion of his work and too much of a crusader to apply the brakes. He kept on working and the bills continued to mount. When the work was finally completed Hare realized that the last $8,298 spent had come from his own pocket.

Had the judicial reform bill been enacted it is quite likely the question of money would never have come up. But the legislation was killed in the Senate, amid cries of race-mixing, integration and mongrelization.

It was then that some of Hare's sympathetic colleagues in the House offered a resolution authorizing the payment of the debts incurred by the Hare Committee above and beyond the $70,000 appropriated.

Eddins bellowed like a bull. He insisted, and correctly so, that state departments were prohibited by law from spending more than their appropriation. He reasoned that legislative committees should do likewise. Eddins' arguments were not only reasonable, they were also effective. The resolution never got to first base and Hare returned to Monroeville well aware that months of work and a goodly part of his bank account had been wasted.

Months later Hare turned to the Board of Adjustment for relief. He got it May 28 when the $8,298 award was made.

The Board's Job

IT SHOULD be explained here just what the Board of Adjustment is.

The board is made up of four members — the state treasurer, auditor, secretary of state and finance director.

It is sort of a welfare agency authorized to give financial relief to persons injured by the state but who are prohibited by the constitution from suing the state.

Generally claims made to the board stem from accidents involving state property and equipment — a child run over by a state car, an accident involving state equipment, a prison guard injured in line of duty, etc.

(A man once made a claim for damages caused to his automobile when a deer ran into the vehicle while he was driving through a state park. No payment was made.)

Sen Eddins concedes that a Board of Adjustment or some similar board is desirable, but one which the Legislature can supervise more closely. And he insists that the award to the Judiciary Council went far beyond the authority of the Board of Adjustment.

"All they did was take upon themselves to appropriate $8,298 of the Legislature's money after the Legislature had said very plainly that it did not want the money appropriated," Eddins said. "If the board can do this legally then there is no such thing as a closed appropriation. Something needs to be done about this and I have an idea something will be done."

Among The Souvenirs

WORK HAS already begun on what will be the most elaborate and colorful inauguration souvenir program ever published in Alabama.

Tentative plans call for a slick-finished magazine with a minimum of 100 pages and perhaps as many as 150 pages, depending on the advertising.

The program, which has the official blessing and approval of Gov.-nominate John Patterson, is being prepared by the Thomas M. Owen Co., Inc., offices in the Walter Bragg Smith building.

Owen, publisher of Fad magazine and an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature in Elmore County in May, received Patterson's okay because he was quicker on the trigger than his competitors.

He had drawn up an outline for such a program long before the election. Once the votes were counted he inserted the proper name on the cover and marched to Patterson's office.

Owen was not particularly handicapped by the fact that his business partner is State Rep. Walter Emmet Perry Jr. of Birmingham, one of the Patterson people from way back.

If Owen does the job he proposes the brochure will be an invaluable reference book. His plans now call for photographs and biographical sketches of all state elected officials, Patterson's new cabinet, and all 141 members of the Legislature.

In addition the magazine will have sections devoted to industry, agriculture, Port of Mobile, inauguration parade and county governments.

Owen originally planned to print 10,000 copies for distribution, but he has already revised the figure upward. The programs will not be sold but will be given away on a limited distribution basis.

Financing the work will be the advertisers, not many of whom will be hard to sell. It will be a good way to get off on the right foot with the new governor.

Out Of The Running

IT MUST HAVE been with red faces that the Milk Control Board did an about face last week and decided not to put their executive secretary under the Merit System.

The occupant of that seat, Walter F. (for Folsom) Whittaker had lobbied for a bill last summer to put him under the Merit System. For one thing it would have given him a pay raise from $7,200 to $8,100. And for another it would have made his job more secure.

But the bill never passed. Recently the Milk Board, at W. Folsom's insistence, agreed to make the change itself. The Personnel Board went along and an examination was assembled to allow Whittaker and other candidates to make their bid for the job.

The exams were given; the papers graded and Whittaker, despite the advantage of on-the-job training, finished far down the list. So far down, in fact, that he couldn't be considered for the job.

Whittaker, realizing that he had almost talked himself out of a job started talking again. The Milk Board reversed itself and decided Whittaker shouldn't be under the Merit System after all. Besides, he didn't want that $8,100 a year anyhow.

Home James

FOR THREE years and six months W. LaRue Horn was the only member of Gov. James E. Folsom's cabinet who had his own chauffeur. James Bell, a Negro supposedly on the payroll as a custodial worker. But for $210 a month he did little other than drive Horn to and from work.

When Horn resigned recently to duck into the Merit System before the Patterson axe falls, interest centered on what fate would befall Bell. Nothing befell.

Bell is doing just what he has been doing — chauffering Horn. To make it as legal as possible, Bell has been transferred from the Commissioner's Office payroll to that of the ad valorem tax division, where Horn is now assigned.

Horn, the only cabinet member to have a chauffer, is now the only state employe to have one.

Alabama Editors Are Saying

The People's Choice

The Lauderdale Journal

NORTHERN papers call it demagoguery; we call it aligning with the wishes and customs of the people, that brought Gov. Faubus such an overwhelming victory last week.

Logical Revenue Source

Birmingham Post-Herald

THE Alabama Education Commission has put its finger on a ready and logical source of additional revenue for our schools.

In a report this week to the commission's finance study committee Pierce Culver, chief of the State Ad Valorem Tax Division, estimated that uniform ad valorem assessments of 30% would bring into the state treasury approximately $19,000,000. Of that sum about $10,000,000 would go directly to the schools.

Ad valorem assessments throughout the state today range as low as 14% in some counties despite the legal requirement of 60% of actual value. In no county the committee was told are ad valorem assessments as high as 30% of actual value.

Since the schools must have more money, if educational standards in the state are to hold their own, it seems to us that the first money should come from honest equalization of assessments throughout the state. When this is done and every property owner is carrying his fair share of the burden there should be less resistance to efforts to find the additional funds needed.

Patterson And Press

Lee County Bulletin

THE BULLETIN is as zealous as anyone in its dedication to the ideal of freedom of information. We find ourselves, however, completely out of harmony with the suggestion that has been advanced in some quarters that Alabama's governor-nominate is trying to keep the public in the dark about his plans. Mr. Patterson has the right to disclose names of new cabinet members when and as he pleases. We see no violation of free press or any other principle in that.

As a matter of fact, we tend to like the maner in which our next governor is proceeding. He need not be hurried into deciding or announcing any appointment. We all will know his plans soon enough. In the meantime, he ought to be able to go ahead with his talks with prospective appointees and legislators without being hounded to report a summary of each day's conferences.

Having stated our position on that matter, we must admit to a hankering to chide our next governor about his $75 per month old age pensions. But we feel constrained to wait until he has a chance to deliver on that promise.

Faubus In Alabama

The Selma Times-Journal

DALLAS County Senator Walter C. Givhan, who is serving as temporary chairman of the Alabama Citizens Council, has invited Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus, recently renominated to an almost unprecedented third term, to speak before a statewide gathering of the council here in September.

Senator Givhan, who also is lifetime president of the Dallas County Farm Bureau, is planning in terms for Gov. Faubus' appearance to include an old-time Black Belt barbecue and a turnout of 5,000 people for his address.

In view of the facts, these plans do not seem to be over-ambitious.

Gov. Faubus, by using the Arkansas National Guard to prevent court-ordered integration of Central High School at Little Rock, made himself a national figure, to whom real Southerners have given their allegiance.

In addition, Gov. Faubus is an accomplished orator, who is worth going miles to hear.

The scene thus set up by Senator Givhan should serve as a public expression of opinion on the course followed by Gov. Faubus. If that proves to be the case, Memorial Stadium will be packed to the rafters when the Arkansas governor speaks.

A Day At The Gulf

The Clarke County Democrat

WE HAVE spent the past several days at Gulf Shores and right at this time can think of nothing better about which to write than the state's wonderful playground in South Baldwin and Mobile counties.

When one goes on vacation he is usually seeking rest and recreation. For this type of vacation we usually go either to the mountains or to the seacost. Until recently the mountains have had the advantage of being the cooler, but with the advent of almost universal air conditioning, this advantage is lost.

If one will forget that there are fish in the Gulf, give up any idea of trying to catch them, and hole up during the hot part of the day in an air-conditioned room with a good magazine or book, while in the early mornings and late afternoons he lets the waves from the Gulf buffet him about a bit, he will find the rest and relaxation that his body needs and will return home feeling rested and ready to go again.

Newspapers Advertise

The Florence Times

ELSEWHERE in today's issues of *The Florence Times* and *The Tri-Cities Daily* appears an advertisement, also appearing in *The Washington Post* and many other Tennessee Valley newspapers, urging passage of the long-sought TVA self-financing bill.

The ppublication of this ad in *The Washington Post* has been made possible by the 82 newspapers whose signatures appear at the bottom of it. This represents the first time in the long history of the Tennessee Valley that practically all of its newspapers, of varying policies and political beliefs, have cooperated in backing a measure affecting the TVA or any other public issue.

Quiet But Staunch

The Opp News

THE death a few days ago of Ben S. Woodham, editor and publisher of *The Florala News* caused a great deal of sadness throughout this section. Ben Woodham was young in age but old in wisdom, knowledge and experience. He was a quiet man and an unassuming one. He loved flowers and spent long happy hours in his yard. His easy manner often belied his staunch character for nothing could deter him from the path which he considered right. He carefully weighed each problem before making his decision; and yet, in the few times he erred he was the first to recognize it and openly changed his opinion.

Ben Woodham did not work alone at the helm of *The Florala News* during these years. His wife, Lucille, and his son, Larry, have stood beside him working as selflessly as he. They will carry on as he would want them to and they will continue to make the newspaper a better one as time passes on.

Soapy Won't Make It

The Huntsville Times

GOV. G. MENNEN (SOAPY) WILLIAMS has won Democratic nomination for a sixth two-year term as Michigan's chief executive.

He'll probably sweep to victory, too, in November over his Republican opponent.

But that will be as far as he will ever get up the political ladder. His aim is the White House, but he will never get there by vote of the American people.

He's an engaging popular figure, will always poll a lot of votes as the darling of left wing labor union forces, but as head man on a national Democratic ticket, his name's mud. He will receive a lot of mention, but that's as far as he will ever reach. He can win in Michigan, but never in the nation.

31 1958 ADVERTISER

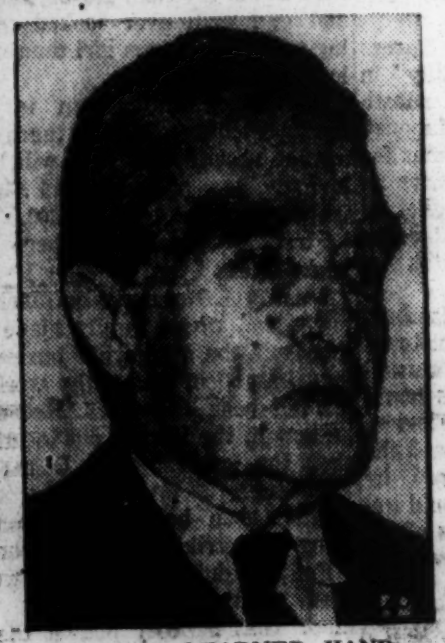
Supreme Court: A Third Legislature

Judge Learned Hand's Views Lend Support To The Argument That Recent High Court Rulings Exceeded Authority

From The Wa

IT HAS been a long time since so many decisions of the Supreme Court have aroused so much audible public dissent and controversy.

Most people probably feel that where there is a written constitution there must be an Interpreter and that the Supreme Court is best qualified for this role. What has caused dissatisfaction at certain times in the past and what is causing dissatisfaction today is the impression that the Supreme Court is going beyond



JUDGE LEARNED HAND

its proper function of interpreter of the law as it is written. It is alleged that the court is assuming the role of a board of censors, issuing decisions based not on clear points of law but on what the justices, or a majority of them, think the law ought to be.

In its most famous and controversial ruling of the 50s, outlawing racially separated schools, the court substituted its judgment for that of many state legislatures and also for that of Congress, which never enacted legislation affirming that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution implied and required nonsegregated schools. Indeed, at the time when this amendment was passed, many Northern states maintained separate schools.

The court has also interposed its judgment against that of various state and municipal authorities with regard to the right of the latter to enact measures against communist activity, and to regard such activity as a disqualification for practicing law or teaching in public institutions. In at least one case it overruled the discretionary right of the secretary of state to dismiss one of his subordinates who had figured in incidents with a pronounced security angle. All in all, the Supreme Court has been covering a wide expanse of territory, a wider expanse, in the opinion of its critics, than precedent and constitutional equilibrium prescribe.

A SYMPTOM of the dissatisfaction is a bill introduced by Senator Jenner, Republican of Indiana, which would strip the court of appellate jurisdiction in cases affecting the practices of any congressional committee; any security action by the executive carrying out a law of Congress; any state law dealing with subversion; any school board action on subversion; any state regulation concerning admission to the bar.

The Jenner proposal has been widely attacked on the ground that, like the Roosevelt court-packing scheme, it would upset the balance of power vested by the Constitution in three coequal branches of the government. Critics of the court accuse that body of having itself upset the balance by stretching its authority beyond proper limits and usurping functions of Congress and of the state legislatures. The Constitution provides that "the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

All this discussion lends unusual topical interest to three lecutres on the Bill of Rights, recently delivered at the Harvard Law School by one of America's most distinguished senior jurists, Judge Learned Hand. Although in theory Supreme Court decisions are supposed to come from an impartial Olympus, in practice they have reflected the political issues and disputes of their time and to some extent are personal sympathies of the justices, who are, after all, mortal men.

In general it has been liberals, using the word in its special American leftwing sense, who have been enthusiastic about the decisions of the court headed by Chief Justice Warren and conservatives who have been critical. This is a reversal of earlier situations when it was the orators of the left who stormed against the court as "nine old men," bent on thwarting the will of the people in the interest of property rights.

JUDGE HAND has usualy been counted in the liberal camp; but some of the comments in his recent Harvard lectures give the impression of disapproving too wide an assumption of power by this highest judicial body. Discussing the segregation cases, he asks whether the court meant to overrule the legislative judgment of states by its own reappraisal of the relative values at stake.

Judge Hand repeatedly returns in his lectures to the key problem of the court's proper authority. Should it confine itself to establishing what is the law of the land, or should it as "a third legislative chamber," in Judge Hand's phrase, try to prescribe what that law should be? Judge Hand clearly favors the first conception of the court's proper function.

Here are some of his more significant comments on this issue, which has probably involved the court in more controversies than anything in its history:

"The authority of courts to annual statutes (and a fortiori acts of the executive) may, and indeed must be inferred, although it is nowhere expressed; for without it we should have to refer all disputes between the 'departments' and states to popular decision, patently an impractical means of relief, whatever Thomas Jefferson may have thought.

"However, this power should be confined to cases when the statute or order was outside the grant of power to the grantee, and should not include a review of how the power has been exercised . . . For a judge to serve as communal mentor appears to me a very dubious addition to his duties and one apt to interfere with their proper discharge . . . Moreover, it certainly does not accord with the underlying presuppositions of popular government to vest in a chamber, unaccountable to anyone but itself, the power to suppress social experiments which it does not approve."

Judge Hand has furnished arguments, expressed in scholarly legal terminology, to those who believe, or instinctively feel, that the Supreme Court has exceeded its proper scope in some recent cases by assuming the functions of a "third legislative chamber."

And Reform They Did

From The Birmingham News

TOURISTS passing along U.S. Highway 17 in Pickens County often wonder how Reform got its name. It happened in an odd sort of way.

About 1819, an eccentric Methodist missionary named Lorenzo Dow attempted to hold a religious revival in a rough settlement consisting of "shotgun" shanties here. The people were not religious-minded and gave the parson very little encouragement. Parson Dow closed his revival in disgust, saddled and mounted his horse. As he was riding away, a native called after him: "Parson, we haven't named our town yet. What would you suggest?"

"Reform!" the minister shouted and rode away disgusted. The name stuck.

However, since that time the town has indeed reformed, and is one of the most progressive, civic-minded and religious little towns in West Alabama.

Reform has 2,000 people, half that many dogs, four churches, a high school that always has a winning football team, a National Guard armory and a hospital. But, mostly Reform is a quiet, friendly little town where everybody calls each other by their first name.

If Parson Dow could return to Reform today and see the four beautiful churches, no doubt he would be convinced the residents here followed his advice to the letter and "reformed."

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Wallace The Man

The Albertville Herald

WE ARE convinced beyond any reasonable doubt that Judge George C. Wallace is ideally qualified to serve as our governor by training, experience and character.

◆

Patterson: 'Outside Agitator'

The Tuskegee News

THE current campaign for governor, despite the large number of hopefuls, has been relatively free of the more slimy type of mud-slinging, for which the voters can be thankful.

But in the last week or so a glaring case of misrepresentation has been spread rather widely over the state by one candidate. Since it concerns Tuskegee, it seems fitting that this paper take note of it and do all that is possible to set the record straight.

In advertising matter for Patterson it is being contended that Tuskegee merchants are grateful to the attorney general for his 'legal' maneuvers in connection with the boycott of local merchants. To persons in other parts of the state, this may seem a logical contention.

But the facts of the case are entirely at a variance with this claim. Tuskegee merchants, at least the vast majority of them, feel that the situation here would have been much less serious if the attorney general had never intervened. Some, in fact, have openly labeled him an "outside agitator," a designation that has a most unpleasant meaning here in Tuskegee.

As an example of how the merchants feel, they were almost unanimous in requesting him not to go before the recent grand jury with his testimony in an alleged perjury case. The attorney general sent his assistants around town a few days before the grand jury met to query merchants, and all, or nearly all, requested that the matter be disregarded. The attorney general (many believe with an eye to the publicity the case brought him (insisted on presenting his evidence and the grand jury saw fit to ignore it. It was widely reported at the time that the grand jury was almost in the mood to censure the attorney general for the flimsy nature of his case.

Patterson is claiming, at least by inference, that he has been a big help to Tuskegee merchants. But the merchants here are hoping that they do not receive any more of his brand of assistance.

◆

Wallace And Others

Union Springs Herald

THE HERALD has endorsed George Wallace for governor, and the following candidates in other fields:

Sam Engelhardt, lieutenant governor.

Red Bamberg, commissioner of agriculture.

Ike J. Browder, state superintendent of education.

◆

Browder Well Qualified

Birmingham Post-Herald

NO MAN who, within our memory, has been available for the office of state superintendent of education has been better qualified for that important post than I. J. Browder, one of three candidates in the present race.

A graduate of the University of Alabama with three summers of graduate work there in education administration, Mr. Browder has also the background of work in administration both at Columbia University and the University of Pittsburgh.

As a teacher his experience has ranged from that of a one-teacher school to the university level. For a number of years he was director of the University Center in Birmingham and since 1951 has been superintendent of the city school system of Gadsden. He served one term in the Alabama Senate and for six years served with distinction as state personnel director at the time Alabama merit system was being installed.

In addition to Mr. Browder's experience as a teacher and school administrator he has been an active and effective civic leader in every community in which he has lived.

He knows from first hand experience the problems of the teacher, the student, the educational administrator and the schools. He is acquainted with the strengths and weaknesses of our educational system. With such a background he can hardly fail to make an outstanding state superintendent.

What They're Saying About Faubus,

The Minneapolis Tribune

DOES demagoguery pay? The answer from Arkansas, in the case of Orval Faubus, is eloquently clear. It pays not merely well but handsomely.

The Christian Science Monitor

STATED almost oversimply, the factors behind Gov. Faubus' renomination are these:

1. The almost universal reluctance of the white South to face a sweeping social change that challenges long-established attitudes. This reluctance ranges from intense hostility to nostalgic resignation to changing times. This blurs reasoned realism and moral repugnance to violence. Gov. Faubus, with a politician's intuition, exploited this latent aversion and succeeded on confusing the issues beyond belief.

2. The emotional vestiges of "Reconstruction days"—the passionate reaction to "federal bayonets in the South." Whether one could now say with confidence that federal marshals in civilian clothes would have been less provocative and equally effective in upholding the authority of the courts and of the Constitution is quite a question. The emotion was there, and Gov. Faubus played upon it to the utmost.

First among the losses to the nation in Gov. Faubus' victory must be placed the encouragement it gives to those who would turn back the clock by threat of violence. First among its lessons should be that the President has resources in his own and others' leadership upon which he should call lest he be forced to send in troops again.

◆

The Washington Post

GOV. FAUBUS knows very well that he himself made federal intervention unavoidable at Little Rock. He knows, too, that the use of bayonets there, while horrifying, was made necessary by the mob violence he incited.

Nevertheless, he is probably right in attributing his triumph to a condemnation of this federal action by the people of Arkansas. He ought to know about this; he planned it. The whole of his campaign for renomination was a demagogic incitement of local feelings against the United States and the democratic concept of racial equality.

Faubus succeeded in this demagogy in part because of the lack of federal leadership to awaken the people of Arkansas, or of the South generally, to the real issues involved. The President of the United States has never spoken out in support of the moral imperatives behind the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. He has done little to rally moderate Southerners to the defense of law and order or to evoke their national allegiance.

It is true that he acted with vigor and decision in the Little Rock crisis—but only after that crisis had been allowed to develop in part at least through lack of leadership. And since then Faubus has been left a free field to exploit latent sectionalism and racism and bigotry. If his noisome nonsense is not effectively countered, it will spread its poison throughout the South.

Faubus' renomination in the circumstances was a foregone conclusion. The Arkansas electorate has spoken; and the calm acceptance of its mandate by the rest of the nation is, in a sense, a testimonial to the vitality of the democratic process. There are not so many countries in the world today where an avowed opponent of national authority could be elected to an important local office and allowed to assume it without forceful interference by the national government.

Albert Boutwell: Sound Without Fury

By Bob Ingram

IN THE SPRING of 1946, while a couple of servicemen cooled their heels in an outer office, President Truman interrupted his crowded White House schedule to confer with an obscure Birmingham attorney whose only claim to fame was that he was a candidate for the Alabama State Senate.

INGRAM

The two GIs—a soldier named Eisenhower and a sailor named Nimitz—probably never knew who the upstart was who dared make them wait. His name was Albert Boutwell, then making his first race for public office and today a strong contender for lieutenant governor.

Boutwell's brief meeting with the President was a remarkable piece of political strategy, typical of the masterminding he had employed 20 years earlier when he became the student political boss of the University of Alabama.

In that spring 12 years ago, Boutwell was in a hot race for the Senate, and one of his opponents had scored well, winning Alabama's congressional delegation urging their support in easing Birmingham's housing shortage.

Boutwell had to recoup, and he had to move quickly. With the congressman already spoken for, he had no place to go but to the top. This he did, with the assistance of a friend who gave him his entre into the White House by inviting him to attend a presentation of the Medal of Honor to an Alabama war hero.

Conference At The Summit

ONCE THE ceremony was over, Boutwell brashly buttonholed the President, while Eisenhower and Nimitz watched impatiently.

While Truman could do little to solve housing problems in Birmingham, the mere fact that Boutwell had discussed the matter with the President had a profound impact on the Jefferson electorate. The tide turned and Boutwell swept to victory.

Anyone familiar with Boutwell's previous political maneuvers should not have been surprised by the White House episode. As far back as 1927, while a student at the University of Alabama, "Honest Abe" Boutwell" was a political wheel.

BOUTWELL

The political machine he headed on the campus ran roughshod over the previously invincible fraternity machine, and in his senior year Boutwell was not only elected president of the Student Council, but 12 members of his 13-man slate were also elected.

It was here on the campus that a freshman named Jim Folsom, better known in those days as "Rat Legs," was heard frequently to suggest that "we common folks are gonna elect 'Honest Abe' guvnah of this state one of these days."

Such an observation from Rat Legs usually brought an amen from two other Boutwell boosters — "Rat" (Ed E.) Reid and "Ham Sandwich" (Phil) Hamm.

Obviously the wires got crossed in later years, as it was "Rat Legs" who was elected governor, not once but twice. Boutwell contented himself with three terms in the Senate, and now he seeks a promotion to the seat of presiding officer of that assembly.

As Imperial Jefferson's delegate to the Senate, Boutwell has been frequently pictured as a got-rock, big-city corporation lawyer borned with a silver spoon in his mouth. Nothing could be further from fact.

Financially, Boutwell is what might be described as "well off" but he is by no means a wealthy man. He hopes to have his home paid for in 10 years. His law practice is almost exclusively individual, the only corporation he represents being a small, family-owned firm.

A Spoonless Native Of Montgomery

AND THERE were no silver spoons around when Boutwell was born 53 years ago, not in Birmingham, but at 801 S. Hull St. in Montgomery. Albert was the descendant of a long line of Montgomerians. His grandparents, maternally and paternally, were Montgomery natives.

Mrs. Fanny Boutwell, his grandmother, was one of the stalwarts of the old Perry St. Methodist Church. She is remembered by old timers as one of those all-too-rare women who frequently sacrificed in supporting her church.

Albert moved to Greenville at an early age after his father was forced to give up his long-time employment at Montgomery Fair due to ill health.

Boutwell's political successes during the past 12 years have not come easy. On two occasions in campaigns for the Senate he has had to contend with opposition from his college crony, Jim Folsom, as well as strong opponents.

Folsom and Boutwell have collided on a number of other issues and in every instance Boutwell was triumphant.

Boutwell would probably not win many popularity contests in the Senate, but certainly no member is more respected or feared. He is a pastmaster at lightning-quick maneuvering on the Senate floor, often leaving his opponents gasping in dismay and envy.

Serving as a self-appointed watchdog of the state treasury, Boutwell has become perhaps the best informed man in Alabama on state financing. This role has won him few friends within the state departments, but his alert eye has probably saved Alabama's taxpayers millions of dollars. On more than one occasion he has detected loopholes in legislation which could have conceivably caused financial chaos had they gone undetected.

Segregation Leader

BUT POSSIBLY of more significance has been Boutwell's role in the drafting and enactment of segregation legislation. He stands alone in this field, having served as chairman of a special committee created in 1953 which conceived every law since enacted to prevent race-mixing.

More than any other one man, Boutwell was responsible for the passage of the "Freedom of Choice" constitutional amendment. He made more than 100 speeches for the bill, explaining the highly technical plan to an electorate confused by conflicting arguments from Folsom, School Superintendent Austin Meadows and segregationist Ace Carter.

Boutwell's encylopedic knowledge of segregation laws is one of the most persuasive arguments used by his supporters in the current campaign. They have insisted that the state can ill afford to lose the services of Boutwell at this time of racial crisis.

On the personal side, Boutwell is an affable and well-informed man who has retained a reasonably trim figure (154 pounds on a 5-9 frame) by eating properly and taking long walks.

He loves to fish, but he has done very little of it in recent years. Most of his time has been taken up looking after the interests of his Jefferson County constituents, who in number make up about one-fifth of the state's population.

Boutwell is married to the former Miss Helen Drake of Birmingham, an accomplished pianist, and they have three children—22-year-old Linda, 18-year-old Albert Burton, and 13-year-old Charles Drake.

Boutwell is seeing little of his family at present, as he is conducting a campaign which in activity would compare favorably with those of the men running for governor — an office Boutwell admits he too would have liked very much to have.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Patterson Has The Record

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER: As many are giving opinions on the governor's race, I would like to cash in my chips. First, I am a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which I am proud. I am no stranger in East Alabama Presbytery.

We believe God raises men to carry on His work. Albert Patterson gave his life to clean up Phenix City. His son, John, saw his dream come true, and that is one of the reasons why I believe he should be our next governor.

All of the candidates are saying what they will do or what they have done. John Patterson has done more for segregation than any other candidate. They touch on segregation very lightly. Wallace said at Montgomery in March that he would handle the matter of segregation without bloodshed and with dignity.

That was Ike's language, but when it came to Little Rock it was bloody heads and bayonets in ladies' backs —move on! Alabama is not ready for that kind of dignity.

I am asking all of the people who believe in good government to go to the records of each candidate and see who is backing them. John Patterson's record speaks for itself. He will use the strong arm of the law to finish his work, and be sure the gangsters and small loan companies will not endorse him.

It is my prediction that John Patterson will win on a silent vote. The women of our state will turn the tide, and they will have the respect of the law they deserve from a governor. Cooperation is needed in our state now more than ever before in its history. Gangsters, crooks, corruption and the NAACP will not thrive when John Patterson rules.

Clayton, Ala. H. D. McDONALD.

The Moron Vote

Editor, The Advertiser:

To do credit to the voters of Alabama, did you not get the cart before the horse in your editorial, "Liz Taylor, Alabama Widow?"

If sages and scholars have "detested and feared a pure democracy" did they not loathe and suspect absolute dictatorship and state rule? They knew there is no such thing as "pure" concerning forms of government. They also knew that the ingredient which most often caused this deflection was, and is human nature.

But, to the point of objection: you state that "the information level of the Alabama voters who thought that Alabama's agriculture commissioner took the New Mexico route to New York to receive his movie prize is the explanation of the bunk candidates must employ to be elected."

If our candidates for governor are beaming their campaigns at this "exceptional" voter we have ceased to be a democracy and become a state of morons. However, this I do not believe. I think the intelligence level of the average voter is greatly above that of the "exceptional" voter sighted in the article.

But, I do think that the voter has been fed so much bunk, pie-in-the-sky, and machine-made-politics over the past decade that his confusion is exceeded only by his astonishment at the result.

ANNE S. WEISENBURGH.
Montgomery.

Lady Carpetbagger

Editor, The Advertiser:

I am not a politician but I would like to ask a question before the readers of *The Advertiser*. Can a candidate expect the ladies of Alabama to vote for him when he gets an out-of-state lady comedienne who is not interested in the affairs of Alabama to canvass the state with him in order to help him obtain their votes.

Was there not a native of the same sex who would have been sufficient?

J. W. CULLIFER.
East Tallassee, Ala.

A Death In 1901

Editor, The Advertiser:

I am seeking information about the death of Mr. William Allen on or about Dec. 4, 1901. Death records were not kept at this early date, and writing you is a last resort. It is extremely urgent that I establish proof of death of this person.

My reason for writing your newspaper is due to an unusual circumstance which happened at his death, in that several other members of the family died at the same time, including his mother and father, whose first names are unknown.

A sister named Zudie Allen died at the same time and he was survived by a brother, Claude Allen. I am told that *The Advertiser* ran a page telling of this event. It could have been published anytime between Dec. 4 and Dec. 8, 1901.

I would certainly be grateful to anyone who could throw light on this matter.

WILLIAM B. MANNING.
1548 Valley View Circle,
Homewood, Birmingham 9, Ala.

Too Much 'Care'

Editor, The Advertiser:

It is respectfully suggested that you make some comment with respect to the constant requests on the air and elsewhere for contributions to CARE, for starving children in countries overseas. Certainly they have my heartfelt sympathy, but I am a great believer in "charity begins at home."

There are hungry children in our own country, state and city. Since it is impossible to feed the whole world, don't you think we should take care of our own first?

ERMINE A. DOBSON.
Montgomery.

Judges Debate Court Amendment

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

In the Democratic Primary election May 6 the voters of Alabama must decide on the wisdom of a proposed constitutional amendment which would make significant changes in the judicial operation of the state's two highest courts—the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. The proposal, Amendment No. 1 on the ballot, has resulted in an unprecedented split between the members of the two tribunals. All seven members of the Supreme Court are unanimous in their opposition to the measure, while the three-member Court of Appeals has endorsed the plan. These are the views of the two courts, taken from The Alabama Lawyer. —Ed.

Wed. 4-2-58

Pro:
Court Of Appeals

4-7-58

THE clear purpose of the amendment and its enabling act is, of course, to eliminate the present existing delay in the processing of appeals. That this delay is considerably aggravated by our present dual and overlapping appellate procedure, cannot be rationally disputed.

It is senseless for the smaler appellant, or appellee, to have to exhaust two appeal processes if a definite judgment is to be obtained. Or, to put it in reverse, to permit (or force upon) the smaller litigant two reviews, where the larger litigant gets only one. The burden of such dual procedure on the litigant, the attorneys, and the public is palpable.

As at present, the party who can afford it, can worry his case in our appellate system for many months by the simple expedient of petitioning the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, after his case has been considered on the appeal, and on an application for rehearing in this court. This process is open even to those who have plead guilty in the lower court, and is often used in such cases.

Statistics gathered from the Alabama Reports and Alabama Appellate Reports, covering a period of approximately eight years immediately prior, show that if the amendment is adopted the Supreme Court would be relieved each year of 15 criminal cases of original submission in the Supreme Court (those cases involving sentences of 20 years or more), and would be further relieved of reviewing some 29 criminal cases on certiorari.

In return the Supreme Court would acquire some 21 civil cases which it would not get under our present system. The figures gathered, as above mentioned, show that the Court of Appeals annually disposes of 32.4 civil cases per year, of which 11 are certioraried to the Supreme Court.

On the other hand, the proposed Court of Criminal Appeals would be relieved of the 32.4 civil cases it now gets annually, and would acquire the 15 criminal cases of a serious nature now submitted originally in the Supreme Court.

HELP BOTH COURTS

Thus *record evidence* shows that both courts would be considerably helped, and this by virtue of the elimination of the present overlapping jurisdiction.

The justices' letter states there are many instances where conflicting holdings may well result, such as "control of the jury box, the qualifications of persons for jury service, the rules of evidence, contempt of court and constitutional questions."

As to rules of evidence, the very basic requirement of degree of proof is different, being beyond a reasonable doubt in criminal cases, and only to a reasonable satisfaction in civil cases. Character evidence is not admissible as a general rule in civil cases, but is in criminal cases. The use of depositions can be used in criminal cases only with the accused's consent, but such evidence is widely used in civil cases. In the interests of brevity, we will not point out other instances.

We frankly are left in the dark as to what is meant when reference is made to conflicting rules that *may* result from "control of the jury box."

As to imagined differences in rules resulting from qualifications of persons for jury service, the statutes regulating these qualifications are so clear and explicit that this objection is indeed tenuous.

We agree with the views of the justices that adoption of the amendment would preclude review by the Supreme Court of decisions by the proposed Court of Criminal Appeals in cases *wthin the jurisdiction of the Court of Criminal Appeals.* This is the very purpose of the amendment.

The justices express deep concern as to where appeals in disbarment cases and impeachment cases would go, because of the use of the term "quasi-criminal" in the amendment.

The . . . constitutional provisions, statutes, and Supreme Court decisions make it crystal clear that appeals in disbarment and impeachment cases will continue to go only to the Supreme Court.

The justices in their letter, however, state that "it might well be argued" that the amendment creating the Court of Criminal Appeals would change all prior provisions of the Constitution and statutes.

Even by the most tortured construction it cannot reasonably be said that there is anything in the proposed amendment even remotely repugnant to existing constitutional provisions and systems of law already well established in this state, much less in "manifest repugnance" thereto.

In what we estimate to be paragraph 24 of their letter, the justices state: "While we are strongly of the opinion that the division of work which the members of the Court of Appeals have decided should be made is unfair, . . ." etc.

LEGISLATURE DID IT

The bills were enactments of the legislature of Alabama, not of the members of the Court of Appeals. A mere rereading of the figures of record in the statistics set forth previously in this letter and in Mr. Goodwyn's article, as to the swap of criminal for civil jurisdiction called for by the enabling act, furnishes a complete answer to this statement.

We agree with the statement of the justices that the relative work of the two appellate courts cannot be evaluated by the number of cases alone. However, it must be remembered there are seven justices on the Supreme Court, and that this court has also been augmented by a distinguished and highly industrious supernumerary justice on full duty since January, 1953.

There are only three judges of the Court of Appeals.

Robert B. Harwood, presiding judge; Annie Lola Price, associate judge Aubrey M. Cates Jr., associate judge,

Con:
The Supreme Court

RATHER than simplifying and accelerating the work of these courts, it is our firm opinion that to have two appellate courts of final jurisdiction would tend to cause confusion, and as one Supreme Court observed, would result in "legal anarchy" . . . There cannot be two supreme courts in one state, and the effect of the amendment would be to make the Court of Criminal Appeals a supreme court of irrevisable appellate jurisdiction in all criminal and quasi-criminal matters.

The first sentence of the proposed constitutional amendment reads:

"The Court of Appeals is hereby constituted the Court of Criminal Appeals, which shall have final, exclusive, and irrevisable supreme appellate jurisdiction coextensive with the limits of the state in all criminal and quasi-criminal cases of whatsoever grade."

Since the Court of Criminal Appeals is to be a court of last resort, with its opinions not subject to review, two distinct bodies of substantive and adjective law may well be established in this state, one by the Court of Criminal Appeals, the other by this court.

CONFLICT WOULD RESULT

There are many instances where conflicting holdings may result. We refer to a few: laws regulating the jury box, the qualifications of persons for jury service, the rules of evidence, contempt of court, and constitutional questions. Since neither court could control the other, each could prescribe rules of practice different from the other. Each could establish rules of procedure applicable to it on appeal, different from those of the other court.

There can be no final authoritative determination as to the jurisdiction of either court over certain types of litigation. For instance, it has been held that an impeachment proceeding is a criminal prosecution. . . yet the members of the two appellate courts are not agreed as to which court would have jurisdiction in the event the amendment is passed. Such a divergence of views could result in neither court accepting jurisdiction in such cases.

The same divergence of opinion exists as to disbarment proceedings. The members of the Court of Appeals presently entertain the view that such proceedings are not quasi-criminal even though it has been held that such proceedings are quasi-criminal prosecutions.

The present constitution vests in the Supreme Court supervisory powers over inferior jurisdiction, yet the second sentence of the proposed Court of Appeals amendment reads:

"The Court of Criminal Appeals shall have power to issue such original, remedial, and extraordinary writs as may be necessary to give it a general superintendency and control of inferior jurisdictions."

It is apparent that the language above quoted is certainly not clear, and the resulting interpretation of it

by the two courts, should the amendment pass, could produce endless confusion and result in uncertainty with respect to many constitutional questions.

No doubt it will be argued by the proponents of this amendment that its only purpose is to give the Court of Criminal Appeals final jurisdiction in all criminal cases except capital cases. In such last-named cases, the amendment requires four members of the Supreme Court to sit with the Court of Criminal Appeals, presumably such tribunal being presided over by the presiding judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

ONLY ONE FINAL AUTHORITY

There are many instances already exhibited in the reports in which the two courts have had varying opinions with respect to rules of evidence, procedure, etc. In the decision of capital cases, it might well be that the members of the Supreme Court sitting would entertain one view with respect to these questions, while the members of the Court of Criminal Appeals would entertain a different view, and perhaps could have been writing to that view in other criminal cases. Thus would be projected two different rules for the two courts. . .

It is likewise manifest that while the creation of the Court of Criminal Appeals under the amendment would result in lightening the load of work, not now heavy, for the Court of Appeals, it would add materially to the burden of work of the Supreme Court.

We are firmly of the opinion that the public welfare requires the law to be settled as much as possible, whereas the proposed amendment, if ratified, would make for confusion and delay.

One final observation of sound judicial policy:

Under our present system, any person convicted of a crime has the right to have his case finally passed upon by a minimum of four justices of the Supreme Court who must be in agreement. Under the proposed amendment, a person under any sentence up to and including life must suffer the affirmance of his judgment by a two to one vote of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

We reiterate there cannot be two courts in the same sovereignty having final authority to pass on the same important questions of substantive and adjective law . . . such is unknown to our Federal system, nor does it obtain in any jurisdiction in this country.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Ed Livingston, Chief Justice (of Tuscaloosa, Alabama); Thomas S. Lawson, Associate Justice (of Greensboro, Alabama); Robert T. Simpson, Associate Justice (of Florence, Alabama); Davis F. Stakely, Associate Justice (of Montgomery, Alabama); John L. Goodwyn, Associate Justice (of Montgomery, Alabama); Pelham lin, Alabama); James S. Coleman, Jr., J. Merrill, Associate Justice (of Hef- Associate Justice (of Eutaw, Alabama).

★ Tell It ★
To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Newspapers And Loan Sharks

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Several months ago, a hundred business and professional people joined together to form a legitimate bank in Phenix City, Ala. John Patterson was one of this group.

Each person agreed to put up $1,000 to obtain the necessary capital to organize the bank. Only about 35 of the group paid their part in cash, while the others, including John Patterson, were sending in $20 a month. The funds were being held by a real estate-insurance company in Phenix City.

Without the knowledge or authority of the other 99, one of the men at the real estate-insurance company made two loans to two acquaintances with some of this money. This is the so-called loan company that John Patterson is accused of owning stock in.

The criminal element seeking to beat John Patterson, so that they might return to full control of Alabama has distorted the truth. The newspapers have aided and abetted the loan shark crowd and the gangster element, by failing to print this complete explanation given by John Patterson at the time.

I might also add that while other gubernatorial candidates were passing out apples for the teachers and stumping the state making mere pomises, John Patterson was in Washington, D. C., laying the groundwork with other southern attorney generals to save for Alabama her rich tideland oils and is this week in Birmingham defending in the courts against the recent Birmingham integration suits, which are now pending before those courts. Again the newspapers have failed to give him proper credit for this.

Montgomery. ED AZAR.

¶ *Mr. Azar is cruedly mistaken in his statement about newspapers. This newspaper on two occasions diligently sought to obtain a statement from Patterson. He didn't care to discuss it beyond what he had previously said.—Ed.*

W. C. Handy

Editor, The Advertiser:

May I congratulate you upon the forthright article relating to W. C. Handy, "Father of the Blues." In the minds of a few, this article is perhaps incredible.

This statement grows out of a mental retrace of an article printed several months ago lambasting the Negro for not having made any particular contribution to American culture. The blues, that so frequently lulls one's heart on to solace, is a great art. The blues, a contribution of the race in general and Handy in particular, reaches way down into the inner soul of mankind and unfolds that God-given tendency and emotion, is to be a living symbol, not only to Alabama and America, but to humanity as well. Music is God's gift to man; the blues is the Negro's gift to humanity.

Those who read, and read extensively, will not that this particular notable contribution is only one of many noteworthy contributions of the Negro.

"Yes, I am a Negro, and I am proud to be! It is a charge from God Almighty, a charge not only as a race but a vital part of humanity. We, too, have a divine universal charge to "go and replenish the earth." May I say emphatically, "the earth."

Enterprise, Ala. H. B. SMITH.

Successful Pilgrimage

Editor, The Advertiser:

It has been my happy privilege to have taken part in the planning and execution of Montgomery's first Spring Pilgrimage which has jnst been most successfully terminated.

This success has truly been largely due to the excellent publicity of your fine papers. We are gratefully indebted to you for your generous cooperation.

FRANCES W. MERTINS,
Honorary Chairman.

Montgomery.

★ Tell It ★
To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

No Press Release Issued

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — I would like to call you and your readers' attention to certain inaccurate impressions in a letter appearing in Saturday's paper. The letter carried the signatures of Mr. Jones, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Horton and Mr. Rivers, and concerned the recent granting of a leave of absence in lieu of accepting the resignation of the Citizens Council head.

I acknowledge and admit as very accurate, exact and truthful the statement of that letter, "Ed Reeder is an open supporter of George Wallace." I have been and am, an ardent, active and enthusiastic supporter of Judge George C. Wallace for governor of Alabama.

But, it is unfounded in truth that I issued the press release. And, further, I had no authority to do so. I did not release the news story.

The truth of the matter is that the Citizens Council board, with 20 members present, of obviously varied political leanings regarding particular candidates, voted unanimously to grant the leave. Wallace's name was not mentioned.

They didn't take the action in order that he might work for Wallace; and further, the action was taken because, I'm sure, he and the board wished to take the utmost precautions to avoid just such an impression that found its way into the above-mentioned letter. Neither he nor I, nor anyone I know, wishes the Citizens Council to become involved in such politics, which is outside its aims and purposes and objectives.

Playing a prominent role in a political campaign and at the same time a very prominent role in the Citizens Council might be misconstrued by some and purposely confused by others. His object, I'm certain, in tendering his resignation to the board, was thereby to keep misconception at a minimum.

I think that will fully clarify the matter. ED C. REEDER.

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